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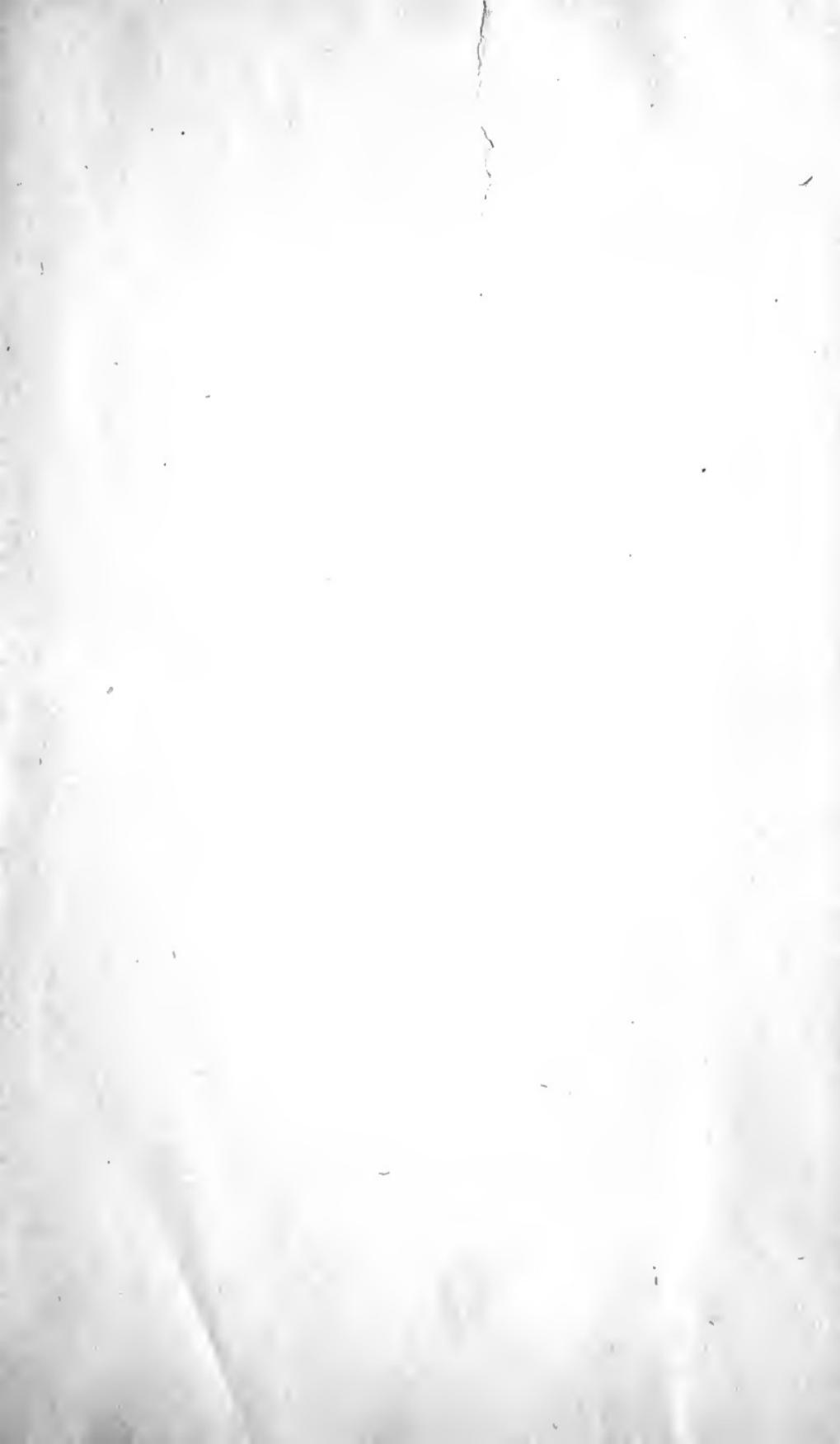


George Bancroft

Atwater

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H I S T O R Y

G. Bancroft

OF THE

S T A T E O F O H I O ,

NATURAL AND CIVIL.

BY CALEB ATWATER, A. M.

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY; OF THE RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY; OF THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OF
NEW YORK; AND OF THE AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL SOCI-
ETY; AUTHOR OF WESTERN ANTIQUITIES; TOUR
TO PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, ETC., ETC.

FIRST EDITION.

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STEREOTYPED BY GLEZEN & SHEPARD.

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B Y C A L E B A T W A T E R ,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Ohio.

checked
May 1913

TO
THE YOUNG MEN
OF
OHIO.

THIS volume is respectfully dedicated to you, and as the destiny of this great state soon will be, so this book is delivered to you for safe keeping. In writing this volume, my thoughts have always rested on you, in the full confidence that you will carry out all the great measures of your fathers; that you will rectify our errors, and keep pace with the age in which you will live. Your fathers have done more than they even ask you to do. They have even gone ahead of the age in which they lived. Their toils, sufferings and privations have been but feebly depicted by me in this work, because, I did not wish to boast in their names of what they had done, as a duty which they owed to their children.

The liberties of this country, have been preserved by those who achieved them; and their sons have also preserved them until very recently; but great efforts have been made, are making, and will be made to pull from beneath it, all the main pillars, on which our temple of liberty rests. So far as I could in this volume, place before you the principles of your fathers, as the cynosure of liberty, I have fearlessly done so.

I have every where, spoken exultingly of the future, but my young friends, candor compels me to confess, that all such

passages, in my writings, of late years, have been written with a heavy heart. However, to you, under the direction of a kind Providence, kind indeed to you, I commit my volume, and all the aspirations which I feel, for your prosperity, in common with your parents and friends.

If this Republic must be destroyed, it will be effected by destroying the liberty of speech and of the press, on some particular subject, at first; but extending its encroachments, ALL freedom of speech and of the press will be blotted out. In that case the party then in power will seize the occasion to intrench themselves in the high places, and unless the people shed rivers of blood, those in office will remain an incubus on the body politic. When that day arrives, rather than yield up the liberties of this country, to the men who are aiming at their destruction, I would prefer to see our own Ohio, breasting the storm of war, alone, if need be, and our citizens, either maintaining their ground valiantly, and victoriously, or dying gloriously. If Liberty ever quits this Union, may her last footsteps, tinged with blood, be imprinted deeply on every plain and every hill of Ohio. My young friends! we live in an eventful period, and you can hardly expect to sustain the liberties of this country, without the utmost vigilance. Watch the men in power at Washington city. What I say to you, I say to all—watch them, because they need it—watch yourselves—watch all parties, and resist every encroachment on your rights. Beware of too closely following any party, and be sure not to adhere too much to any popular favorite. Bitter experience teaches us to do so no more

Yours truly,

CALEB ATWATER.

Ohio, June 25, 1838.

P R E F A C E.

THE history of this work, which has been on the author's hands, more than twenty years, since it was originally projected, demands a few remarks. That it has cost me no small portion of an extended life, is true, but, whether my friends will affix to it, a value commensurate with what of labor, care, diligence, time and money, which it has cost me, I do not know. Its plan is my own, and was long since made known to the public, who appeared to approve of it, twenty years since. Two portions of the original history have been already published, relating to our "ancient works," and to the "Indians" who once inhabited the territory now included within the state of Ohio.

The Natural History has been greatly abridged from my original manuscripts, with the hope of rendering that part of my work, acceptable to common readers. My Geological survey cost me much time and money, unaided by any government patronage. Whether I shall proceed to fill up my original plan, and continue the work, in a second volume, must be, as it is, left for my friends to determine, whose decision I will obey, and by which, I will abide.

Truth has been my polar star in writing this, my last volume. Method and perspicuity, have not been forgotten by me.

Two subjects, that is, a history of the legal and medical professions, are omitted, in this volume. CHARLES HAMMOND, Esquire, is the person to write the history of our laws, our lawyers and our judges; and to publish it, in

his valuable volume of Reports. Dr. DANIEL DRAKE is as clearly indicated by his position and information, to give us a history of the medical profession in this state, in his Medical Journal. To those gentlemen we naturally look to fill up the chasm, which we have purposely left for them.

Relying on the patronage of our fellow citizens, so liberally and so promptly extended to me, on all former occasions, I have been at the expense of Stereotyping, this first HISTORY OF OHIO.

Its mechanical execution, shows what is daily doing in Cincinnati, in the arts of book making. It is an Ohio production, in all its parts, fairly representing the views and feelings of a large majority of the reading people of this state. The number of copies of this work hereafter to be issued from the press, will depend solely on the public demand for it. I shall publish but five hundred copies at a time, and deliver them, at any point in the state, where there shall be a demand for them. None will ever be left for sale, on commission.

On taking leave of my friends, who have so long encouraged me to proceed in my literary labors, I have only to thank them, for all their kindness to their old friend,

CALEB ATWATER.

Cincinnati, June 25, 1838.

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A

HISTORY OF OHIO.

PART FIRST.

NATURAL HISTORY.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

THIS state is situated between 38° and 42° north latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 40'$ longitude West of Washington city.

On the surface of the earth, within our limits, is, almost every where, a rich vegetable mould, made by the decay and putrefaction of vegetable substances. Along the Ohio river and all its larger tributaries in this state, are wide intervals of rich alluvial soil, on which, when we settled in the country, a thick growth of gigantic forest trees flourished. In the hilly region hereafter to be noticed, there are two kinds of soil—the silicious and argilaceous. The former is made by the disintegration of the sandstone, near the surface, the latter by the clay slate which exists there. And where it is quite hilly, as it often is, these two kinds of soils, become intimately blended together. By a wise provision of nature, we see here, the clay for bricks, and the sand in which to mould them. The wild scenery, of this region, seventy, or even fifty years ago, must have been eminently beautiful. If any one, at that time, had ascended any elevated ground, near the Ohio, or of any of its larger rivers, the prospect, of hill and dale, spread out, immense, must have been delightful to

the eye of the beholder. The spectator beheld tall trees, covered with vines of the grape, and of wild roses, hanging in clusters from near the ground to the topmost boughs. He saw, too, a beautiful shrubbery of flowering plants, tall grasses, and a great profusion of wild flowers in full bloom, of every shade of color. All was silent and still, except the singing birds of every variety, of wild fowls;—the paroquette, bob-of-lincoln, quail, turkey, pigeon and mocking bird. If he ascended the second bank of lake Erie, he saw, what appeared before him, a boundless ocean, or bounded, only by the distant horizon. When the lake was calm, he heard the same solemn, sublime hum, that the Atlantic rolls to its shore. When the spectator approached near to the lake in mid summer, he felt the land and the lake breezes succeed each other, and felt all the inconveniences produced by sudden changes of temperature.

While he stood on some lofty summit fronting the Ohio, and near it, he saw that delightful stream moving slowly, but majestically along, noiseless as the foot of time, and as resistless.

But, we will proceed, directly to our object, which is, to consider for a moment our

GEOLOGY.

The whole valley of the Mississippi, is what Geologists denominate “a secondary formation.” Those who have written on Geology, may be divided into two classes, Huttonians and Wernerians, from Hutton and Werner, the founders of the two sects of naturalists. The former, refer all the changes observed on the earth’s surface, to the action of heat, the latter to that of water. We may say, with great propriety to those theorists: “Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.” It belongs not to us to settle such disputes between you. That both these causes, have operated on this globe, to produce changes in its external surface, at different periods of time;—and, that both these causes are still operating, is equally certain. But, the great valley of the Mississippi, exhibits very few marks of volcanic action, whereas every thing shows its Neptunian origin. From the Erie, Huron, Michi-

gan and Superior lakes, to the Mexican gulph, this great valley, every where exhibits, a deposite of great depth, evidently derived from the action of the ocean, upon the surface of the earth, north of this valley, running in currents, so powerful, that nothing of the kind, now in existence, resembles them. This whole valley, is covered, to a vast depth, with the ruins of a former world. This is the greatest valley, and the largest tract of secondary formation, in the whole world. This vast field has been but recently visited by geologists, and books can afford us very little aid, in the remarks we are about to make, on this subject. Having examined no small portion of this tract, we venture a few general observations on its principal outlines, as Ohio is connected with them. On the south side of Lake Ontario, we find the same formation. That the surfaces of all our northern lakes were originally much higher than they are now, appears certain from indubitable evidence. Ontario has been once so elevated, as to wash the edge of what is now, a considerable ridge, about twenty rods south of what is called the ridge road, between Rochester and Niagara river. That road, resembles a turnpike, consisting of sand and pebbles, which the waves had dashed upon the shore, with such a force, that these materials rebounded, and finally settled where they now repose, forming the best natural road, in the Union. In process of time Lake Ontario wore down its outlet, and settled its surface, to where we now find it. The falls of Niagara began to be, at Queenston, and have ascended the river, seven miles to the interesting spot, where they now roar.

The present bank of lake ERIE, on the southern side, is about seventy feet above the now, common surface of the lake. Running all along the present southern shore and generally about two miles and a half south of it, is another elevation of about seventy feet. We have said generally, because there are exceptions, as to the width of the strip of land, between the old and new banks of Lake Erie. Cleaveland stands on the present bank of the lake. And the earth, on which it stands, is made up of sand, and pebbles rounded and smoothed, by the action of water. The first strip of land south of the

lake, is, (where no stream has brought down its alluvial deposit,) composed of pebbles and sand, water worn, abraded and smoothed, by friction, in water. The whole belt of land, nearest the lake, is composed of sand and water worn pebbles, all along its southern shore. The strip of land, which we have described, is elevated about seventy feet above the present surface of the Erie, and immediately south of, and touching its waters, and generally about two or two and a half miles in width, is succeeded on its southern side, by another elevation of about seventy feet in height, above the land, lying immediately along the present lake Erie. The second ridge consists of slate rock, which shows on its northern edges, every where, marks of the violence of the waves and rocks, and ice driven against it by the winds, in a storm. This slate rock, which lies under the second rise of land, is evidently older than lake Erie, and it is composed of secondary slate, crumbling into a blue clay, where long exposed to the action of the atmosphere, rain and frost. This slate rock contains some few remains of small shells, but more frequently, we find in it, zoophitæ. Reposing on this old clay slate, east of Sandusky city, in Ohio, we often see sandstone, of the same age, with the slate, or perhaps of even a more recent date. West of Huron river, in Huron county, limestone, lies upon the slate rock. Among the sandstones, we have every variety, of secondary, in colour, and hardness, cemented by much, or a little lime. Some sandstones are cemented by iron. Its grains are quartz, frequently very fine, but sometimes very coarse, so much so, as to be called pudding-stone. Some of these rocks, in the county of Huron, when first raised from their native beds, may be conveniently sawed into suitable slabs for buildings, for grind and whetstones. Some eight miles, or more, south of the mouth of the Geauga or Grand river, at Fairport, there are, what are called "the little mountains," consisting of sandstone of a very coarse grain. At an early date of our settlement of that region, mill-stones were made of this pudding stone. It proved not to answer that purpose very well, being

destitute of the necessary hardness, and liable to crumble into small pieces.

The height of the surface of the earth, in Ohio, above the surface of the ocean, varies, from seven hundred, to fifteen hundred feet. As a whole, it may be fairly estimated, at eight hundred feet. Its surface is infinitely varied, in its hilly region; sometimes it rises into abrupt precipices, in the sandstone regions, and then again, falling off, into long plates. It was generally covered with a thick growth, of forest trees, while in its natural state. We have neither the highest hills nor the deepest vales, but, generally, a surface undulating enough, for every useful purpose. The dividing line, between the sandstone and limestone formations, both of the same age, begins on Lake Erie in the mouth of Huron river, the sandstone lying on the east, and the lime stone on the west of it. Running nearly south, it is about nine miles east of Columbus, bearing rather westwardly it is four or five miles east of the Scioto river, quite across Pickaway county, when, it abruptly crosses the Scioto westwardly, almost as soon as it gets fairly below Pickaway county, south line. Extending westwardly, near to, but west of Bainbridge, on Paint creek, it bears off, southwardly and westwardly until it strikes the Ohio river at or near Aberdeen, opposite Maysville, Kentucky. Thence turning southeastwardly it strikes the highlands west of the Big Sandy river, some eighty miles above its mouth. This line, as we have stated, which separates the sandstone from the limestone region begins on lake Erie, at the mouth of Huron river, and, passing through the town of Huron, in Huron county, and extending to the Ohio river, at Aberdeen, thence to the Alleghany mountains, by the route which we have indicated.

SANDSTONE.

We proceed to remark upon, the minerals East of the above mentioned line—and we begin with the sandstone, which often lies nearest the surface of the earth. In many parts of the

region, in question, numerous interesting, and impressive views present themselves. Sometimes the strata of sandstone seem to have been broken down, into large tabular masses, which are promiscuously scattered about, or they are piled on each other, in wild disorder. In some places, this rock rises into conical hills, as in Licking county, near, and also north, and northeastwardly of the town of Granville. Here, these mounds, of a very friable sandstone, resemble, in appearance, at a distance, the limestone knobs, in the barrens of Kentucky. Sometimes these rocks rise into pillars, as in Fairfield county, whose summits are high and their angles acute, and, standing in piles not very distant from each other. The summits of these hills and pillars are often, nearly on the same level, and the seams which separate their strata, correspond through the whole series.

Hence, it is inferred, that these hills and pillars, once constituted a continuous mass, traversed by perpendicular fissures, and that the elements have operated the changes in them which we now see. Along the Ohio river, in the counties of Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia and Meigs, and in corresponding parts of Kentucky and Virginia, the hills assume a lofty aspect, of five and sometimes, seven hundred feet, in height, rising with acute angular sides. In front of the town of Portsmouth, the sandstone hill, on the Kentucky shore, rises, five hundred feet above the bed of the river. This rock constitutes the broken, and often abrupt surfaces of the hilly portions of Scioto, Lawrence, Pike, Jackson and Hocking counties. It lies in beds, between three and four miles east of the Scioto river, across Pickaway county, diverging from it, as we travel north, until at Columbus, in Franklin county, these beds are nine miles east of the Scioto river. From these beds stone is procured for buildings of various sorts, and the great aqueduct, across the Scioto river at Circleville, where the canal crosses the river, rests on pillars of this sandstone.

It is easily quarried, and answers many useful purposes. It underpins houses and barns;—and it is made into spring-houses, in the sandstone region. Of it, fronts of houses are built, in

Cincinnati, which look very well, though, it is not as durable a rock, as granite, or very hard limestone.

This stone is frequently used for grind stones, whetstones, &c. and large quantities of these articles, are used in Ohio, and begin to be carried beyond the limits of the State, for sale to our neighbors.

In some places, it is finer, and others are coarse. They are very fine grained, near Waverly, but they are a pudding stone in Jackson county. Where this rock is hard, and where it once stood in a perpendicular mass, with a rivulet running off it, caverns have been formed, in which the aborigines once lived, and, before them, wild animals there, found a home, especially in winter. Such caves exist in Jackson, Lawrence, and Gallia counties. Many such caverns were often used, as cemeteries, in times long past. The small eagle, finds a place of security, for itself and young ones, in the cavities, existing in the perpendicular walls of this rock, fronting the Ohio river and along it;—and hence, the name of the river, among the Indians—Kiskepeela Seepee—Little-Eagle river. In some places, the mass of sand, originally deposited, in this region, by the ocean, for want of any cement in the mass, never became a rock, but is sand still, in which, trees are imbedded, but not petrified. Such a tree, was found on the high land, near Marietta; in digging a well, (many years since) forty feet below the surface.

We suspect that it will eventually be ascertained, that the whole sandstone formation northwest of the Ohio river, from the Portage summit, south of it, dips towards the southeast, about thirty feet to the mile: that inclination ends on that summit, which is the cause of that summit's location where it is, nearer the lake than it is to the Ohio River. Should that be ascertained to be the fact, it answers to a general law, noticed in every thing, east of the Mississippi, which lies parallel with the shore of the Atlantic ocean, and is inclined towards it. Even the Alleghanies as a whole, obey the same law, and the Atlantic rivers, originate in the most westwardly ridge of that chain of mountains. The western edges of the Allega-

nies, are more acute than the eastern ones, just as our lake rivers have more descent in them, in a given distance, than those have falling into the Ohio river. We say it is so, without knowing or caring, why it is so.

MILLSTONE.

The burghstone, of which millstones are made, in considerable numbers, in the counties of Muskingum, Hocking, Jackson and Gallia, occurs in amorphous masses, partly compact, but this rock always contains in it, more or less irregular cavities. These holes are occasioned sometimes, by the seashells which originally filled them having fallen out of their places in the rock. The aspect of this millstone is somewhat peculiar, resembling paste, which had been in a state of fermentation, when moist, and warm; but when the heat had ceased to act, the mass became dry, hard and compact, with all the marks of fermentation remaining in it. The cavities are sometimes, filled with crystals of quartz. The fracture of this burghstone is commonly dull, and its colour is whitish or reddish brown. Its hardness and cavities, when not too numerous, render it very useful for making mill stones, many of which are manufactured, and sent all over this state, and to the western ones generally.

FLINT FAMILY.

We have, perhaps, every species of the flint family, in our sandstone region. In the counties of Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Hocking and Athens, the several species of this family exist in considerable quantities. The nodules of flint, occur in thin layers, between compact limestone, and sandstone. They are so connected with the rocks above and below them, that the flint partakes of the color of the nearest rocks with which it comes in contact. These flint rocks, are sometimes made up of Zoophitae, or, of the most ancient sea shells, which have now become silicious. They generally lie in horizontal lines, though sometimes, gently declining, towards the southeast. They are of every colour from a deep red or black,

to a pure white. Some of them are beautifully striped with reddish and whitish streaks.

MARBLE,

Resembling that found near New Haven, Connecticut, exists on Monday creek in Hocking county, in amorphous masses. The texture of this beautiful marble, is fine, but granular. Its colors are grey, or blue, richly variegated with clouds of white, black and green. Green pervades the whole mass, it takes a fine polish and endures the action of heat very well. It contains chromate of iron, magnetic oxide of iron, and serpentine. It is a most beautiful marble, and will, one day, become as celebrated as that of Milford hills, Connecticut, which had been used one hundred years, at least, for common stone fences, before its value was discovered and made known by Professor Silliman, many years since.

LIAS.

There is a deposite of this rock near Kingston, in Ross county, near the line, which separates the sandstone from the limestone formation, and east of that line, it underlies the surface of about fifty acres of land, belonging to a Mr. Richie. On being exposed to the atmosphere, it shows reddish stripes. When burned in a hot fire, until it assumes a whitish appearance, and then the heat ought to be taken from it. Pound it until it is as fine as common slacked lime, it soon afterwards assumes a dark appearance, and becomes, finally, a deep brown. By mixing it with common slacked lime, in the proportions of twenty eight parts of lime, to one hundred parts of the lias, it hardens in water, almost instantly, and continues to harden, until it is as hard as any limestone in this region. In the burnt and granulated state, as before mentioned, by mixing a certain proportion of salt brine with it, it colors every object with which it comes in contact, a deep brown. Hence it is

ascertained to be a most valuable ore of manganese, useful to the dyer and clothier.

In the same pulverised state, before described, it is invaluable as a manure, or stimulant for vegetation, altogether superior to sulphate of lime.

It is composed of silex, lime, sulphur and manganese, and is a new mineral, which we call the

CLINTONITE.

This mineral was subjected to one hundred experiments, by myself, in May and June 1828.

There is a lias, near the Portage summit, which makes an excellent water cement. I know of no salt water in the interior of the United States, which does not issue from beneath a lias limestone, and from a great many experiments, tried on specimens of this rock, found in many parts of the secondary region, of the Western states, we are disposed to the belief that our salt water, in the interior, is produced by this rock, from below which, salt brine rises to the surface, wherever the earth has been bored deep enough, to pass below this rock.

Throughout nearly our whole hilly region, equal to ten thousand square miles of territory, this lias, is deposited, declining gently towards the southeast. There are about 100 salt works, in the state, employed in the manufacture of salt, about seventy of which, are located along the Muskingum river and its branches, in the counties of Muskingum, Morgan and Guernsey. The other salt works are in Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Gallia counties. The declination of this salt rock is ascertained to be at least, thirty feet in a mile, towards the southeast. Many of the salt wells in Morgan county are six hundred feet deep; some of them are two hundred feet deeper. The same declination, is observed along the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Scioto river, to that of the Muskingum, in all the rocks lying in place. It is true, of all the strata in all that region, of iron ore, limestone, sandstone, and clay. So it may be said, of the coal formation. This information is of importance, to the miner and the salt

manufacturer, and should be always remembered by them, when in search of either ores, or salt water.

IRON ORES,

Are found in quantities, sufficient for every useful purpose, forever, in almost every county in our hilly region, from the summit between the waters of the Ohio, and lake Erie, to the Ohio river itself. In Tuscarawas county, the canal passes through the iron ore, where it lies in inexhaustible beds, within sight of the canal, and very near it. This ore melts easily, and yields a soft malleable iron, suitable for castings and bars. In some places, it is combined with sulphur, from which copperas was made, formerly, in considerable quantities at Zanesville and Steubenville.

The common red hematite exists in large quantities, in the counties of Tuscarawas, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Hocking, Athens, Meigs, Lawrence, Scioto, Adams, Ross, Highland, Licking and several other counties in the hilly region. It exists, also, in Kentucky, opposite to Lawrence and Scioto counties, where large quantities of iron are manufactured, by the Messrs. Trimble, and others. To estimate the value of the iron manufactured in this state, now, is impossible from any data in our possession, though we know that it does amount to, from seven to ten millions of dollars annually. Its value and quantity are rapidly increasing, and will increase, for centuries to come, because the quantity of ore is inexhaustible.

CLAYS.

In the counties of Lawrence, Perry and Muskingum, a white clay is found, in abundance, suitable for pots and crucibles, used in glass factories. It stands the heat very well, growing whiter when it is exposed to the greatest heat. It will one day, be used extensively, in the manufacture of Liverpool earthen wares. It contains no iron, and is almost infusible before the blow pipe.

The substances denominated clays, are mixtures of silex

and alumine; and they sometimes, contain other ingredients, which give them various colors. Their hardness is never great. They are easily cut with a knife, and may be polished by the finger nail. When thrown into water they crumble more or less readily, and become minutely divided. Many of our clays, when moistened, yield a peculiar odour, called argilaceous. Some varieties, by a due degree of moisture, and by proper management, are converted into a paste, more or less ductile, and constitute the basis, of several kinds of pottery. Other varieties, when immersed in water, are resolved into a fine, loose powder, nearly, or quite, destitute of ductility, and are employed as pigments. Such are found in Lawrence county, where they were formerly used instead of Spanish whiting.

A few remarks on the uses of clays which are ductile, may not here be out of place. These clays when duly moistened, if they possess unctuousness, ductility and tenacity, are capable of assuming various forms, without breaking. They possess a strong affinity for water, hence their avidity for moisture, and hence, they strongly adhere to the tongue or the lip.

To the existence of clay beneath the surface, we are chiefly indebted, for all our springs, which rise and flow on the surface, because these clays resist the further progress downwards, of the waters which falling on the surface, settle downwards, until stopped by the clay beneath. They are then compelled to rise in valleys, or run out of the sides of hills, and descend into the valleys below them. They then form rivulets and heads of rivers.

Of all the earthy matters, clays contribute most to the uses of man. They constitute the basis of bricks, with which, our houses are built;—they constitute too, the basis, of almost every variety of pottery, from the homely, common earthen ware, up to the beautiful, translucent porcelain. On so extensive a subject, a few facts only, will be brought forward, as more, would not be tolerated, by the general reader. Clays are essentially composed of silex and alumine, and this mixture, in any given proportions to each other, is infusible, in any fur-

nace, whose fire, is supported by atmospheric air only. So, also, pure alumine, or a mixture of alumine and lime, is infusible, but, a compound of these three earths, becomes fusible—most easily, when the proportions are, alumine one part, lime one part, and sand three parts. But if the proportions of sand be increased it becomes infusible.

According to M. ALEXANDRE BROGANIART, Director of the celebrated procelain factory at Sévres in France, the general process, in all kinds of pottery, made with washed clays, may be reduced to the following six steps: subject to modification, in different varieties.

1. The washing of clays, by agitation in water. The sand subsides, while the finer particles of clay remain suspended in water, which is decanted, and the sandy particles remain at the bottom, and are thrown away, while the water, in which the finer particles remain, is left to precipitate its clay. Thus the sand is separated from the finer parts of the clay. Having gotten rid of the sand, the next process, is,

2. The composition of the paste. This paste, is the clay that gives it consistency, when moist, and hardness when baked; but to this clay, is added, either silex or hard baked clay, in a state of powder, to prevent cracks while drying and baking, to give firmness and solidity, and to enable the pottery to resist the frequent changes of temperature. Sometimes a fusible ingredient is added to the paste.

3. This paste, after remaining for a time in water, is beaten and kneaded, to render it ductile, and of uniform consistency, and, to drive out the air, that may be in it.

4. The forming the several articles on a lathe or in a mould.

5. When the articles are sufficiently dried, they are baked in a furnace or kiln; but, in most instances, they are put in cases of infusible clay. The baking should be conducted slowly, and as the heat becomes more intense, the ware becomes more dense and compact, but at the same time, more liable to injury by alternate exposure to heat and cold. In this state,

when merely baked, the finer wares are called *biscuit*, and, in appearance, resemble white marble, or a tobacco pipe.

6. The last step, is the application of a coat of glazing to prevent the ware from soiling, and from absorbing liquids, when the vessels are employed in the arts of life. This enamel or glazing is varied and modified, according to the nature of the ware. It generally consists of some oxide, or earth, and in many cases, is vitrified before it is applied to the biscuit. The oxide of lead, is the common ingredient, in these enamels, being easily fusible. But its use is dangerous, when used in large quantities, to the health, in consequence of the action of acids upon it, or even of oils. The enamel is generally applied by immersing the ware, in water, in which, the enamel, reduced to a very fine powder, is suspended. The biscuit rapidly absorbs the water, and thus, a thin coat of enamel is uniformly deposited on its surface. Sometimes the same degree of heat is required, to fuse the enamel and bake the ware. For the benefit of our Zanesville manufacturers of earthen ware, we have been to France, for information, for them, and now, step over to England, on the same errand. In England, they have employed a very ingenious method of applying colored figures to their wares. The figures are first cut on copperplates, the coloring matters, are mixed with a flux, and ground in oil, and applied to the copper plate; an impression is taken on a paper, which is applied to the ware, or biscuit, which is at the proper time, immersed in water, until by a gentle agitation, in the water, the paper falls off, while the impression of the figures, remains on the ware, which is then baked. By looking carefully at some articles of queensware, we can discover, where the ends of the paper, met, on the article. It is said, that this art of printing figures on ware, was discovered by mere accident. When an article was about to be put into the furnace, to be baked, a printed paper, adhering to a vessel, the potter supposing that the fire would burn the paper, and destroy it, let the paper remain on the vessel; but what was his surprise, on seeing every figure and letter of the burnt hand-bill, on the baked ware!

It ought to be known and remembered by every family, that no article, which is glazed with oxide of lead, can be safely used, in the preparation of food or drink, in which, acids are contained;—or, in which, an acid may be produced by fermentation. It is at the risk of health, perhaps of life, that pickles, apple sauce, &c. are put into such vessels. Oils and fat ought never to be put in such vessels, because, they act on the oxide of lead, and endanger the lives of those who use them, in their food.

Bricks and tiles, are usually composed of common feruginous clay, sometimes ground, and but seldom washed. To prevent absorption of water by bricks exposed to the weather, a glaze may be applied, at a trifling expense, by throwing common salt into the kiln, when at its greatest heat. The ancient Egyptians and Babylonians dried their bricks in the sun.

The Hessian crucibles, are composed of a refractory clay and sand, moderately fine. Others are made of old pots, or, crucibles reduced to a fine powder, or, a coarse one, in the place of sand, then black lead is mixed with it.

Manufactories of fine procelain, have long been established, in Saxony, and, at Sévres in France;—at Berlin, in Prussia; at Vienna, in Austria, at Naples, and at several towns, in England. They are, or have been established at Philadelphia, and New York, and may soon be established in Ohio. Why the manufacture of the common Liverpool ware, should not have been yet established in America, is surprising, but, as we have all the materials which enter into the composition of this ware, let us hope, that the ware will soon be made here.

It requires experience and skill, and the first manufacturer may be ruined by undertaking to introduce this art, but it will certainly be introduced into Ohio, before many years, we feel assured.

COAL,

Occurs in nearly every county east of the Scioto river, in our hilly region, but, is most abundant, in Gallia, Lawrence,

Meigs, Scioto, Athens, Hocking, Washington, Morgan, Muskingum, Perry, Licking, Coshocton, Guernsey, Belmont, Monroe, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll, Columbiana, and Tuscarawas counties. It is found in Portage county, near the Cuyahoga river.

It burns easily, with a whitish flame, yielding a black smoke, and a bituminous odour. Its color is black, and it soils the fingers, when touched. Sometimes, it is combined with sulphur and iron. Some beds, especially, in Licking and Guernsey counties resemble, in appearance and distinctive characters, the canel coal of England.

We find the following minerals connected with our coal, in this state, viz: 1. friable, micaceous and feruginous sandstones, coarse or fine grained. 2. Shale, or argilaceous slate, sometimes micaceous, and often bituminous, presenting impressions of leaves and vegetables, sometimes of fishes. 3. Beds of marl and compact limestone, flint rock, and hard clay. 4. Argilaceous iron ore, or pudding stone, cemented by iron ore.

This coal is almost always found in strata, and there are three such strata, extending from Zanesville, to Wheeling, in Virginia. There is one stratum near the surface;—secondly, another stratum, a considerable depth below it, and a third one, about two hundred feet below the upper one. The upper stratum, in some places, is washed away, being near the surface. It is a thin one;—the second one is thicker and better, and the lower stratum is not so good for fuel, as the two strata above it.

On the whole, we may safely conclude, that we have coal enough, and more than enough, to last forever, for all the uses, to which, we shall put it, in all ages, yet to come. The coal, iron ore, and salt water, are all abundant in the same region. They form materials sufficient, to support and sustain millions of industrious, healthful, happy human beings, so long as man shall dwell on this earth.

These three articles, furnish sources of wealth, of health and happiness, that will endure, and become, more and more valuable and useful, forever.

PRAIRIES IN OHIO.

There are two species of natural meadow, which in popular language, are called *Prairies*. The name is derived from the early French travelers; who, in their own language, called them *Prairies*, or meadows. They are clothed with tall grass and flowering plants in the spring, summer and autumnal months, and on the whole, produce an aspect, in those months, on a first view, very agreeable. It must be confessed though, from their uniformity and sameness, having few or no hills in them, that their beauties soon become tiresome to the weary traveler, who traverses these plains; for such is their uniformity in appearance, that after riding all day across them, on looking around us at night, we fancy ourselves exactly where we started in the morning.

WET PRAIRIES, generally, have a rivulet winding its devious way through them. Its waters are of a reddish hue, of a disagreeable flavor to the taste, and unfit for the use of man. They are sometimes very wet and miry, and it is not uncommon for many of them during the winter and spring, to be covered with water to a considerable depth. Lying, as they do, either on almost a dead level, or surrounded by higher grounds, the water which accumulates on their surface, runs off slowly, while the main body of it is left, either to stagnate, or to evaporate, under the influence of a summer's sun.

On the north side of Circleville, commences a wet prairie, extending northwardly, several miles. In width from east to west, it averages from half a mile, to one mile. Its descent, towards the south, is about one foot in a mile, as ascertained by a competent engineer, employed for that purpose, by our Canal Commissioners. The Ohio and Lake Erie Grand Canal, passes through it from north to south. A small rivulet winds its way, from near its centre, towards its southwestern corner, where it finds itself in the bottom lands near Hargus's creek; and a similar rivulet discharges its turbid waters into the Scioto river, near the north western corner of this natural meadow. Near

its centre, is its highest elevation, owing to the mouth of "Dry run," being discharged there, from the east. A ridge of land of considerable elevation, in some places, separates this prairie from the Scioto, on the West, the river being from one fourth, to a half mile distant from its western edge. These particulars must supply the absence of an accompanying map.

Several years since, for the double purposes of making a fence, and of draining a portion of these wet lands, a ditch was dug in them of considerable length, and from appearance, we should say, it was four feet wide, and as many in depth. By examining this ditch, while the digging was going on, as well as the materials excavated from it, we ascertained that this prairie contained a great abundance of peat. We have specimens of it, which burn briskly, and produce a good degree of heat. Its quality is of the very best species; it exists in quantities entirely sufficient, amply to supply with fuel, the surrounding country, for ages yet to come. It is composed of fibres, and is of that species called "compact." Similar peat exists in a prairie through which the main road from this town to Columbus passes, six miles south of the State Capitol. It exists in all the wet prairies, which we examined for it, in this county, and in those of Madison, Champaign, Clark and Montgomery. In December, 1814, we found it in the wet prairie, adjoining to, and east of the town of Urbana. While on the same tour, we saw similar peat, in the prairie skirting the Mad river, from near to Springfield, Clark county, almost all the way to Dayton, situate at the confluence of the Mad river, with the Great Miami. The prairie north of Circleville, appears to have been the bed of some considerable stream, the Scioto river perhaps. In some places it is four feet from the *present* surface, to the *ancient* one. On the latter, once stood a thick forest of white cedar trees; these trees now lie on the ancient surface, in different stages of decay. Some of them appear to have been broken down by violence, others were turned up with their roots, entire, while others seem to have mouldered away, and died of old age. We have a fragment of one of these

trees*, which has on it, evident marks of an axe, or of some other sharp edged tool. From its appearance, since the axe was applied to it, this fragment must have lain many, very many centuries in the earth, where it was interred four feet below the present surface. There can be but little doubt, that the axe used, was owned by one of the people, who erected the ancient works here. The whole prairie was once a cedar swamp; and from undoubted sources of information, we are satisfied that many of our wet prairies were once cedar swamps also. Near Royalton, in Fairfield county, and in several places in the western part of Pickaway county; and, also in Warren county, similar proofs of the former existence of cedar groves in wet prairies, have been discovered. Time, and the accumulation of a deep soil, on the former surface, have made these prairies what they are.

We have seen the bones of deer and other animals reposing on the ancient surface of these natural meadows; and we confidently expect to be able to find here, in great numbers, the bones of the great mastodon of CUVIER. The bones of that animal, found near Jackson Court House, in this State, were discovered on the ancient surface of a wet prairie. A tooth in my possession, disinterred in the bank of "Plum run," three miles west of me, was discovered in a situation exactly similar. Many persons seem to have adopted the idea, that the mammoths found in such places, were mired there and thus lost their lives. That individuals of that family, might have thus died, no one will pretend to doubt; but all the remains of that animal, discovered in Ohio, so far as we know, seem to have belonged to such as died a natural death; their bones having been scattered about in confusion, in a manner entirely similar to those of our domestic animals which die of old age or disease. I know of no skeleton of that animal's being found in this state, though parts of them, especially the teeth, are very often discovered. They are washed out of the banks of small streams, passing through wet prairies. The teeth of the animal being

* This specimen was deposited in Letton's Museum, Cincinnati.

less destructible than other parts of the skeleton, may be the reason why these are so often found; yet, I suspect, that, by examining the earth around where the teeth are procured, whole skeletons might be discovered—or nearly whole ones. It is true, that teeth of the mastodon are frequently found in and about Pickaway Plains, lying on the present surface of the earth; but these were doubtless brought and left where they are now found, by the Indians. These teeth, thus found, were near the dwelling houses of the aborigines, and no search has been made for the remaining parts of the skeletons.

Where teeth are found *in situ*, further search ought always to be made, which would doubtless lead to the discovery of other relics, highly valuable. At the time when our wet prairies were cedar swamps, and presented almost impenetrable thickets, it is evident enough, that they were frequented by the great mastodon and other wild animals; and that man was here also, then, or very soon afterwards, appears equally evident, from the marks which he has left, of his labor and his art, on the fragment of a tree, above mentioned.

The fear of rendering myself tedious to the reader, admonishes me to quit the ancient abode of the mammoth, and describe

THE DRY PRAIRIES.—They are not, as in Kentucky, underlaid with limestone; nor have we, in this part of Ohio, any barrens thus underlaid. Ours are, so far as we know and believe, in appearance like the bottom lands along our streams. The surface is a rich, black, deep loam, underlaid with pebbles, which are water worn, rounded and smoothed. Many of these natural meadows, lie high above any stream of water, now, or probably ever in existence.—If we have any tracts in Ohio, very properly denominated **DILUVIUM**, Pickaway Plains, three miles below Circleville, belong to that class of formations. This is a dry prairie, or rather was one not many years since. This prairie is about seven miles long, and nearly three miles broad. It was in this plain, that a human skeleton was dug up, which circumstance was mentioned by me in a former volume of Silliman's Journal, to which I refer the

reader. The works of man too, are often found in such prairies, at a great depth in the earth. Such natural meadows, being for the most part, destitute of trees, have induced superficial persons, (who never reflect, and who are too indolent to examine into the real facts in the case,) to conclude, that fires had been employed by the aborigines to produce that effect! The formation of these diluvian plains is entirely different from that of the country around them; as much so beneath the surface as above it. In tracts of country, denuded of trees by fire, briars and bushes, forthwith, appear in their stead. In fact, the growth of grass and flowering plants, which cover these delightful plains, is abundantly able to prevent the taking root, of almost any forest tree. The falling of a walnut, an acorn, or the seed of any other tree, is hardly sufficient to disturb the possession of the present occupants of these ancient domains. The plum sometimes gets a foot hold in them: and the delicious sweet prairie grape is sure to take advantage of the circumstance, and climb up to, and cover the tops of the plum bushes with its vines, its leaves and its clusters of purple fruit in due season.

Besides, had fires destroyed the trees on Pickaway Plains, charcoal would have been discovered there, which is not the case, although the land, has been cultivated with the plow, during from fifteen to twenty years past.

Charcoal is as indistructible, almost, as the diamond itself, where it is not exposed to the action of the atmosphere. On a surface so large, as that occupied by the plains, it is hardly possible, if they had been denuded of their woods by fire, that no charcoal should have been found. With me, this argument is entirely a conclusive one.

The botany of these natural meadows is rich, and would afford matter enough for a volume. A Torrey, a Nuttall, a Mitchill, a Mullenburgh, a Barton, an Elliott, or even a Linnæus might here usefully employ himself for years, without exhausting his subject, or gathering all the harvest which these vast fields present. It appears to me, that our botanists have neglected our prairies; but let us hope, that the day is not far

distant, when some future Linnæus will appear in them. If the field is vast, and the laborers are few, the harvest of fame will be the richer.

Among the flowering plants, growing in them, the helianthus offers, perhaps, the greatest number of varieties.

From a careful examination of our prairies, wet and dry, we are satisfied that the dry ones are the most ancient, of the two—that fires produce neither of them—that in their natural state, a luxuriant vegetation is raising their present surface, every year; that the dry ones are extremely valuable for cultivation, and that the wet ones will, at no very distant day, furnish us with an abundance of fuel, in a country but thinly timbered, indeed almost destitute of wood, and without fossil coal, so common in our hilly region. If, as it is known to be the fact, our hilly region be well supplied with ironstone, and other useful minerals, together with salt water, nature has supplied the same region with inexhaustible mines of coal for their manufacture. If the level parts of this State, where the dry prairies abound, contain large tracts of rich land, the time is at hand, when they will be covered with well cultivated farms, where the rich harvests will wave, and where naturalized grasses will afford food for large flocks of domestic animals.

These remarks on our Prairies, were written, originally, more than twenty years since, and apply especially to that period of time. The reader will see, how our then predictions, have since been verified, within the intermediate space of time. They are now, well cultivated fields, cloathed with tame grasses, and grains. Our herds of domesticated animals feed and fatten, where, so recently only wild animals, and still wilder men, roamed over the surface of these diluvial plains. In the conclusion of this article we may say, that this state contains the most and the best peat, of any state in the Union.

RELIQUIAE DILUVIANAE.

The relicts of the Deluge, though common in all parts of this state, yet, we will now confine ourselves, for the present, to those belonging to the coal region of it. In the vicinity of the Ohio river in the counties of Gallia, Lawrence and Meigs, also in the counties of Muskingum and Morgan, on the waters of the Muskingum river, these relicts are numerous and very interesting. Near Gallipolis, imbedded in sandstone, are not a few trees of different kinds; such as the sugar maple, and one such tree was found, that had been perforated, to all appearance, by the common red headed wood pecker. A fragment of this tree, with the hole, for the bird's nest in it, was, many years since, brought to Chillicothe, and presented to Governor Edward Tiffin. Several trees, were discovered in the sand rock, about three miles above Gallipolis, imbedded in the rock which there stood, in a perpendicular mass. Among these trees, we discovered a black walnut, with its roots projecting beyond the rock in which the trunk lay imbedded. A black oak, was near it, projecting in the same manner. The mass of rock, appeared to be, eighty feet thick, where it was bare, uninjured and entire. In this mass on looking up at it, from its base, barks, leaves and branches of trees, appeared at different altitudes, all lying in the rock, as they were deposited with the sand, now become a hard sandstone. In a ravine, where the sandstone had been washed away, by a rivulet, a whole tree was found, by a man, with an axe, which he attempted, by a blow, to fasten in the tree, on which he had seated himself to rest awhile, after a fatiguing walk. The axe, struck out sparks of fire, rebounded and apprised him, that this tree, was no longer wood, but a hard sandstone. We saw, among the trees of Gallia county thus petrified, white birch, sycamore, walnut, oak, and others not recollectcd.

Near Zanesville, indeed, in the very town, where a canal was cut through the sand-rock, some twenty years since, there was found among other things a considerable number of tropical plants, such as the trunks, leaves, branches and roots of the

bamboo; the leaves, large, full, fresh, uninjured and entire, of cocoa-nut-bearing palm; the impressions of the tea leaf, of the cassia plant; of ferns, a great many; of the leaves and flowers of the bread-fruit tree, fully expanded, fresh and entire, and perfectly uninjured, in appearance, as if they were in full bloom. The bark, also, of the bread-fruit tree, much flattened and compressed, we discovered in shale. Our Ohio fossil date tree, is large, and has wide spreading branches. Such an one, exists on the north side of the bed lying in the bed of the Moxahala creek, not far below the stage road, nine miles, west of Zanesville, on the road to Lancaster, Ohio. The sandstone, in which these tropical plants are imbedded, contains considerable mica, and, resembles exactly, the sandstone, in which Mons. Brogniart found tropical plants, in France. The iron-stone, at Zanesville, is sometimes composed almost wholly of the roots, trunks and leaves of the bamboo. The sandstone contains the same tree and its parts. Small trees are often much flattened by pressure. The shale sometimes, contains barks of trees, between different layers of shale; the bark is now fossil coal; and these layers, alternate with each other, shale and coal.

FISHES, are said to have been found, though we saw but one fish, found at Zanesville, and that one was a pike. Fossil fishes are more frequently found, in sandstone, and we had one, several years, in our possession, it was a red horse, a species of perch, still living in our waters. That fish, perfect and entire, fell out of a mass of sandstone, which was split with wedges, by some stone masons, who were building a wall of a cellar, at Burlington, on the Ohio river. It was a year since, in Letton's museum, at Cincinnati. The shells of oysters, sometimes, unchanged, are found, in beds of sand, an ancient diluvian deposite, at Cincinnati. J. Dorfeuille's museum contains these shells. A few remarks, on the tropical plants, at Zanesville, seem to be called for before we leave this town and its environs. At this day, the bamboo, cassia, bread-fruit tree, cocoa-nut-bearing palm, &c. &c. are considered as tropical plants, and grow only in such a climate, or in one, that is not

very cold. That fact being admitted, two questions naturally present themselves, to the mind:—Have these plants changed their nature? Or, has our climate become colder, than it was formerly? Tropical plants, that are annuals, without changing their nature essentially, have been carried farther and farther north, until they have become naturalized, to a northern climate. This remark applies, perhaps, to the palma-christi, and several other annuals. But, the bamboo, date, cocoa-nut bearing palm &c. found at Zanesville, are not annuals. Has our climate become colder? Some countries have become *warmer*, than they once were. We suspect, indeed, we know from the writers of the Augustan age, that Italy, France, Germany and Britain, have become *warmer*, than they were, eighteen hundred years since. Horace, in the days of Augustus, introduces us to Soracte, a mountain near Rome, covered with snow, and gives us a picture of winter, and here that picture is.

“Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum,
“Soracte; nec jam sustineant onus
“Silvæ laborantes; geluque,
“Flumina, constiterint acuto?
“Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco,
“Large reponens.”

What a picture of the winter at Rome, in the days of Augustus! It would now best suit the meridian of Quebec. Who now sees such snows breaking down the trees, unable to sustain their load, at Rome? Who now sees the Tiber one solid bed of ice, so that its current is congealed by frost? Who now, in the Eternal city, needs such large piles of wood on the hearth in winter?

Are the snows along the Ister five ells in depth? Virgil tells us they were so deep, in his time: That the largest deer, could hardly push the snow aside with their breasts, so that their horns, scarcely showed themselves above the snow's, surface. What a horrid picture does he give us, of the winters, where Vienna now raises its imperial spires? The people

there no longer, are compelled to live under ground, in the winter months, and be obliged to burn whole trees at once to keep the people from freezing.

Europe, has certainly been growing *warmer*, not colder, during the last eighteen hundred years, and we have no proof that our climate, in Ohio, has been growing colder, during that period. If these plants have not changed their nature, nor our climate become colder, within the last eighteen centuries, at least; were not these plants floated here, by the ocean from tropical countries, in some remote period of time? The very appearance of these plants, on a first view, answers such a question. Had they been floated here from any great distance, would their leaves, and especially their delicate blossoms, been uninjured, fresh, expanded fully and entire, as they were when in full bloom? Certainly not. Between the time of their being in full bloom, in life, vigor and beauty, and that awful moment, in which they were overwhelmed, buried and imbedded, fixed fast and turned to stone, iron and shale, where they now repose, and for unknown ages past have reposcd; scarcely one day could have intervened; perhaps only a few hours elapsed.

We state facts. And, besides, whole trees, turned into stone with every root, limb, and the trunk; with the earth, where it grew turned up, showing that the tree had been only prostrated, not removed, otherwise than thrown down by violence; such a tree, a hemlock, still remains, at Chitteningo, New York, unless travelers have carried it away for specimens. That tree grew in exactly such a formation as ours in Ohio, and must be referred to the same period of time with ours, and must have been overwhelmed by the same catastrophe, which overwhelmed, our palms, dates, bamboos, and other tropical plants. Imagination can hardly grasp, the horrors of that dreadful catastrophe, which scooped out those vast beds of seas, bays and lakes, all around the northern end of our globe, filling the vast space, between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains, with the ruins of the northern portion of our planet;—covering our once tropical region, with the ru-

ins of the old world. Well might he, who wrote our only short history of the deluge, declare, that "the foundations of the great deep were broken up." We throw out a suggestion, for the consideration and reflection of our readers.

If we suppose quite the largest portion of our globe to be water, and we have no reasons to come to any other conclusion (if we except to opinions, without proof, and even contrary to all evidence) and, that the eastern and western continents and their islandic appendages, lie in the waters of the ocean, like two icebergs in the sea, it is easy enough to understand, that whenever, and by whatever means, the centre of gravity is lost which now keeps these continents exactly where they are, a revolution of these continents will take place almost instantly. By this catastrophe, the earth would be swept of all its land animals, who would all perish, except such as happened to be on the earth where the two new poles would be formed, at the moment when the event happened.

If all the rivers and all the currents in the ocean also, run in the same direction, not only every sea, and every ocean, but every river, every brook, and every rill, and even every shower of either rain, snow or hail—nay every dew would hasten on another grand catastrophe of this globe. But the rivers do not all run in the same, but opposite directions. The Red River of Hudson's Bay runs northwardly, the Mississippi and its branches southwardly. The waters of the northern lakes move northeastwardly—and the current in the ocean along our Atlantic coast runs in the same direction. The streams issuing from the bases of the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, run in opposite directions. Wherever mountain streams are shorter in their courses on one side of a mountain, than on the other side, their descent is greater than the rivers on the opposite side of their common sources; and the shorter rivers bear along in their currents an equal weight of matter with the longer and larger rivers. This is true, probably, of all the rivers in the world, but where it is not so, a current in an adjacent ocean makes up the deficiency. We have been long since

surprised that no author had noticed this exhibition of wisdom, in the formation of mountains and rivers.

We will not say, that formerly, catastrophes of the globe have been effected, by the running of rivers, which carried along in their currents such a weight of matter, as, by that means to change the centre of gravity in the earth, and produce any one of the awful catastrophes, which have several times overwhelmed our world, with temporary ruin and desolation. All we say, is, that by exactly such means, it might have been effected, almost in a moment, and that all the effects of such a revolution, are visible, all over the world. Every portion of the earth, by such means, might have been, at some day, a tropical region, and productive of tropical plants.

Man and his works, have been found in many places, in the Valley of the Mississippi, in a fossil state. According to information received eighteen or twenty years since, from the Honorable Thomas Tod, then a Judge of the United States Court, a human skeleton, buried in an ancient stone mound, two hundred feet below the surface of a hill, was discovered in Kentucky. The owner of the land, dug through the hill at its base, for the purpose of uniting two small creeks, whose united waters were sufficient to turn the machinery of a mill. In perforating the earth, between the two creeks, an ancient stone mound, consisting of many cart loads, was met with, and on removing the stones, an entire human skeleton was found at the mound's base. Judge Tod saw the place, the stones and the human bones, but my memorandum of the conversation with my learned and revered friend, does not state the place, where the discovery was made. The death of the Judge, prevented my visiting the spot in question. We respectfully request his family, if they know where it is, to inform us. To his worthy sons, Robert S. Tod and Charles S. Tod, Esquires—we apply for an answer to this request.

In a natural mound of earth, near the high road, some fourth of a mile, north of Circleville, seven human skeletons, were found, about eighteen years since. These skeletons, lay among earth and pebbles, evidently brought there and left

by water—the sea. They lay in every inclination with the horizon, and were deposited by the deluge, where they were found.

At Louisville, Kentucky, when digging the canal there, on the surface of a flat rock, many feet below the surface of the earth, above the rock, the works of man, were found. Fires had been made on the rocks and men had dwelt there. Since these fires had ceased to burn there, several feet of earth had accumulated on the surface of the rocks, and trees, of the largest size, had been growing on that earth, during several centuries.

SLATE AND LIMESTONE REGIONS.

West of the geological line, before mentioned, the minerals are very different from those of the hilly region, which we have been considering. Several of the counties, lying along this line, west of it, are underlaid, with clay slate, such as we have noticed near lake Erie. Such a slate underlays the western parts of Pickaway and Franklin counties. It predominates all over Madison county; mostly so in Fayette county, and in Union county also;—as well as in the eastern parts of Clark, and Clinton counties.

Where that blue slate underlays the surface, and comes to, or near it, the slate dissolves into a blue clay, and produces swampy lands. We refer our reader to the Licking summit; and, indeed, to nearly all our summits, north of our hilly region, or west of it, where he will find such clay, and such swamps. Hence, the origin of most of our ponds, swamps and wet lands, all over this state. They exist nearly all the way across this state, from the Pennsylvania line, to that of Indiana, on the summit level, between the Saint Lawrence and Mississippi valleys.

LIMESTONE.

Ours is a subspecies—the *compact* limestone, and is a very valuable mineral. It usually occurs, in extensive, solid, com-

pact masses, whose fracture is dull, splintery and sometimes though, rarely conchoidal. It is opaque, at the edges; its more common color is bluish or grey; it is seldom a pure carbonate, but contains from two, to ten per cent. of silex. Some of these limestones, are so impure, that they melt, rather than burn into lime. Our limestone is of a recent formation, generally, and may be called, shell limestone. It is either found in hills, with rounded summits, or under a level country. Its strata are often thin, lying between strata of clay slate and is composed almost wholly of sea shells. This limestone often presents fissures and rents, holes and caves.

In Kentucky, are caves of vast extent, and one of them, has been explored twenty-one miles, under ground, called the mammoth cave, in the vicinity of Green river. We have but a few caverns, in our limestone region, and they are of no great extent.

In Highland county, are some caverns, near the Sinking spring, and a few sharks' teeth were found in it, several years since. The most valuable bed of limestone, now known to exist, in this state, is situated five miles above Columbus, on the main branch of the Scioto river, the property of Mr. John McCoy. Large blocks are constantly taken from it, of any desirable size, for pillars, and for fronts of houses. It is a durable and beautiful building stone, and bears a tolerable good polish. In McCoy's marble quarry is stone sufficient, to last many centuries, for the Scioto country.

Our limestone, furnishe an excellent lime, for building. Its calcination is now effected by wood, but the heat should not be great.

Count Rumford, has invented an oven for burning lime. It is a high cylinder, with the hearth at the side, and at some distance above the base. The fire burns, with a reflected, or inverted flame. The lime is taken out at the bottom, while fresh additions of limestone are made at the top, so as to keep the oven constantly heated. Limestone, either moistened or just dug, calcines easiest. If dry, it should be moistened when put into the kiln.

MORTAR.

We have a few remarks, on making it. This is commonly a mixture of sand and slackened lime. When sand cannot be had, pulverised dry clay or brick-dust, will answer as well.

To the sand and slackened lime, if iron dust, or manganese be added, a cement may be made, which will harden under water. With such a cement, cisterns may be made, tan vats, and cellar walls, that will answer many useful purposes.

Compact lime, is often used, as a manure, and our shell lime, is the best for that purpose. Sometimes, the stone is only pulverised, sometimes it is burnt. Many of our marbles that are full of shells, are very beautifully variegated, with spots of different forms and colors. Sand and emery, putty and tin filings, with water, are employed in polishing this limestone. As yet, we have discovered but few beds, of this stone, which are used as marbles. Time and further research may discover to us, other marbles, at no distant day, in our limestone region. It is quite probable, that the best marbles lie deeper in the earth, than we have, as yet, sought for them.

Southwest of Springfield, on the road to Dayton, is a limestone of peculiar appearance. Its structure and aspect resemble, those in western New York, where gypsum and limestone abound. That near Springfield deserves examination, by some one, acquainted with those minerals of western New York. It is quite possible, that the limestone near Springfield may answer a good purpose for backs of chimneys, and ought to be tried, by exposure to great heat, and, by then throwing it into water, while thus heated. That it is an excellent limestone, for producing mortar, we doubt not, and by mixing with it a proper proportion of sand, it may produce a cement that will harden under water.

ORGANIC REMAINS,

Found in the limestone formation, in the Miami country and above Columbus, on the Scioto river, in McCoy's quarry. R. Buchanan furnished us with the names of them.

Zoophitæ.

FAMILY.

- Calumopora—four species.
- Cyathophyllum—three species.
- Syringopora—one do.
- Casinopora.
- Thestra.

Radiara.

- Encrinies—many species.

Conchifera.

- Spirifer—many species.
- Terrabratula—many species.
- Producta do. do.
- Modiola—three species.
- Mytilus.

Molusca.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| Trochus. | Turritella. |
| Turbo. | Orthoceratites |

Crustacea.

- Calymena—several species
- Isotelus do. do.

The organic remains found in Tennessee and Kentucky, and probably in Ohio, not mentioned above, viz:

FAMILIES.

SPECIES.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Astræ, | Delphinata. |
| Pentremites, | Enomphalus. |
| Bellerophon, | Natica. |
| Næutilus, | Ampullaria. |
| Hamites, | Asaphus. |
| Ammonites. | |

Of Favosites, we have a great many along the Scioto valley.

PRIMITIVE ROCKS.

These are discovered, as soon as we have ascended the second ridge, south of lake Erie, as we travel southwardly. They consist of granite, sienite, black mica, and indeed every variety of mica slate, gneiss, and all the primitive rocks of this continent. They occur in amorphous masses, abraded, and smoothed, by friction, and show conclusively, that they are out of place, and are unconnected with any other rocks in, or near, where they now lie. They are generally, at an elevation of about seven hundred feet, above the present surface of the ocean. But where the earth has been worn away by some stream of water, near them, they have, in some instances, been undermined, and have fallen down, on a lower level. These boulders, are found in large masses, covering in some places, several acres, reposing on the north sides of hills, of a diluvial deposite. They are rarely found on the southern ends of hills, unless removed thither, by some more recent revolution, than the one which deposited them originally in this country. These primitive rocks, we have seen all along the southern shores of the northern lakes, from the east end of lake Ontario, to the western side, of the southern end of lake Michigan. They are uniformly found at about the same height, unless removed by some force more recent, apparently, than that, which, originally deposited them in this region. From east to west, they extend, at least eight hundred miles, in a right line. Their elevation is everywhere, nearly the same, above the present surface of the ocean, and they are most numerous, on the northern ends of hills, pointing a little east of north—about three points of the compass.

When we say, that these rocks are found, thus, in a line extending from the lower end of lake Ontario, to the western side of the southern end of lake Michigan, we do not say, that these rocks are not found, east and west of these limits. But, thus far, we have seen them, and have carefully examined them, in person, and have noticed, carefully, every circum-

stance attending them. We saw none of them, west of lake Michigan, between that lake, and the Upper Mississippi.

They are found, in some instances covering half an acre of surface—and sometimes, three acres. There is such a deposite, resting on the northeastern end of a diluvial hill, just south of the road leading from Dayton to Cincinnati, about three miles, perhaps less than three miles, southerly of Dayton. There is such a deposite, in the northwestern corner of the town plat of Circleville, partly covered with earth, by some later event than the one which brought these rocks here. There was, when this town was first settled, such a deposite, on the north side of the great mound, in this town. These rocks are found in considerable numbers in Madison county, resting on the surface of that elevated, diluvial plain.

Considerable numbers, may now be seen, resting on the bed of the Olentangy creek, several miles below the town of Delaware between that town and Worthington. They have been undermined by the washing away, of the clay slate under them.

These rocks, have been often used, for millstones and sometimes, one boulder, is so large, as to make several mill stones. These are granitic rocks. They are used too, for underpinnings of houses and barns. The court-house in Madison county, stands on these old rocks.

By what means, were these rocks, transported here, and left, on our surface? That they have been brought here, long since the revolution, which deposited our sandstone and slaty rocks, of secondary formation; seems evident, from the fact, that they rest on the surface of a diluvial deposite of rolled pebbles. This diluvial deposite of pebbles, &c. is more recent than the sandstone and slate rocks. It seems evident, too, that the force which transported our primitive rocks here, was not so great as the one which transported the rounded pebbles, otherwise, the large boulders would have been whirled around the hills, and left at the southern ends of them.

Northern navigators, often tell us, of iceberges, floating in polar seas, with rocks, imbedded in them. We see the same

thing take place, on a small scale, in all northern countries, where the ice adheres to the beds of the rivers, on the return of the spring, when the current breaks up the ice. At its bottom, pebbles adhering to the ice, are borne downwards, by the current, and transported, until the ice is dissolved by the warmth of the sun. So, in polar regions, powerful winds and waves, break up the ices, the rocks at their lower surface adhere to the icebergs, and are borne away, to climes far distant from their native beds. What adds to the evidence, in favor of such a transportation of our primitive rocks, is the fact, that their lower surfaces, show evident marks of having been scratched, raked and injured, by coming in contact with obstacles, on their journey hither. The upper surfaces and sides, have not on them, marks of equal violence. The last revolution or catastrophe of our globe, brought these rocks here, and they moved slowly over the surface of the ocean, then elevated only seven or eight hundred feet, above its present level.

If the same catastrophe, at its commencement deposited the round pebbles, in oblong, narrow hills, their ends pointing a little east of north; our primitive rocks, though brought here by the same current of water, yet it had, by that time, lost nearly all its force, and had settled its surface, five hundred feet, at least, at that time, and, soon afterwards, subsided altogether, and left our present lakes and rivers, to accomplish what they have done since. Lake Erie has settled its surface one hundred and seventy feet, since that period, and many of our rivers have also lowered their beds, in the same time. These rocks, are **FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY**, not to be overlooked, by the historian. They speak a language not to be misunderstood. The masses of rocks, in the hills of our sandstone region, show on their northern ends, and sides, marks of violence;—they are scratched, raked and injured by violence. We have examined these points of rocks, on the northeastern ends and sides of hills, in Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Fairfield, Hocking and Meigs counties, and we always found the same evidences, of violence done to their northern extremities.

The primitive rocks, were generally stopped, in their slow progress, southwardly, by the hills, in the State of Ohio, because, we never saw one of them, in Kentucky or Tennessee; nor did we find them in the southern parts of the State of Illinois.

The same current seems to have swept over all the country, west of the Alleghanies, but it remains doubtful, with the writer, whether any primitive rocks, were transported by it, west of the Mississippi river. Whether primitive rocks are found, between Fort Winnebago and lake Superior, we do not know, not having visited that elevated tract of country, in person.

RIVERS.

The streams of water, which we call rivers, and which originate in this State, are the tributaries, either of Lake Erie or of the river which gives its name to the state.

THE OHIO RIVER,

Assumes that name at Pittsburgh, in western Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the rivers Alleghany and Monongahala. From Pittsburgh, it flows in a gentle current, southwestwardly, nine hundred miles, to the Mississippi river, in latitude 37° north, where it is lost, in the "great water" as the Indian name implies—Meesyseepee. In a straight line from Pittsburgh, it is six hundred and forty miles to its mouth, in longitude, 12° west of Washington city. Its mean breadth, is about eight hundred yards. Its gentle current, in a common stage of water, is no where great, except at Louisville, in latitude $38^{\circ} 10'$ north, where, in about two miles' distance, it descends twenty-two feet. The Louisville canal, obviates these rapids, and promises to be forever useful to all the towns located above it, on the Ohio river. Towards the upper end of this river, are several islands, the largest of which, are Blanner-hassett's, below the mouth of the Little Kanhawa; Zane's near Wheeling; and one, a few miles above Steubenville, formerly

owned by General Darke. Between the states of Ohio and Kentucky, there are no islands in this river, worth naming. Those near Manchester, are mere collections of mud. Ten states of the Union, contribute to the volume of water, flowing along in the channel of the Ohio river,—to wit : New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Its valley occupies eight degrees of latitude, and eight degrees of longitude. It remains impeded by frost, but about two months in the year, from Cincinnati to its mouth. So many of its tributaries rise on its southern side, that it closes late in the year and opens early in the succeeding one. These southern streams have freshets in them, one after another, so as scarcely ever to be all up, at any one time.

When the freshets in the southern branches have done pouring their increased waters into the Ohio, the northern ones begin to pour theirs into it, though, inasmuch as the streams in Ohio state, all rise in about the same latitude, and on the same elevation, they often rise about the same time. The Alleghany and Monongahala branches rise in the Alleghany mountains, among the snows and ices of that Alpine region, and these are the last to swell the Ohio. Those who dwell along the banks of this fine river, know, from the drift-wood, and other indications, what particular stream, has produced the freshet. The Big Sandy, sometimes brings down from its sources, in North Carolina, the reed cane. The hemlock floats from the head waters of the Alleghany. When this last river is up, and it is the last to rise, the rafts of pine boards, descend the Ohio, covered with families, removing into the Western states. These bring along with them, their all—their wives, children; horses, cattle, dogs, fowls, wagons, and household furniture, of all sorts. Sometimes from four to seven rafts, after they have descended to Pittsburgh, unite all together, and float onward to Cincinnati, before they are separated. Wherever the raft is sold, the immigrants either settle down, or land, and move forward in their wagons, to where they wish to settle.

Since the introduction of steam boats, the old keel boat, is

seldom seen on the Ohio. And, even the old Orleans ark, is less and less used, every year, while the steamer is employed more and more, to convey persons and their property.

If the surface, drained by any river, gives a very correct idea of the quantity of water, passing off through its channel; the Ohio is as large, as all the rivers in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York and the six eastern states. It rises early in February, and continues up, generally in good order for steamers, until in July or even in August. From that month and frequently, even earlier, it is too low for the navigation of vessels of much burden, during two, or even three months, until the autumnal rains raise it, so as to be in a good navigable condition. It rises and falls, about sixty feet, on an average, along the coast of the state of Ohio. Indeed it rises, even more than sixty feet, sometimes, as it did, early in the spring of the year 1832, when it rose sixty-five feet, and produced immense injury, by carrying off fences, houses, hay and grain. It carried off the bridges on, or near it, across its tributaries. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, this freshet did a vast deal of damage, to all sorts of property. It flooded the lower part of Cincinnati, and drove away, for several days, nearly all the people, residing in the lower part of the city. This was the highest freshet ever known, since the settlement of the western states, by the English. This extraordinary rise, was occasioned, by a rise of all the streams at the same time, which empty into the Ohio, whether originating north or south of its channel. This circumstance was never known to have occurred before, and may not occur again, within a century to come. But, we must leave this beautiful river—this Belleriviere, of the early French missionaries and traders, and, notice some of its branches; especially such as originate, in “The Thriving State,” and we begin with the

MUSKINGUM,

Which rises and runs wholly within the limits of this state. In Richland county, it originates in a swamp, not over thirty

miles, in a direct line, from lake Erie. The ponds in Portage county, (from whence the Tuscarawas issues, southerly and the Cuyahoga northerly,) are little more than thirty miles distant, in a straight line, from lake Erie. The surface drained by the Muskingum, may be fairly estimated, at about two hundred miles from east to west. It passes wholly, through a hilly region, abounding in the minerals, most useful to man. Its current is gentle, with few rapids in it, and these will soon contribute to put in motion, the machinery of a great number of mills and factories.

On the banks of this river, from its utmost sources to its mouth, fossil coal and iron ore are abundant. In Tuscarawas, alone, these minerals exist in sufficient abundance, for this state during a century to come.

Next, lower down the Ohio river, the

HOCKHOCKING,

Pours its tribute into its parental stream. The Hock-hock-uk, [Bottle river] of the Indians, rises rather north of Lancaster, and after meandering along eighty or ninety miles, finally enters the Ohio river, in Meigs county, some distance below Blannerhassett's island, and twenty-five miles below Marietta. Its size, may be estimated from its valley, which is eighty miles, from north to south, and averaging about fifteen or twenty miles from east to west. Its only rapids are near the town of Logan, called the falls of Hocking.

This stream runs wholly through a mineral, hilly region, where fossil coal, iron ore, and salt water abound.

Into the Ohio river, at Portsmouth far to the west of the Hockhocking, flows the beautiful, mild and gentle

SCIOTO.

It rises, on the high, marshy summit level, between the Erie lake, and the Ohio river, in the counties of Hardin, Marion, Crawford, Union, Delaware and Richland. Its branches

are long and numerous; hence its Indian name, Seeyo toh! "Greatlegs." On the east side of it, empty into it, the Little Scioto, Olentangy, Gahannah, or Big Walnut, Little Walnut, and Salt creeks. On the west side, are Rush creek, Mill creek, Boke's creek, Darby, Deer and Paint creeks, and these are all "*longlegs*," for their size. They all rise in a comparatively level and alluvial country, except Salt creek.

Where they rise, and also where they flow, the surface of the country, is either level, or very gently undulating. The soil, where these branches rise and run, is as fertile as any can be in the world, producing maize, grass, and grain of all the kinds which are cultivated in this state. At Chillicothe, the Scioto, enters the hilly, sandstone region, and passes through it, to the Ohio river, in a valley, of several miles in width. Above Chillicothe, the Scioto spreads its branches, like the frame work of a fan fully expanded, forming a semicircle, of about seventy miles in diameter at its upper extremity. The Scioto may be estimated by the contents of the surface of its valley. It is one hundred and thirty miles in a direct line, from its summit to its mouth, at Pourtsmouth. Its breadth from east to west, will average seventy miles. From the town of Delaware, to Chillicothe, a distance of seventy miles, from north to south, in the summer months, the traveler sees the most beautiful country, in Ohio. It is a perfect paradise, waving with grass and and grain as far as his eye can see. The country is animated by a people, living either in beautiful towns, or along the road side on farms. Sometimes are presented to view, large droves of cattle, horses and hogs. From Delaware to Columbus, the road runs near the Olentangy. From Columbus downwards, the traveler almost every where sees the canal, with its boats, he hears the sound of their horns, and sees the Scioto winding its way along to the Ohio river. This is the SCIOTO COUNTRY, famed, in all time, since man dwelt on its surface, for its beauty and fertility. That ancient race of men, who were the earliest inhabitants, dwelt here in greater numbers, than any where else, in the western states. The Indians of the present race, prefcrred this country, to any other,

and lived here in greater numbers, in towns. Here, the wild animals lived in the greatest numbers, and we have placed our Capitol, on the most beautiful spot of the whole Scioto country.

Nature has already done her part, for this region, and man has done, is doing and will continue to do his, to make it all that man can ever desire it to be, forever, "A HOME, SWEET HOME."

Next in order, as we descend the Ohio river, one hundred miles below Portsmouth, near the small town of Columbia, the

LITTLE MIAMI

Pays its constant tribute, to the Belle Riviere. It rises in Madison county, in a small spring, a few miles from London. Some of its branches, rise in Clinton, but most of them in Green county. This river passes through a limestone region. Its length is nearly eighty miles, and its average breadth of valley, may be estimated, at about twenty miles. Originating in durable springs, it is for its size, one of the best mill streams, in the state. Though its valley is not much longer than that of the Hockhocking, yet, in summer, while the latter is dry in its bed, at its mouth, and for many miles upwards, the Little Miami rolls along, its good sized volume of water, to its mouth, fertilizing and adorning the earth along its banks, and furnishing a water power, which the people of that region, are constantly using for mills of all sorts, and for other machinery, moved, by its power. On this river, JEREMIAH MORROW, our former member of both houses of congress, canal commissioner, and governor of the state, owns and superintends, himself, several excellent mills. Along this stream, more sea shells are found, than any where else, in the limestone region of Ohio. Many specimens of them, are perfectly uninjured and entire.

The soil of this region is warm, especially on its western side and is very productive of grass and grain. Green and Warren counties, lying in the Little Miami valley, are among the best watered, most fertile counties in the state, and they

are as healthful, and their people as good, and live in as easy an independence, as any farmers in this state. Towards the head of this river are some remarkable falls and rapids.

Descending the Ohio river, thirty miles below the mouth of the Little Miami, we come to the mouth of the

GREAT MIAMI.

It rises on the same summit, as the Muskingum and Scioto, in wet, marshy grounds, or in ponds, and small lakes.

The main branch of this river, rises in Hardin county, and some of its waters interlock with the Au Glaize, a tributary of the Maumee, so that by a portage of only five miles, we may pass from the waters of the Mississippi, to those of the St. Lawrence. The Cincinnati and Dayton canal is progressing northwardly, and will soon make a line of communication, by canal navigation, from the Ohio river to Lake Erie.

MAD RIVER,

A tributary of the Great Miami, rises in some ponds, from which, not only the Great Miami flows but the Scioto also. Mad river empties its waters into the Miami, at Dayton, a thriving town of 5000 people. The Miami valley has always been admired for its beautifully variegated and fertile surface. Its valley may be estimated at one hundred and ten miles from north to south, and forty miles, or more, from east to west. Some of it lies in Indiana. This is called the Miami country, and take it, all in all, for soil, climate, water-power, but more still, for its improvements in agriculture, and for its denseness of population, compared with any part of this state, and it is unsurpassed. Cincinnati is a large city, with all the arts of one—all the institutions which are calculated to enoble, exalt, polish, refine and render happy, the human family.

Dayton, Xenia, Hamilton, Springfield, Urbana, Troy, Piqua and Rossville are thriving towns, in this region.

But, we must leave for awhile these towns, and the waters

of the Mississippi, and pass over the miry, marshy summit, at their heads, and visit the Great Valley of the St. Lawrence. And, we will cross over to the

MAUMEE,

Of lake Erie. The surfaces of the states of Ohio and Indiana, have, in a friendly way, contributed equally to make this river, as the citizens of the same states now are uniting their efforts to make a splendid canal along its whole length. It assumes its name, at Fort Wayne in Indiana. The town of Fort Wayne stands at the confluence, of the St. Mary's, which rises in Ohio; and the St. Joseph's, a stream of Indiana. After this junction of waters, the Maumee, flows onwards, crosses into the state of Ohio, and feeling new life, after it has moved along slowly awhile in our territory, it finally leaps madly from rock to rock forming for eighteen miles above Perrysburgh one of the best, if not the very best mill stream, in the state. At the latter town, it finds itself on a level with lake Erie, and is at rest. The lake vessels will ascend it to Perrysburgh. The Maumee, is one hundred miles, in length, and for the first fifty miles from its mouth upwards, it is seventy rods wide. It is one of the largest rivers in the state. Its banks are high, and begin to be very well cultivated. Along its borders, are fine bottom lands and its waters are storied with fine fishes from the lake.

The state of Ohio, is about to make a canal along it, from its mouth upwards, sixty feet wide, six feet deep, with a double set of locks, so as to admit lake vessels to navigate it to Fort Wayne. At no distant day, the Maumee valley will be thickly settled, and well improved; and, this canal will be studded with flourishing villages, towns and cities.

SANDUSKY

River, rises in the western part of Richland county, on the same summit level, with the head waters of the Muskingum river, and turning westwardly, crosses Crawford, Seneca, San-

dusky and Huron counties, and finally discharges its waters into Lake Erie, at the mouth of Sandusky bay. It is about eighty miles long including its windings from a straight line, and its volume of water is about equal to that of the Little Miami. Its Indian name, imports a water with whirlpools in it. It abounds with lake fishes, and it has a safe and excellent harbor, for lake vessels, at its mouth. We proceed to

HURON

River, whose mouth is a few miles east of the Sandusky bay. Huron river rises in Richland county near the heads of the Sandusky and Muskingum. Running slowly out of Richland into Huron county, which it crosses, it pays its tribute to the lake, at the town of Huron. It is forty miles long and turns many water wheels, in its course.

Sailing eastwardly, sixty miles, along an iron bound, and rocky shore, mostly; we arrive at the mouth of the Cuyahoghan-uk, of the Indians.

In our voyage, we have passed two small rivers, rising in Medina county, and running quite across Lorain county, into lake Erie. They are fine mill streams, for short ones—forty miles long. These are Black river and Rocky river. But we are now at the mouth of the

CUYAHOGA,

Or, as the Indians called it “Cuyahoghan-uk,” Lake river. It is emphatically *lake river*; it rises in lakes, and falls into a lake. Rising in Geauga county, on the summit, it proceeds along on that second level above the Erie in doubt, whether to unite its waves with the Mississippi or St. Lawrence, until, it wends its way cautiously along, across Portage county, to its falls, which are about thirty miles, in a direct line, from the lake, where having determined which way to go, it leaps exultingly, from rock to rock one hundred and twenty five feet, in one mile, pouring along its channel, even in a dry time, five thousand cubic feet of water, in a minute, creating the very best water

power, in the state, within so short a distance. These are THE CUYAHOGA FALLS, on which, mills of all sorts are erected, and erecting; creating an active, thriving and prosperous village. The people seem to be emulating the activity of the mills, and water, near them. The saw, the plane, the hammer, the trowel and the axe, are rivalling in speed, the roaring, tumbling, descending waters. Turning abruptly, here, away from the dull homely ponds, on the south, the Cuyahoga runs eagerly and rapidly to join lake Erie, falling on an average, eleven feet in a mile. The Cuyahoga, is about eighty miles in length, forty miles of that distance, or more, are on the same summit, with the Mahoning and Tuscarawas. The former runs into Pennsylvania, and enters the Ohio at Beaver. The latter is the main branch of the Muskingum river.

From these falls to Cleveland, the water power is great; and on the canal, at Akron, not very far distant from these falls, the same descent, is already under the control of man, creating twenty-eight locks, within the distance of about six miles. From Akron to Cleveland, there may be, and soon will be, one continued village, for the distance of thirty-eight miles. At the very falls, themselves, are iron ore, sandstone of different colors, of a fine grain, and of good texture, suitable for building stone, grindstones, whetstones and many other articles, useful to man. Fossil coal exists also, on the spot;—so that, here are all the materials of industry, health, happiness and prosperity. The forest presents its trees, the earth holds out her minerals, and the water offers its never failing power, in aid of industry in all its forms, to produce wealth in all its shapes; and happiness in all its modes of existence, either corporeal, mental, or mixed. From Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, to Cleveland, including the last named town; and all the space between them, there will be eventually, one great city of five hundred thousand people. The river, the canal, the coal, the iron ore, the sandstone, and, finally, the most beautiful inland sea, in the world, all conspire, to produce the same great result. The harbour of Cleveland now presents, in summer, a port as bustling, active and heart-stirring, as the port of Baltimore.

The canal boats, the lake vessels, the steamer of seven hundred tons, with its tall masts, its wide expanded sails, with the sailor's "ye up ye o," fill the mind of the spectator, with life and energy.

GRAND RIVER,

Rises in the northwestern part of Trumbull county, and proceeds cautiously along towards the lake, turning, sometimes to the right and then again to the left hand, a distance of thirty miles, to Austinsburg in Ashtabula county, where its course being arrested in that direction, it turns abruptly off to the westward after its repulse at Austinsburg, and runs more rapidly twenty miles farther onward and enters lake Erie, at FAIRPORT. General Painesville, three miles from its mouth, is the largest town, on its banks. Iron ore abounds along its shores, in some places, and a furnace for its manufacture is erected, in its vicinity. Mills are erected on this river at Austinsburg, and at some other places.

Fairport, is as good a port as its name imports, and both sides of the river, at its mouth, are improving. The United States have improved the harbor, which is constantly visited by lake vessels. It is thirty-two miles east of Cleveland.

Thus we have noticed, very briefly indeed, all the principal streams, along lake Erie, within the State of Ohio. The MAUMEE is much the largest—the longest, widest and deepest. The Cuyahoga, in size ranks next, and is the best for mills and machinery, moved by water power. It has the most mineral wealth on its banks, or near them. As to canal navigation, the Cuyahoga has the start of the Maumee, though the scene will be shifted within a few short years, when the Ohio canal, ending at Portsmouth and Cleveland, three hundred and nine miles in length, will be surpassed by the Wabash and Maumee canal, extending from Evansville, near the mouth of the Wabash, quite to lake Erie, at the entrance of the Maumee river, into the lake. The lower end of the Maumee bay, is several miles in width, and this canal minglesthe waters with

those of the lake, at Manhattan. If the rivers which descend into the Ohio river, from the same summit level, where the lake rivers originate, are longer than the latter, yet, they are not so useful as mill streams. The rivers descending into the Ohio river, seem to have been intended to produce, by their sluggishness, a rich alluvial country, where grain would best come to maturity, and the lake rivers, by their great descent and constancy of volume, were designed to furnish a water power, to grind their neighbors' grain, and to manufacture the southern minerals into all the articles, that a whole great state shall eventually, and, forever need.

Here, a few remarks on the summit level of all our longer rivers, may not be improper.

LAKE ERIE is five hundred and sixty-five feet above the surface of the sea. The summit between Grand river and Mahoning is three hundred and forty-two feet above lake Erie—that is the lowest summit, and two hundred and twenty-four feet above the Ohio river at the mouth of the Mahoning.

The summit between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas in Portage county, is in a swamp, from which, streams run northerly into the St. Lawrence and southerly into the Mississippi—it is there four hundred and four feet above lake Erie and four hundred and twelve feet, above the mouth of the Muskingum, at Marietta.

The summit of Black river of lake Erie, and the Killbuck, a branch of the Muskingum, is three hundred and thirty-seven feet above the lake, and three hundred and sixty-one feet above the mouth of the Muskingum, at Marietta.

The summit between the sources of the Scioto and Sandusky rivers, is three hundred and fifty-four feet above the lake, and four hundred and fifty-five feet above low water in the Ohio river at Portsmouth.

The summit between the Maumee and Great Miami rivers is three hundred and fifty-four feet above the lake, and six hundred feet above the mouth of the Miami river.

These are the lowest summit levels between the waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence in the state of Ohio. The

highest lands in the state, are along these summits and on the summits between the valleys of the largest rivers—such as the Muskingum, and the Scioto—the latter, and the Little Miami river. Jackson, Highland, Lawrence and Guernsey counties contain as highly elevated grounds as any in the state. The high grounds, on the summits near lake Erie, are swampy and wet; but, in the counties lying in the southern parts of the state, the summits are dry, mountainous, or hilly tracts.

The swampy lands in the state, (excepting those near lake Erie, over which, the lake flows so as to drown them) are, mostly underlaid, with blue clay, of such a thickness and compactness, as to prevent the water's descent below it. We except, too, the swampy grounds along the rivers, which are too low to be drained.

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITES.

Those beds of clay, sand, gravel and pebbles which constitute so large a portion of the earth's surface along all our rivers, which fall into the Ohio river, are called alluvial deposits. These substances, which have been disintegrated, by the action of the atmosphere, frost and water, have been transported subsequently by the rivers, and deposited in horizontal beds, in valleys, in the beds of streams, or in plains.

These deposits are of a comparatively recent date. Some of them have been deposited within our own memory and others are now forming, under our own observation. They are peculiarly interesting, indicating important changes in the earth's surface; and the examination of these deposits, is important to many classes of men;—to the farmer, miner and manufacturer. Their contents are sometimes very valuable, because they often contain beds of clay, which are useful to the brick-maker, the potter and the clothier. Besides peat, they often contain bog-iron ore, and calcareous tufa.

Besides trees, the remains of extinct animals are sometimes found in these deposits. Numerous organic remains, the

shells of the oyster, and the muscle, the teeth of sharks, and of the elephant, are sometimes found in them. A tusk of the Asiatic elephant, several feet in length, was found on Walnut creek, not many years since, by the late Thomas H. Gibson, M. D. Walnut creek is in the upper part of Pickaway county.

The teeth of the Mastodon were formerly found, along the bed of the Scioto river. A whole skeleton was found north of Lancaster, when the Lancaster lateral canal was digging, four or five years since. Another whole skeleton was found a few years since, near MASSILLON, in alluvial earth. The remains of the Asiatic elephant were discovered, while the canal was excavating, a mile or two above Chillicothe.

But, the greatest collection of the bones of all sorts of extinct and non-extinct animals have been found at Bigbonelick, forty miles, by water, below Cincinnati, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river. The licks are a few miles from Colonel Robert Piatt's house, situated at the point, where travelers should land from the steamer, if they wish to visit this interesting spot.

Of the animals, whose bones have been disinterred, at the Bigbone, are those of the mastodon, of the megalonix, of the deer of several species, and, even of the common horse! Tons of these remains, have been dug up, and carried away, to all parts of this country, and, to Europe. A nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, we believe, owns the land—**JAMES MARSHALL, Esquire.**

One of the most stupendous animals of the extinct race, or rather its skeleton, was discovered several years since, in alluvial earth, below New-Orleans, near the Mississippi river.

About ten years since, its bones were brought to Columbus, and there exhibited, by their owners. This individual of an extinct species of alligator, was at least, when alive, one hundred and eighty feet in length, and its body was thirty feet in diameter! This river-god of the greatest river in the world, as a heathen would say, must have lived in the times of the mastodon, megalonix and Asiatic elephant, of this region.

The skeleton of this ancient and venerable chelonian reptile was found in the ancient alluvion of the Mississippi, and near the mouth of that river.

Of the mastodon, thousands, doubtless of their skeletons repose, in our alluvial deposits, which will be yet discovered. They are all on what was once, the surface of the earth, and are now, from four, to thirty feet below the present surface.

The bones have been preserved in many places, by the anticeptic nature of the earthy matters which cover them.

Trees are often found imbedded a great many feet below the present surface. Such were found at the junction of the Ohio and Erie canal, with the Ohio river at Portsmouth. Several trees entire, were discovered many feet under the ground, on the surface of which, trees of the very largest growth, had grown up, since this subterranean forest had been buried. Doctor Moss is our authority for the above facts.

Man's works, such as arrow heads, are often found in our alluvial earths. Such an article—an arrow head, was found ninety feet below the surface, while digging a well for the Hon. Jacob Burnet, at Cincinnati. That well was dug on the high plain, where the upper portion of the city stands. That plain is diluvial, not alluvial. The upper level of Cincinnati belongs to the same age, and to the same catastrophe of our globe, that the sandstone of our hilly region does. The current which moved the sand along in it, being checked in its course, by the hills on the Kentucky side of the river, deposited its load here, creating a spot, for one of the most beautiful cities of the west, to stand upon, where the citizens could be high, dry and healthful—forever.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

THE YELLOW SPRINGS.

Nine miles north of Xenia, and the same distance south of Springfield, on the stage road from Columbus to Cincinnati, possess strong medicinal qualities. The water is a chalybeate,

and is resorted to, more and more, annually, by persons in health, as well as by invalids. The accommodations, at the springs, are as good as could be expected, in a country so new as this. There is a post office there, as well as a tavern, with one hundred guests, frequently, in the summer months. The proprietor has laid out some beautiful gardens on his grounds, and has erected suitable buildings.

THE DELAWARE SPRINGS.

Are in the town of Delaware, twenty-four miles north of Columbus. Here are accommodations for a considerable number of guests. The water in the springs is strongly impregnated with sulphur. This watering place is more and more resorted to, annually, by those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, or both, at the same time.

There are many chalybeate watering places in the state. There is one at Williamsport, ten miles west of Circleville, on Deer creek. A similar one at Chillicothe, also, is coming into repute. It is situated on an acclivity west of the town. At the spring, a good view of the town is obtained, as well as of the adjacent country, above and below Chillicothe. It belongs to Thomas James, president of the Bank of Chillicothe.

PETROLEUM SPRINGS.

Four or five miles above the north line of Washington county, on a water of Duck creek, and within the limits of Monroe county, petroleum was found by boring for salt water. This Seneca oil, rises about four hundred feet. It is subject to such tremendous explosions of gas, as to force out all the salt water in the well. The sale of the petroleum affords considerable profit, and the article begins to be used in lamps, workshops, and in manufactories. It affords a clear, brisk light, and will be a valuable article for street lamps in our future large cities.

There is a petroleum spring, in Chatauqua county, New York,

from which the light house at Portland, is supplied with all the oil, used in that establishment. This spring indicates coal in that region.

There are many other such springs, all over the coal region of this state. Such springs issue from beneath beds of either coal or shale, and, we doubt not, many such springs will be found, in the same region, from which, vast quantities of petroleum will be obtained. Large quantities of this petroleum are sold in bottles labeled "American Oil," and used for sprains, rheumatism, gout, &c. &c. It has acquired considerable celebrity, already, and should it fall into the hands of some enterprising "water doctor," or some, SWAIM, a large fortune, would be realised by the sale of it.

LAKE ERIE, ITS ISLANDS AND MINERALS.

Lake Erie bounds this state, from the western limits of Pennsylvania, in the middle of the lake, extending westwardly, along to a point in the water, north of Maumee bay. Lake Erie bounds this state, in a direct line, about one hundred and sixty miles.

The lake itself, is nearly three hundred miles in length, and is one hundred miles in width, in the widest place. Its average breadth, is about fifty miles, and its circumference is at least seven hundred miles, following the various windings of its shores. Its surface occupies, about eight millions of acres of water. It is a beautiful inland sea, and is as useful as it is beautiful. It has many landing places, and, since the United States have begun to improve the harbors, along its southern shore, it has several excellent harbors, for such vessels as navigate it. Towards its western end, from Sandusky bay, westward, it contains in it, several valuable islands. Their names follow, viz :

Cunningham's island,
Bass island,
The three Sisters,
Rocky island,

Put-in-bay island,
Gull island,
Ship island,
Pick pocket island,

Point Pele island, Bolton's island,
Middle island, Hen and chickens,
Strontian island, Turkey island,
Snake island, Cedar island,
Besides, many islets, when the lake is low.

All these islands are west of the line, which separates the sandstone from the limestone formation,—so they are either underlaid with the latter rock, or some of its kindred minerals. Some of them contain beautiful sulphate of lime, or crystalline gypsum.

One island contains so much sulphate of Strontian, as to give the whole island the name it bears. In the summer of 1828, while in that region, we procured hundreds of specimens of this mineral, which we brought home, and now describe them, as they lie before us. They occur both massive and regularly crystalized. The crystals are usually four-sided prisms, variously modified, and terminated by two, four or eight sided summits, sometimes compressed into tables.

Its most common form, is an oblique four-sided prism, terminated at both ends, by four faces, standing on the edges, at the sides. The crystals are frequently long and slender, collected into fascicular groups, whose faces have a strong lustre, but are not transparent, though translucent. Its fracture is foliated and glistening;—its color varies, but is either, bluish, milk-white, gray or reddish.

Strontian island, is about twenty miles from Sandusky City, and is well worth visiting, by the mineralogist. This lake rises seven feet higher in some years than in others, so that islands one year may be covered with water the next. We have said many of these islands contain gypsum, but, that mineral is found in great abundance under the waters of Sandusky bay, and on the point of land which lies between that bay and the lake. This is a granular gypsum, crystalized, and beautifully variegated by streaks of blue, red and white. Large quanties of this gypsum are dug and carried away, down our canal, as far as Muskingum county. It is used as a cement and as a manure, or stimulant for vegetables; for

we cannot say which, though we do know, that it acts very beneficially on all sorts of vegetables, in certain soils, though not on others. It acts most beneficially on vegetation, in a sandy soil, and in a time of growth. We have reason to believe, that this beautiful variety of gypsum, exists in great abundance, on many of the lake islands, far westwardly, all the way possibly, to lake Superior, or even, on the islands of the Superior—itself.

The compact limestone of these islands, so easily approached by vessels, will soon become very valuable, and be transported all along the eastern end of lake Erie, where that rock is not found. The beautiful red cedar, of these islands, too, will be sought for, and transported, to the lake cities and towns, on the southern shore.

It is now one hundred and fifty-seven years since the first white man sailed across lake Erie, in the Griffin. Our harbors, along lake Erie, are already visited by a mercantile marine, of no little value and importance.

Beginning at the west end of the lake, we have Maumee bay at the entrance of the Maumee into this inland sea. This bay is several miles in width, and deep enough for all the lake vessels. Next to this bay eastwardly, is Port Clinton. The next port eastward, is Sandusky bay, which is sheltered from all winds, and is an excellent harbor. There is a lighthouse here, as in Maumee bay, built and under the control of the United States. Next eastwardly, is the mouth of Huron river, where the United States have done much for its harbor. At the mouth of Black river, Congress have expended money very usefully to make a harbor. Next going eastward, we come to Cleveland harbor, where a great deal of lake shipping resorts. This is the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and the end of the Ohio grand canal.

So long ago as August 1834, we counted, twenty-eight canal boats, twelve lake schooners, and four large steamers each averaging four hundred and fifty tons, lying in Cleveland harbor, at one time. The steam vessels had tall masts, and they carried sails.

Our commerce is constantly increasing on this lake, and will increase, annually, for ages yet to come. There is a light house at Cleveland, and there ought to be, A MARINE HOSPITAL, for disabled seamen. Proceeding eastwardly, the distance of thirty miles, we arrive at the harbor of FAIRPORT, where there is a light house, and an increasing commerce. CONNEAUT and ASHTABULA are ports farther eastward. The beforementioned, are the principal ports, in Ohio, on lake Erie, upon which the United States, have wisely expended money, to improve them.

To the officers who have disbursed the public money, at these ports, we are compelled to award our unqualified approbation, for the science and skill, industry and enterprise, economy and good management, which they have displayed, in all which they have done, in improving these harbors. We regret that we cannot name them, we being ignorant on that point, not knowing even one of them,—but their labors praise them much.

Lake Erie has its land and sea breezes, in summer, and it presents the same boundless prospect to the eye and the same solemn, sublime hum to the ear, in a calm, as the ocean does. In a storm, lake Erie, to all the senses, presents the same aspect as the Atlantic, when swept by a gale of wind. This inland sea is not rivalled by any other, in the world, for beauty or usefulness. Its cities will soon rival the Atlantic ones, in size, commerce and wealth.

THE FISHES, IN OUR RIVERS, PONDS AND LAKES, AND THE DIFFERENT MODES OF TAKING THEM.

When this country was first settled by us, fishes were found in all our waters, in great abundance, but since so many steam boats are employed on the Ohio river, and so many dams have been erected on all our other rivers, these fishes have become scarce and more difficult to take. The kinds usually caught, are black, yellow and white perch; spotted perch, pike, trout, buffaloe, several species of sucker, two species of sturgeon,

one is the shovel nose sturgeon, eels and herrings, (not the eastern herring, but larger,) and taken in nets; garfish, chubs and minnews; catfishes of two species, black and yellow. Along the Ohio and its branches, many fishes are taken in the spring months; by setting what is called, a *trot line*, where the water is deep and still. The line is usually from forty to sixty yards in length. The middle of it is supported by buoys, while its ends are fastened down, by large stones. To this line, a large number of short lines are fastened, with hooks attatched to them well baited, with minnews or cray-fishes. This line is visited morning and evening, or even oftener, by a man, in a canoe, who takes hold of the main line, and pulls himself along by it until he comes to one of these shorter lines, which he pulls up, and takes off its fish, baits it again and so proceeds along the whole length of his main line, taking off the fishes, and rebaiting the hooks. In this manner catfishes are sometimes caught, weighing one hundred pounds. When the waters are low, in the summer months, seines, are drawn, and large quantites are taken by them. Pikes are sometimes caught in nets weighing thirty, forty and fifty pounds. There is another method used, in taking fishes which is with a spear; sometimes by torch light. Of this method of fishing, the Indians were extremely fond. The fishes are attracted to the surface of the water, by the light, and the expert spearsman darts his spear into him, and drags him into the skiff or canoe.

In lake Erie, are found all the fishes that we have named, as being in the Ohio, and branches. And in addition to these, there are many others whose names we do not even know. The white fish, of lake Erie, is a valuable fish and a delicious one too. Vast numbers of them are caught in Detroit river with seines. The speckled trout is in lake Erie near Buffaloe. The salmon trout of Michigan, the muskelunge of the Erie, Michigan, Huron and Superior, are valuable fishes, millions of which are taken, salted, barrelled up, and some of them sent down our canal, to the towns along it. But there are not enough caught, nor one half enough for our population. Not a few barrels of shad, mackerel, salmon, as well as dried cod-

fishes, haddock, &c. are annually brought here and sold from the Atlantic cities.

If we cannot now get a full supply, from our rivers, ponds and lakes, what will be our need in twenty five years hence, when our population, in Ohio alone, will exceed, four millions of people? Since our canal is opened between the Ohio river and lake Erie, the fishes of the lake are making their way towards the Ohio, while those of the river are traveling towards the lake in the canal.

REPTILES,

Have been, or rather ought have been divided by Naturalists into four ORDERS [viz.] 1. Chelonian, 2. Saurian, 3. Ophidian 4. Batracian. In common language, these animals are, 1. tortoises and turtles, 2. lizards and crocodiles, 3. serpents, and 4. frogs and salamanders.

These orders are divided into several genera and these are again subdivided into several species. The batracians are divided into nine genera (to wit:) Bufo, Pipa, Hyla, Rana, Salamandra, Menopoma, Amphiuna, Siren and Proteus. All the orders and most of the genera, and their species live in this state. We are satisfied that they are imperfectly described by authors, at best, and not a few species are not even known to them. To any one who wishes to examine and describe them, Cincinnati should be visited by him, where he can see them, in Dorfeuille's Museum. Of batracians we have several new species, if not genera. We speak understandingly on this subject, when we say that they are imperfectly described at best. European Naturalists have shown much ignorance of our animals, and the authors of our Atlantic states are about equally ignorant. In a volume like this, intended for common readers, we have neither the space for a full view of this subject; nor the inclination to indulge our own taste in pursuing it, into details. We have divided our reptiles as we know that they should be divided and leave it to the young men of Ohio to ex-

tend their researches into this obscure, and as yet, quite misunderstood subject.

Having said what we have, for scientific readers, we proceed in the common method to treat this matter, in a way, to suit common readers.

We have taken but a few steps into the path of Natural History leading the way and pointing ahead, for the young men of this state, to follow us, and when we stop short, and stand by the way side, we pray them to march forward to the end of the path. Any one of them who feels within his own bosom, that he holds an appointment, to make a correct survey of Nature, not from any civil ruler, but from Nature's God, let such an one move onward, and fame and glory will follow his labors. No governor will appoint him, nor Legislature pay him. The Creator will reward him.

We have fresh water clams—(*unio*) in all our tributaries of the Ohio river, as well as in that river itself. We have strong reasons for believing that this family of shell fishes inhabit all the streams in the Mississippi valley. Thirty or forty years since, this family were divided by conchologists into four species of *unio*. Since that time one naturalist, makes them three hundred species! We have seen this animal in all the larger streams of the Ohio river; in that stream, in the Wabash, Illinois, Missouri, Upper Mississippi, Rock river, Ioway, and Wisconsin rivers, but we believe that every species of this family, existing any where in the western states and Territories, may be found in the Scioto river. We are not among those who believe that natural history gains any thing by multiplying species of animals, on paper, which have no existence any where else.

Linnæus simplified science, and rendered it easy to understand, so that any child of twelve years old could understand and comprehend it. Miss ELIZABETH BUCHANAN of Cincinnati is an excellent botanist. Since the days of Linnæus, weak men have often been, the pests of science, by using terms not understood by common readers. These quacks in science, would be quite below our notice, did they not impose upon those

in power, who are sometimes quite as ignorant as these pretenders. No man more scorned such quacks than Governor Clinton, who often condemned them in his writings.

We have ten species of snail, or, exactly the same number found east of the Alleghanies.

We have the gopher which lives in our wet barrens. The prairie wolf never lived in Ohio, nor east of the Wabash country, for which we feel quite thankful, and we have not either, the green prairie fly, of the far-west, which is there so troublesome as to render it difficult, in the warm weather, to travel across those immense prairies where they dwell, unless it be in the night season.

But our wild animals will soon be destroyed, indeed, they are mostly killed off already.

**WILD ANIMALS, SERPENTS, TORTOISES, AND OTHER AMPHIBIOUS
ANIMALS, QUADRUPEDS AND INSECTS.**

The wild animals of this state, are such as were formerly inhabitants of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. Among the carnivorous animals we have the bear, black and yellow wolf and the panther, and the black and gray fox.

Of those animals, that are carnivorous and herbiferous, we have the opossum, raccoon, polecat and mink. The wood-chuck or ground hog, and rabbit, are herbiferous. Of squirrels, we have the black, gray, striped and fox squirrels. We have too, the red, and flying squirrels. The native rats are black and small, but the boats on the Ohio river have long since introduced the wharf rat. Mice are of the same species with those in the eastern states. We have the weasel, and a small porcupine. Beavers were once here, in large numbers on the high lands, at the heads of our rivers, but with those who caught them, they have long since disappeared from among us. A few otters remain, along our rivers, and the muskrat is more common, doing injury, to our canals in places.

We had once the bison and the elk, in vast numbers all over Ohio. When Circleville was first settled, the carcasses, or

rather skeletons, of fifty individuals of the family of elk, lay scattered about on the surface, which the Indians had left here. We had an abundance of deer, and they are numerous still in the newer parts of the state. They are the common red deer.

Our serpents are rattlesnakes, of two species, one is a large one, the male black and the female yellow. These inhabited all this state, especially the hilly regions, and they are there now. The small spotted rattle snake, dwelt in the north-western corner of the state, in the prairies there. It is scarcely twenty inches in length and is quite venomous. Captain James Riley encountered not a few of them, while traveling in that region. Wherever hogs run in the woods, they destroy the rattle snake. At an early period of our settlement, the large rattlesnake was found along the Scioto, in considerable numbers, but the newly settled inhabitants, ascertaining that these serpents burrowed in a large stone mound a few miles northeastwardly from Circleville, after the serpents had gone into their winter quarters, fenced in the mound, and, as the serpents came out of it in the spring of the next year, they killed them, so that it is rare thing now, to find one in this region. Five miles above Columbus, on the main branch of the Scioto river, there was, formerly, a den of serpents, of the rattlesnake family, and a Mr. Thomas Baek us, who then owned the land there, endeavored to destroy the serpents, by keeping a fire, during the winter months, in a cave, where the snakes had entered their den. This expedient, not succeeding, he fenced in the den, and put a large number of hogs into it. This effected his object, and very few of these serpents are now found at, or near the place.

Why the bite of this serpent should not injure the hog, we do not know, unless it be, on the principle, that oil is an antidote to the poison of the serpent. The oil of olives, is known to be an antidote, and the fat of the hog may be so, likewise.

The hog is fond of eating the serpent, and his poison is no

protection against this, his worst enemy. We have two or three species of black snake, very long and slender, one with a white ring around his neck. We have water snakes of several species and the common garter snake, but none of our serpents are poisonous, except the rattle snake, and the copper-head. The two latter, are mostly confined now, to our hilly region, and will soon be gone. We have three species of tortoises, viz: large black, small brown, with yellow spots on its shell, and the soft shelled tortoise. The latter lives wholly in the water, and is equal to the sea turtle, for food. It weighs from six to ten pounds, sometimes more.

Lizards are common in the woods, and in pleasant weather bask on old logs, in the sun shine. Newts are common, in our waters. And in the Ohio river, and indeed, in all our rivers, is an animal, between the newt and alligator, and is often taken on hooks set for fishes. It is sometimes two, or, even three feet in length, and of a most disgusting appearance. Is it the Proteus-lateralis?

Cray fishes are quite abundant, in our low lands, some of which are six inches long, weighing eight ounces. They taste like the lobster, and have the property of reproducing their antennæ, when broken off. Their limbs when cooked, taste like the lobster or oyster—saltish. We have all sorts of frogs and toads. Our bull frogs are larger than any east of the mountains.

Our insects are too numerous to be even enumerated, unless we devoted a large space to them. One of the most interesting and curious, is the cicada. It is somewhat smaller than the harvest fly. They are said to appear at regular periods, which some persons have fixed at once in seven years. Others have asserted, that these periodical returns are once in fourteen years—others say, once in seventeen years. His common name is “locust,” he appears by the middle of May, and they are all gone, early in July. When he first appears, on the surface of the earth, he resembles a grub worm; is half an inch long, and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. He rises from the earth, perpendicularly, by a hole, which he makes,

with equal ease through any kind of soil, whether of sand or of clay. They first appear on the surface, in the night, and are then white and soft. They crawl up some bush, tree or limb, and wait until the sun dries their shells, which envelope them. This shell bursts on the insect's back, out of which prison the locust crawls. Their bodies are very tender at first, and they cannot then, either crawl or fly far. In this state they remain one night, their bodies still moist, their wings expanding, and during the day following, they begin to fly a few feet, at a time, and by the first night, they can fly several rods. The insect has now arrived at full maturity.

When the state was first settled by us, and during twenty years afterwards, wild bees were very numerous. The Indians collected great quantities of honey, and sold barrels of it to the white settlers. In the woods along the Ohio river, but more still in the forests immediately around all our prairies, bees lived in the hollow trees. During all the warm weather, these useful and industrious insects hovered over the profusion of wild flowers in these meadows, and flew through the air to and from their homes. Along the intervals of all our rivers among the wild roses and sweet briars, they plied their busy work, spun through the air like so many wires, in right lines, and lulled to rest, the wild man, by their buzzing, humming music. But they are become scarce, and tame bees have not, as yet supplied their place. We rear but few bees, and honey is not often seen in the state. Why, we do not know.

B O T A N Y.

TREES.

OAKS.

White oak,	<i>Quercus alba.</i>
Common European oak,	<i>Quercus pedunculata.</i>
Mossycup oak,	<i>Quercus olivaformis.</i>
Over cup, white oak,	<i>Quercus macrocarpa.</i>
Post oak,	<i>Quercus obtusiloba.</i>
Over cup oak,	<i>Quercus lyrata.</i>
Swamp, white oak,	<i>Quercus prinus discolor.</i>
Chesnut, white oak,	<i>Quercus prinus palustris.</i>
Rock chesnut oak,	<i>Quercus prinus monticola.</i>
Yellow oak,	<i>Quercus prinus accuminatus.</i>
Small chesnut oak,	<i>Quercus prinus chincapin.</i>
Willow oak,	<i>Quercus prinus phellus.</i>
Laurel oak,	<i>Quercus prinus imbricaria.</i>
Upland willow oak,	<i>Quercus prinus cinerea.</i>
Running oak,	<i>Quercus pumila.</i>
Bartram oak,	<i>Quercus heterophilla.</i>
Water oak,	<i>Quercus aquatica.</i>
Black Jack oak,	<i>Quercus ferruginea.</i>
Bear oak,	<i>Quercus banistera.</i>
Barrens scrub oak,	<i>Quercus catesbeei.</i>
Spanish oak,	<i>Quercus falcata.</i>
Black oak,	<i>Quercus tinctoria.</i>
Scarlet oak,	<i>Quercus coccinea.</i>
Grey oak,	<i>Quercus borealis.</i>
Pin oak,	<i>Quercus palustris.</i>
Red oak,	<i>Quercus rubra.</i>

WALNUTS.

Common European walnut,	<i>Juglans regia.</i>
Black walnut,	<i>Juglans nigra.</i>
Butternut,	<i>Juglans cathartica.</i>
Pecawnnut hickory,	<i>Juglans olivœformis.</i>
Butter nut hickory,	<i>Juglans amara.</i>
Water butternut hickory,	<i>Juglans aquatica.</i>
Mockernut hickory,	<i>Juglans tomentoso.</i>
Shellbark hickory,	<i>Juglans squamosa.</i>
Thick shellbark hickory,	<i>Juglans laciniosa.</i>
Pignut hickory,	<i>Juglans porcina.</i>
Nutmeg hickory,	<i>Juglans myristicæ porcinis.</i>

MAPLES.

White maple,	<i>Acer eriocarpum alba.</i>
Red flowering maple,	<i>Acer rubrum.</i>
Sugar maple,	<i>Acer saccharinum.</i>
Black sugar maple,	<i>Acer nigra.</i>
Norway maple,	<i>Acer pseudo platanus.</i>
Box elder,	<i>Acer negundo.</i>
Mountain maple,	<i>Acer montanus.</i>

DOGWOODS.

White flowering,	<i>Cornus florida alba.</i>
Yellow do.	<i>Cornus flava.</i>

COFFEE TREE.

Coffee tree,	<i>Gymnocladus canadensis.</i>
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MAGNOLIAS.

Big laurel,	<i>Magnolia grandiflora.</i>
Small magnolia,	<i>Glauca.</i>
Cucumber tree,	<i>Accuminata.</i>
Heartleaved cucumber,	<i>Cordata.</i>
Umbrella tree,	<i>Tripetala.</i>

PAWPAW.

Pawpaw,

Annona triloba.

BUTTON WOOD.

Button wood, or
Sycamore—two species, } *Platanus occidentalis.* }

PINES.

Yellow pine,

Pinus flavia.

POPLARS.

Poplar,	Populus.
Cotton tree,	<i>Populus argentea.</i>
Balsam poplar,	<i>Populus Balsamifera.</i>
Heartleaved,	<i>Populus Candicans.</i>
White poplar,	<i>Populus canescens.</i>
American aspen,	<i>Populus tremuloides.</i>

TREES NOT VERY COMMON.

Crab apple,	<i>Malus coronaria.</i>
Mountain laurel,	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , rare.
Black birch,	<i>Betula nigra</i> , do.
Yellow do.	“ <i>flava</i> , do.
Black alder, or <i>Alnus</i> ,	<i>Alnus ohiensis.</i>
Buckeye, two species,	<i>Pavia lutea.</i>
Sweet buckeye,	<i>Pavia ohiensis.</i>

Besides the above named trees, we have many more. Among the trees enumeratad above, the over-cup-acorn oak, the white and black oaks, the sycamore, the beech, the black walnut, the white wood, the sugar maple, the shell barked hickory, the chestnut, the yellow pine, the common European walnut and several others are the largest trees we have growing in this state. Their height is often one hundred feet, and their diameter, from three to four, or five feet. We have two or more species of mulberry and so congenial are our soil

and climate to their growth, that this state might, with more propriety, than any portion of Greece, be called "MOREA." We have about four thousand plants natives of the state, and we know of no plant, either in Tennessee or Kentucky, not a native of this state. Of the oak family, we have more species, than any other state has, and if any native tree deserves to be an emblem of it, the OAK, deserves that distinction. The walnut has the next claim on us.

Whether we consider our latitude, our climate, our soil, our secondary formation, or our low elevation above the sea, we readily ascertain that our botany is rich. To those of our patrons, who, are thorough botanists, and possess all the large works on botany; any remarks which we can make, in this volume, necessarily brief on all subjects, would be useless. To common readers they would be equally useless. We shall therefore confine the remarks which follow, to our grape vines, flowering shrubs and plants, and to such as are medicinal or useful in the arts of life.

And we begin with a parasite and lover of all the trees, and shrubs, which we have noticed, under this head of botany. That parasite and courtier is the grape vine.

FAMILY.	BOTANICAL NAMES.
SPECIES.	SPECIES.
Grape vine,	Vitis.
Fox grape,	Vitis Vulpina.
Sweet prairie grape,	Vitis Sciotoensis.
Hill grape,	Vitis Accuminate.
White grape,	Vitis Alba maxima.
Red large grape,	Vitis Rubia maxima.
Frost grape,	Vitis Gigantea ohioensis.

Besides these, there are a great many varieties, of these vines.

THE FOX GRAPE has a large fruit, as big as an ounce ball, it is whitish in color, and produces abundantly. It is cultivated in many places.

The **WHITE GRAPE**, is the largest grape and the shortest vine, growing in rich, wet and swampy grounds, in Brown and Cler-

mont counties. Its fruit is transparent, showing every seed, in the grape, which is nearly an inch in diameter. The vine, attains a height of only ten feet, and half an inch in diameter. It deserves to be extensively cultivated, by Longworth of Cincinnati, who has been *long worthily* employed, in cultivating all sorts of vines, native and naturalized.

The next valuable native vine, now attempted to be introduced to public notice is the **SWEET PRAIRIE GRAPE**. Its fruit is red, and when wild, grew extensively along the banks of the Scioto, in our once extensive natural meadows. It never grew more than twenty feet in height, and its vine, was only one inch in diameter. It grew near the plum bushes and covered them, in the proper season, with its vines loaded with the delicious, sweet clusters of its fruit. Twenty years since, we have seen at one view, (near us on the Scioto,) treeless meadows, with whole acres of these vines, loaded with fruit, and covering the low plum bushes. Packed in sugar, these grapes produce excellent raisins, and pressed, their juice makes a most delicious wine, which we prefer to any imported from Europe. A Mr. Myers near us, raises more and more of them annually, which in appearance and flavor resemble the grapes brought from Lisbon. They are exactly alike, except ours is a native, and thrives best here, of the two.

There is a larger grape than these, found originally on Deer creek, some twenty miles southwest of Circleville. The fruit is larger, but hardly so sweet as our Scioto, sweet prairie grape. The last one, or **DEER CREEK GRAPE**, is naturalized and thrives well.

THE SCIOTO HILL GRAPE VINE, grows on gentle acclivities, in this region, and attains, twenty or thirty feet in height, and its stem is half an inch in diameter. It grows on sunny sides of hills, among under-brush, and bears fruit well, when not too much shaded by trees. Its fruit is not so large, as either of the forementioned grapes, and it is rather too well stored with seeds. For a tart or jelly, it has no rival in any country, so delicious and pure is it, to the taste. It makes an excellent preserve, and is highly prized by all who know its worth.

All these vines, we cheerfully, and pressingly and warmly introduce to our friends, N. Longworth, Esquire, of Cincinnati, and to William Prince and sons, of the Linnæan garden, Long Island. We wish also to introduce it to all other lovers of a vine, of modest merit, genuine and modest worth. Having brought forward these vines, humble, as to pretension, show and parade, which they avoid, like those of the human family, who rely solely on their own intrinsic goodness and worth; we now mention

THE FROST GRAPE,

Whose vine, in diameter, is from twelve to eighteen inches, and whose topmost boughs often tower more than one hundred feet on high, covering the tops of the largest trees, along the Ohio river, and, all its tributaries. This most stately vine, after climbing to so great a height; after all its lofty pretension, show, effort and parade, produces a fruit that is small, of a sourish-bitter taste, and is of little or no value. It resembles, in all respects, a cold, heartless politician, who flatters, some foolish, weak man in power, to help him up to the highest station, in a state, which the parasite merely shades with his luxuriant foliage, without producing in return for the favor, a single cluster of any value. But we dismiss the whole grape family, with a few remarks.

We have, in Ohio, not only one of the best regions for the grape vine, but the very best grapes, now already, for wine or for raisins, and these are natives of our own soil and climate. Lying in the same parallels with those countries of Europe, where the vine flourishes best, our soil is even superior to theirs, for our own most delicious grapes. Having the fruit, the soil and the climate best adapted to these grapes, all that is now needed, is the disposition to cultivate our own vines! Every family in this state, who own a few acres of land, might raise, annually, all the grapes which they need. Properly trimmed, and taken care of, the vine never grows too old to bear fruit, and there are vines now in Italy, which are two thousand years old. Such a vine might be laid on a stone wall, on any sunny side

of a hill, in our hilly region, and be trained along, for miles in length. Even one such vine, might in time support a great number of persons, by the sale of its grapes, wine, vinegar, brandy, fuel, &c. &c. A volume would hardly suffice to tell all the advantages, which this state might derive, from the cultivation of the vine. Our hilly region is, in places, fit for nothing else, yet it is adapted best of all places, to the cultivation of the vine.

The vines, imported from Switzerland and the Cape of Good Hope, cultivated at Galilopolis by our old friend, MENAGER and others; by N. Longworth Esquire of Cincinnati; and, by the people of Vevay, Indiana, thrive very well, and produce abundantly; but, we prefer our own Ohio grapes, to all others, in the world. The wines of the places which we have named, are hard, and contain so much spirit in them as to make one's head ache, severely, after drinking a bottle of it at dinner, whereas, our wines, made along the Scioto and Miami rivers, from our own grapes, never produce any disagreeable effects, on those who drink them. This wine is as delicious as champaign or Burgundy. It makes one's lips water to even think of our own delicious wines, made of our own native grapes, without either sugar or spirits of any sort, in them.

Our cider-wine, is composed of cider, twenty eight gallons, and grape juice, three or four gallons. In such cases, sweet apples are used to make the cider, and this mixture sells at about fifty cents a gallon. It is used in the upper Miami country, as well as all along the Scioto river.

Besides the grape, we have the currant, in our gardens, whose berries are often used in the fruit, either new, preserved in pots, or made into wine. This plant, thrives no where, better than in this state, and no where produces more or better berries. They make an excellent wine, but, require a great deal of sugar to render the wine palatable.

NATIVE FLOWERING PLANTS.

We mention only a few of them, not for the mere botanist, but for all other readers. Those who want technical terms, are referred to Nuttall's Botany of the United States.

FAMILY.	BOTANICAL NAME.	SPECIES.
Red bud.	<i>Cercis.</i>	<i>Canadensis.</i>

This plant is between a shrub and a tree, and it is every where dispersed through the woods, along the Ohio river, and all its tributaries. Whoever sees, but even once, the red-bud, in early spring, will never lose the impression, made on his mind, through the eye. The tree is then, one surface of beautiful, red blossoms. It is redder than the peach blossom, which it much resembles, in aspect. Its whole top appears to be one mass of red blossoms, forming a delightful contrast, with the dull, brown woods around it.

To any lover of nature, who passes along the Ohio river, in a steamer, the red-bud, offers a rich treat, in early spring. Instantly, almost, after this tree shows its red blossoms, the family of dogwood, *cornus florida*, of two varieties, one with white and the other with pale-yellow blossoms, opens its flowers and adds much to the beautiful aspect of the woods. These two trees or shrubs, as we please to call them, are nearly of the same size. One species of dog-wood has a white and the other a pale-yellow flower, and they both expand their large blossoms, about the same time. Thus, we have red, white and yellow flowers, in every direction in the woods, at the same time. At a distance, each tree resembles in aspect, so many large bunches of flowers every where dispersed in the woods.

In autumn, the red-bud, is loaded with its pods, filled with seeds. The pods, *siliquae*, are about as large as the pods of a small bean, whereas, the *cornus*, is loaded with red berries, rivalling in its aspect, the red-bud, in spring. Thus each tree, takes its turn, in wearing its beautiful scarlet livery.

Several birds live on the berries of the *cornus florida* in winter, and man uses the bark of its roots, as a medicine. It is denominated the "yellow bark," and is as valuable, as the quin-

quinna of South America, and is often sold in the shops, under that name. The wood of the same tree "the American boxwood" is a very valuable wood of which to make flutes and other musical, wind instruments. It is used also by the engraver of wood cuts, in his trade. It is equally valuable as the English boxwood, which it very much resembles.

FAMILY.

BOTANICAL NAME.

SPECIES.

Pawpaw.	Annona.	Triloba,
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This is a beautiful bush, between a shrub and a tree. Some of them grow thirty feet high, and are three or four inches in diameter. Its trunk is straight and smooth, its leaves are long, and they are shaped like those of the tobacco plant. Their color is a bright green. Before ripe, its fruit resembles in appearance, that of the date of Austral Asia. This resemblance exists too, in its shape, size and color. The fruit grows in bunches of three, four and five in number, and sometimes, they are twelve inches long and are three inches in diameter. Its flower is trumpet shaped and is of a pale red color. Its blossoms appear about the same time, with those of the dog-wood and the red-bud. The pawpaw grows all along the Ohio, and its tributary waters, in the richest soils. For the size of the tree, it bears the largest fruit of any plant in our own forests. The seeds of the pawpaw are of a dull-brown color, they are flat, and of a large size. When ripe, its fruit furnishes the opossum with a delicious food. The squirrel prefers it, when nearly ripe. When fully ripe, the fruit is yellow, and resembles the custard in taste and aspect.

Thus far, we have followed the season in its advances, as to time, but having mentioned one trumpet-shaped flower we willingly refer to others which bear similar shaped blossoms. Of these, there are ten or fifteen species. The largest one, THE CREEPER has a stem several inches in diameter. It is a vine, ascending our loftiest trees, to the tops of their highest boughs. It is already extensively domesticated. This creeper and crafty politician can climb up the side of any house, and cover the whole roof, with its vines, leaves and bunches of blossoms. These vines have flowers, several inches in length, trumpet-shaped,

of a beautiful red color. When the flower falls off, a pod, (siliqua) appears on the vine, instead, which grows several inches in length. The seeds are all winged, very light and are easily transported by the winds, to a great distance. These plants will soon cease to be wild, where our cattle can get at the vine, which they are fond of eating, at least its bark, which being destroyed, the vine dies.

There are other trumpet-flowers, of a white color, as large as the one which we have described. These are all about to disappear from the same cause with the red flowered one.

We have less ambitious trumpet flowers; than these of every color, tint and shade the red, the white, the blue, the green, the yellow and of every intervening shade of color. The vines of the latter, are some of them longer, others shorter, running along upon the ground, or ascending any little eminence, where they can show themselves and breathe a purer air. These flowers are indeed very beautiful. Besides these, we have two species of honey suckle, which climb the highest trees of our forests, in our bottoms, and show an abundance of flowers.

But, we have a rose, a multiflora, growing in our richest, moist lands, which ascends the very highest tree, it can find, in all the woods, to the very topmost bough of a tree. It blooms for months together, hanging in festoons, from branch to branch, and even, from tree top to tree top, clothed with its gorgeous bunches of roses. Its aspect regales the eye, the bees that hover among its blossoms, charm the ear with their humming noise, while its odors fill all the air, with their delicious perfumery. This rose is domesticated. How many other wild roses we have, besides many sweet briars, we cannot say, but we know, that we have many growing in every sort of soil, and accommodating themselves to each, in size, color, and aspect. But, for the present, enough of these ambitious flowers, that boldly challenge our observation, and compel us, to notice them, and celebrate their praises.

We have three species of LILY. They first appear in July and August. The largest one, is red, its stem rises from three to five feet, in height and throws out, from five, to twenty bloss-

soms, in succession one after another, or two or three at a time. The second lily, is of a paler red, and grows three feet high, and throws out, in succession, eight or ten blossoms; whereas the third species of lily, is yellow, and grows only two feet high with three, and sometimes only two flowers. In their various shades of every color, imperceptibly running into each other, dotted with dark spots, these three species of lily, rival the rainbow in beauty, and truly was it said by our Saviour, of this flower, that "SOLOMON, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." They grow in shady, retired places, and seem to avoid the public gaze; fit emblems of the few of our race, who love goodness, for its own sake, reserving their all, for those who best know their real, intrinsic value and worth.

MEDICINAL PLANTS, AND SUCH AS ARE USED IN THE ARTS.

The bark of the yellow oak, is not only used in tanning leather, but it affords a beautiful yellow color, which is permanent. It is used much by clothiers for that purpose. The bark of the butternut is used also by dyers, for coloring every shade of brown, to almost a black. An extract prepared from this bark, makes a physic, and its wood, is used by cabinet makers. The bark from the roots of the box tree is a good tonic medicine. The bark of the yellow poplar is used in the same way, and is equally useful and more pleasant to the taste. The bark of the *æsculus flava*, (buckeye) is said to be a valuable tonic, and its wood macerated fine and soaked in water, is used in the manufacture of paper. Formerly large quantities of ginseng roots were dug, dried, and sent to the eastern cities for sale, but it is so no longer. The roots are gone before the hand of cultivation. Seneca snake root, the puccoon, or blood root, and many other roots are still used in medicine. So of the wild ginger, wild ipecac, lobelia, pleurisy root, sweet flag, dodder, and many others. The crab apple is in high repute for a preserve or sweet meat. So of the cranberry, large quantities of which are yearly gathered in the swamps, along the

summit level, in the northern part of the state, and carried all over it and offered for sale at high prices, which they readily bring. Many other useful, wild plants might be mentioned, such as the senna of two species, one large and tall, growing in rich grounds, the other low and small and which grows in our hilly country. They are both used in medicine. As astringents some persons use the bark of the red maple, the bark and unripe fruit of the persimmon (*dios piros virginiana*) craw-foot, beech bark, and beech drops, the bark of the wild cherry tree, and several other barks and roots. The leaves of hops are often used both externally, applied warm to the body, and internally in a tea to prevent putrefaction. This we know to be a most valuable remedy, in such cases, it having been the means of lengthening our life, ever since the summer of 1823, when appalling disease and death swept off great numbers of our people in all the Western States.

Besides these, we have a vast number of flowers from early spring to late autumn, appearing in succession, day after day, and month after month, ever now, and always beautiful. Some persons have naturalized many of these wild flowers. Mrs. Mary Douglas, and several other lovers of botany in Chillicothe have introduced these wild flowers into their gardens.

PLANTS NATURALIZED AT CINCINNATI.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.	COMMON NAMES.
<i>Erignia bulbosa,</i>	Turkey pea.
<i>Anemone thalictroides,</i>	Rue anemone.
<i>Anemone Virginiana,</i>	Thimble weed.
<i>Erytheonium albidum,</i>	Dogstooth violet, white.
<i>Erytheonium Americanum,</i>	Dogstooth violet, yellow.
<i>Trillium sessile,</i>	Wake robin, purple.
<i>Trillium pendulum,</i>	Wake robin, white.
<i>Trillium grandiflorum,</i>	Wake robin, white.
<i>Corydalus cucullaria,</i>	Colick weed.
<i>Corydalus glauca,</i>	Colick weed.

<i>Delphinium tricolor,</i>	Larkspur, early flowering.
<i>Delphinium exaltatum,</i>	Larkspur, tall late flowering.
<i>Viola Cucullaria,</i>	Blue violet.
<i>Viola pubescens,</i>	Yellow violet.
<i>Viola striata,</i>	White violet.
<i>Viola canadensis,</i>	Changeable colored.
<i>Eneneion bibernata,</i>	Wind flower.
<i>Leptandra Virginica,</i>	Culver's physic.
<i>Monarda didyma,</i>	Bergamotte.
<i>Monarda oblongata,</i>	Bergamotte.
<i>Iris versicolor,</i>	Blue flag.
<i>Commelina Virginica,</i>	Day flower.
<i>Houstonia cerulea,</i>	Dwarf pink.
<i>Houstonia purpurea,</i>	Dwarf pink.
<i>Pulmonaria Virginica,</i>	Blue bells.
<i>Batschia canescens,</i>	False buglos.
<i>Lysamachia ciliata,</i>	Money wirt.
<i>Lysamachia quadrifolia,</i>	Money wirt.
<i>Lysamachia hybrida,</i>	Money wirt.
<i>Dodecatheon integrifolium,</i>	False cowslip.
<i>Sabbatica angularis,</i>	Centaury plant.
<i>Hydrophyllum Virginicum,</i>	Burr flower.
<i>Phacelia fimbriata,</i>	Miami mist.
<i>Spigelia Marylandica,</i>	Pink root.
<i>Phlox divaricata,</i>	Early sweet william.
<i>Phlox aristata,</i>	Early prairie sweet william.
<i>Phlox paniculata,</i>	Tall meadow sweet william.
<i>Phlox pyramidalis,</i>	Tall meadow sweet william.
<i>Phlox maculata,</i>	Spotted stem sweet william.
<i>Phlox reptans,</i>	Creeping sweet william.
<i>Polemonium reptans,</i>	Greek valerian.
<i>Campanula Americana,</i>	Bell flower.
<i>Lobelia cardinalis,</i>	Cardinal flower, scarlet.
<i>Claytonia Virginica,</i>	Spring beauty.
<i>Ceanothus Americana,</i>	New Jersey tea.
<i>Gentiana saponaria,</i>	Blue gentian.
<i>Gentiana ochrolenea,</i>	Marsh gentian.

<i>Gentiana quinqueflora,</i>	Marsh gentian.
<i>Gentiana crinita,</i>	Fringed gentian.
<i>Eryngium aquaticum,</i>	Button snake root.
<i>Tradescantia Virginica,</i>	Spider wort.
<i>Allium canadensis,</i>	Meadow garlic.
<i>Pontederia cordata,</i>	Pickerel weed.
<i>Phalangium esculentum,</i>	Wild hyacinth.
<i>Lilium canadensis,</i>	Meadow lily.
<i>Lilium superbum,</i>	Superb lily.
<i>Lilium catesbeii,</i>	Catesby's lily.
<i>Convallaria racemosa,</i>	Solomon's seal.
<i>Convallaria grandiflora,</i>	Large flowering.
<i>Melanthium hybridum,</i>	Black flower.
<i>Helonias dubia,</i>	Black flower.
<i>Saururus ceruleum,</i>	Lizards tail.
<i>Oenothera grandiflora,</i>	Large prim rose.
<i>Oenothera biennis,</i>	Evening rose.
<i>Oenothera biennis,</i>	Virginia loose strife.
<i>Cissus Marylandica,</i>	Senna.
<i>Cissus chamaecristia,</i>	Senna.
<i>Baptisia cerulea,</i>	Indigo weed, blue.
<i>Silene Virginica,</i>	Catch fly scarlet color.
<i>Silene regia,</i>	Catch fly meadow pink.
<i>Sedum ternatum,</i>	Stone crop.
<i>Spirea lobata,</i>	Pride of the meadow.
<i>Spirea aruncus,</i>	Pride of the meadow.
<i>Gillenia stipulacea,</i>	Indian physic.
<i>Gillenia trifoliata,</i>	Indian physic.
<i>Rosa parviflora,</i>	Small rose.
<i>Rosa rubifolia,</i>	Small rose.
<i>Rosa lucida,</i>	Many species.
<i>Rubus odoratus,</i>	Rose flowering raspberry.
<i>Meconopsis diphylla,</i>	Celandine.
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis,</i>	Blood root.
<i>Saracenia purpurea,</i>	Side saddle plant.
<i>Nymphae odorata,</i>	White pond lily.

<i>Naphar advena,</i>	Yellow water lily.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis,</i>	Wild columbine.
<i>Clematis Virginica,</i>	Virgin's flower.
<i>Clematis viorna,</i>	Leather flower.
<i>Caltha palustris,</i>	American cowslip.
<i>Hepatica acutiloba,</i>	Liver leaf.
<i>Lynandra grandiflora,</i>	Liver leaf.
<i>Dracocephalum Virginianum,</i>	Dragon head.
<i>Scutellaria cordifolia,</i>	Sculcap.
<i>Euchroma cocinea,</i>	Painted cup.
<i>Ruellie strepens,</i>	Painted cup.
<i>Antirrhinum linaruia,</i>	Snap dragon.
<i>Collinsia verna,</i>	Snap dragon.
<i>Chelone glabra,</i>	Snake head.
<i>Pentstemon levigata,</i>	Beard tongue.
<i>Martynia proboscoides,</i>	Unicorn plant.
<i>Dentaria laciniata,</i>	Tooth root.
<i>Geranium maculatum,</i>	Crowfoot.
<i>Hibiscus militarus,</i>	Swamp hibiscus.
<i>Liatris scariosa,</i>	Blazing star.
<i>Liatris spicata,</i>	Gay feather.
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum,</i>	Blue eupatorium.
<i>Eupatorium,</i>	Various species.
<i>Aster nova anglica,</i>	N. England aster many spe.
<i>Aster shortii,</i>	Star wort.
<i>Aster, various species of</i>	Star wort.
<i>Solidago, various species,</i>	Golden rod.
<i>Achillea millefolium,</i>	Yarrow.
<i>Helianthus, twenty species,</i>	Wild sunflower.
<i>Rudbeckia purpureum,</i>	Wild sunflower.
<i>Rudbeckia, various species,</i>	Wild sunflower.
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria,</i>	Sick weed.
<i>Coreopsis,</i>	Several species.
<i>Silphium perfoliatum,</i>	Ragged cap.
<i>Habenaria psychoides,</i>	Ragged cap.
<i>Habenaria incisa,</i>	Ragged cap.
<i>Cacabatus stellatus,</i>	Campion.

<i>Orchis spectabilis,</i>	Gay orchis.
<i>Aplectrium hyemale,</i>	Putty root.
<i>Cypripedium spectabile,</i>	Mocasin flower,
<i>Cypripedium pubescens,</i>	Mocasin yellow flower.
<i>Cypripedium Candidum,</i>	Small white.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa,</i>	Swallow wort.
<i>Asclepias quadrifolia,</i>	Swallow wort.
<i>Asclepias verticillata,</i>	Swallow wort.
<i>Apoeinema canabinum,</i>	Indian hemp.
<i>Amoonia salixifolia,</i>	Indian hemp.
<i>Asarum canadensis,</i>	Wild ginger.

The foregoing list of native plants of Ohio, was furnished me by R. Buchanan of Cincinnati. The most of them have been cultivated in his own garden. Many of them are found in the gardens of Mr. Joseph Clark, and of Mrs. G. Lea, and all of them in the beautiful grounds of N. Longworth, Esquire. This gentleman's taste for the collection of the elegant and curious plants of our own region, is deserving of all praise. Why should we be indebted to other climes, for sickly exotics, whilst the woods and prairies of our own state, furnish the most beautiful variety of flowering plants, throughout the season? They are all perfectly hardy and are cultivated with but little trouble.

The mistletoe grows on the banks of the Ohio, and near them. By procuring its seeds in September, it might be transplanted into the trees of our woods, where it would grow well, any where almost, in this state.

We see all along the bottoms of the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers, all the plants that we do along the bottoms of the Cumberland and Tennessee, excepting the reed cane, growing still, near these latter rivers, where protected from cattle.

Such plants as require a very poor soil are rare in Ohio, because, we have little such soil; so of those that grow in very high latitudes, or in elevated grounds. Such is the arbor vitae; it is found near the Yellow springs, in Greene county,

though with the hamamelis, or witchhazle, the alder, and Canadian yew. The red cedar is found in several places on the high cliffs, along the larger tributaries of the Scioto near their heads, in Delaware county. The white cedar or cypress is found on some few cliffs near the head of the Scioto. It once grew along the wet, old beds of the Scioto, but that was long since, and while the mastodon frequented our swamps, which were then almost impenetrable thickets.

Most of our timber trees, will soon be gone, and no means are yet resorted to, to restore the forests which we are destroying. In many places even now, woodlands are more valuable than cleared fields. It is true, that in the northwest part of the state, we have vast forests yet, but it is equally true, that their majesty is bowing before the wood chopper's axe, and will soon be gone. We do not regret the disappearance of the native forests, because by that means, more human beings can be supported in the State, but in the older parts of Ohio, means should even now begin to be used to restore trees enough for fences, fuel and timber, for the house builder and joiner. In our forests we are by far better off than Illinois state, Wisconsin, or Iowa Territories, where wood is scarce, even now, and coal is equally so, at this early date of their settlement.

Though fifty years have passed by, since this state began to be settled by us, yet we have vast forests unfelled in our hilly region, and in the northwestern corner of the state. Even along the Ohio river, an European, as he passed along the stream, would naturally suppose from what he saw of it, that our interior was occupied by one unbroken forest, tenant-ed only by wild beasts and wild men.

Mankind in all ages, even before the fall of man, and in all communities, have first settled along the rivers, and, their banks are even now, most densely populated. Paris, London, Vienna, and all the great cities of Europe, rear their tall and glittering spires on the margins of rivers. This remark holds good in every region of our globe where a dense population "do congregate." Canals are

but artificial rivers, and attract to them a dense population. Good roads come in competition next, after rivers, either natural or artificial, in attraction. We are multiplying them, and thereby, increasing our numbers, our wealth, and our moral power.

But we return to travel in our narrow path, out of which, we have taken two or three steps. From the wild woods, we come back to continue our botanical journey. We next treat of such plants as have been long cultivated. This we do under the head of

NATURALIZED PLANTS.

The cultivation of the yellow leafed tobacco has been attended with signal success, in our hilly region. This kind of tobacco, sells higher than any other, in several European countries, such as Holland and Germany. It has sold even in Ohio, sometimes as high as ten dollars a hundred, in the leaf. It is cured in a particular manner, and grows only on rather a thin soil, such as exists in our hilly region. It grows on new lands, just cleared of their woods. A crop of wheat does well on the ground where the tobacco had grown in the preceding season. Instances like the following have often been known. With one hundred dollars, a farmer has purchased eighty acres of hilly land, in the woods, which he, and his family, cleared off, or deadened what timber he and they did not clear off. He then planted the whole in yellow leaf tobacco, the first year, except such land as he reserved, for corn and vegetables. He erected his houses of logs, in which he dried his tobacco, by the aid of fire. In the winter following, he sold tobacco enough to enable him to purchase six hundred and forty acres of the most fertile land, in some other part of the state. In the meantime, he had a crop of wheat coming forward on the same land where the tobacco had grown. The latter crop, which when arrived at maturity, he sold for money enough to enable him to remove to his large farm, and to go forward with his improvements there. In a few years he became a wealthy and independent farmer.

This yellow leaf tobacco, is cultivated in Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Licking, Guernsey, Belmont, Starke, Muskingum, and many other counties in our hilly region. In the Miami valley the cultivation of the *palma christi* has been attended with great success, and the manufacture of castor oil from it, cold pressed. It has been found quite profitable to those who made it. The annual value of this oil, thus made, we do not know, but we do know, that it is considerable.

The cultivation of the sweet potatoe, along the Ohio river, and all its tributaries, as high as latitude 40° north, has succeeded extremely well. They are a very profitable crop. Its value sometimes is worth three hundred dollars, on an acre.

In Lawrence county, cotton has always been raised, for family use. We raise the green seed, mostly, such as grows in Kentucky, below latitude 37° north. This plant is more cultivated on the Wabash as high as Vincennes, but, in so high a latitude it is not a certain crop, and it has to be topped in August to check its further growth. The largest field which we ever saw, along the Wabash, contained only twenty acres.

Hemp is cultivated in places, and produces very well, but our people, as well as many others, do not like to handle it. Our Irish people prefer to it, the potatoe, just as our yankees do the pumpkin.

Flax seems to be going out of use, and our people cultivate less of it every year. They prefer cotton to flax, and they prefer too, the cotton cloths of Rhode Island and Massachusetts to their own manufactured cloths. The spinning wheel, the reel, and the loom are not much used in Ohio, especially the two former. Our people prefer buying their cloths from the east, to making them here, and they are right. The production of the articles of food—meat and bread, for the hungry laborers of the east, best suits our present condition.

NATURALIZED TREES, ETC.

Besides our native trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, vegetables, and grasses, we have imported nearly all those, which are cultivated, in the eastern states. When introduced, from places lying in our parrallels of latitude, they even improve by the change, of soil and longitude.

The apple, pear, cherry, peach, quince, &c. do well here, and produce new varieties, sometimes, which it would be well to give back, to our eastern friends, as a restored loan, and as the interest on the principal which we have borrowed from them. Our western fruits, are delicious, and they are emigrating, like their owners, to the far west, where we hope their fortunes will be made better, by their removal. The peach, pear and plum tree, are often destroyed, in old grounds, by a white worm existing in vast numbers about its roots. A thorough washing of the tree, with hot water, and by digging away the earth from the roots, early in the spring, and as often as necessary, pouring on the ground and on the very roots of the tree, boiling hot water, will certainly kill the worms and preserve the trees. In Tennessee the same worm, we believe, destroys the apple tree.

The peach, originally brought from Persia, perhaps, flourishes most, in a southern climate. It does better in west Tennessee, and in Alabama, than in Ohio. The tree grows larger, lasts longer, and the fruit is larger and better, there also; whereas our apple tree, and its fruit do best here. We can exchange with those neighbors, by means of our steamers. We can carry them, our apples, and bring back their dried peaches and their cottons.

The potatoe, (which we believe, was found in latitude 40° south, in South America, which in temperature, is equal to 45° north latitude,) does not always succeed here as well as it does farther north, either in quantity or quality. Our summers are too long for its growth. It is quite disposed to grow awhile, stop, start again and grow, and start again, producing a rotten inside; an unpleasant and unhealthy plant. This depends on

the season; some years it does better, but, on the whole, our Irish potatoe is unequal to those raised in a colder region, in Western New York, or Canada.

Our Indian corn is unsurpassed, by all the other corn in the world. We raise the gourd-seed corn, with twenty four, or even with thirty rows on the cob. One bushel and a half of ears, produce one bushel of shelled corn. It excels all other corn, in sweetness, and produces two quarts more Whiskey to the bushel, than the New York corn. This plant grows only in the richest land, and requires so long a summer, as rarely to come to perfection, above $41^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. This corn was originally cultivated in this region, by the Indians, from whom we derived it. It grows on the most fertile lands, from lake Erie, to the Mexican gulph. It grows, along the Mississippi, from Rock Island, downwards, and indeed, in the whole valley of the Mississippi, below $41^{\circ} 30'$ north. It produces, sometimes in favorable seasons, ninety bushels of corn to the acre, in the Miami and Scioto vallies; but fifty bushels are perhaps a common crop. The ground is plowed, but the corn is never hoed. Four boys, and four good horses, can cultivate one hundred acres of this corn, after it is planted. If hoed, as in the east, this grain would be better in quality, and the product would be one third greater, for the botter culture.

WHEAT succeeds well within one half of our territorial limits. Our country produces from twenty to forty bushels to the acre, on all good lands well cultivated. It is now, April 1837, worth one dollar a bushel, it sells even higher. Let us calculate, a farmer's profits, in the Scioto and Miami valleys: if he raises corn, or wheat, it does not cost him, more than ten dollars an acre to cultivate, get out and carry his crop to a market. If a crop of corn, at fifty bushels to the acre, at fifty cents a bushel, is twenty-five dollars; deduct ten dollars, leaves fifteen dollars an acre, clear profit. Suppose, that he raises three hundred acres of corn annually, which amounts to four thousand five hundred dollars. If he raises wheat, say one hundred acres, at forty dollars an acre, deducting ten dollars for expenses, leaves thirty dollars an acre, three thousand dol-

lars more, in all seven thousand five hundred dollars a year, besides all his pork, beef &c. say, two thousand five hundred dollars besides supporting his family. So that, a farmer, who owns a thousand acres of land in the Scioto or Miami valleys, can lay up, they generally each lay up, or rather lay out, nearly or quite ten thousand dollars a year, in buying congress lands, in Illinois, for their children. These are our wealthiest farmers who own large farms.

If any farmers are prospering more than ours, then we know not where to look for them. Farms which produce such a profit, could be purchased for forty dollars, an acre. It is easy to see, that they are now worth, twice the sum for which they might be bought.

GRASSES, NATIVE AND NATURALIZED.

When first settled, Ohio was a great grass country, especially, along our rivers and in our prairies and barrens. Even in the woods, in many parts of our country, grasses grew every where. In prairies, there were grasses, intermingled with flowers, in endless numbers. There was a clover, called "buffaloe clover," but, our native grasses have disappeared, mostly, and the naturalized, red top, blue grass, herds grass, red clover and white clover, have conquered and expelled the natives from our soil. Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, and the farthest-west, are still covered with wild grasses; but the tame grasses will one day banish them along with the Indians, over the Rocky mountains. The decree has gone forth, and it is in the course of a speedy execution;— "That all the west shall be covered by well cultivated farms," all this country was intended for cultivation, and all those rivers of the far west will be navigated by the steamer, and the largest cities in the world, will one day, be in the west, and exert a vast influence on the destiny of this nation. This decree is registered and recorded.

BIRDS, RESIDENT AND MIGRATING.

These are nearly the same as those of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in corresponding parallels of latitude.

OUR CONSTANT RESIDENTS,

Are the turkey; turkey buzzard; hawk, three species; pheasant; partridge, or quail; blue jay; wood duck, seven species; sparrow; redbird; wood-pecker, five species. Among these are the wood-cock and yellow-hammer. The eagle, large baldheaded; small eagle and grey eagle, raven and crow. King-fisher; sap-sucker; wren; snow-bird; owls, two species; prairie hen or grouse, and turtle dove.

The blue-bird is seen in the southern parts of the state, every pleasant, warm day in the winter.

MIGRATING BIRDS.

The wild goose visits us on the Scioto, early in the autumn, and tarries with us until spring, living on the corn in the fields, and feeding on the green, newly sown wheat. Many of them are domesticated, though they have the air of a wild fowl, and sometimes join the wild ones, unless restrained by cropping their wings. This bird lives all winter about Sandusky bay, and from thence southwardly to Pickaway plains. Several species of duck appear among us in the spring, as they are passing northwardly, on their annual journey to the far-north. The wild pigeon comes in the spring, sometimes in March, or even earlier, on his journey north, and after paying us a visit, of about a month, passes on his journey. In September he returns to see us again, spending six weeks with us, feasting on the pigeon berry, phytolacca decandra, the new acorns, and other nuts, and such food as the country produces for his use.

Formerly the pigeons tarried here all summer, building

their nests, and rearing their young; but the country is too well settled for them now; so, like the trapper for beaver, and the hunter, they are off into the distant forests, where their food is abundant, and where there is none to disturb them in their lawful pursuits.

Loons are seen along the Ohio river, but they are seldom killed. The heron and the crane visit us in the spring, and tarry here all summer, and rear their young. The sand-hill crane lives on the Scioto, and tarries there nearly all the year. The robbin-red-breast, black bird, and Baltimore oriole visit us early in the spring, and tarry here through the summer.

Four species of swallow visit us: the barn swallow, the chimney swallow, the martin and the ground swallow. They spend the summer with us, until their young are reared, when they leave us abruptly. The magpie comes in April or May. We call him bob-of-lincoln. He is not much of a musician, though that is not his fault, as he labors hard to sing as well as he can.

We have the yellow bird, resembling the canary bird, except in his color. It is undoubtedly of the same family. We have several species of humming-birds and the goldfinch.

The whip-poor-will visits us not very early in the spring. The king bird comes as soon as he thinks the bees, hovering about the flowers, are numerous enough to feed himself and his young ones. This HEAD OF A DEPARTMENT, lives only on the most industrious classes of insects.

After a long storm from the southwest, many birds of different species are often seen here, of a most beautiful plumage, which disappear again after a week's fair weather. We do not even know their names. The pewee comes early and retires early. Gulls, or stormy petrels are often seen along the Ohio river, before a southwestern storm. A few years since, paroquetts, in large flocks lived in the woods, along the Ohio river, from Miller's bottom downwards, and along the Scioto river, upwards from its mouth, to where Columbus now stands. They are still in the woods along the bottoms below

Chillicothe near the river, where there is the proper food for them to eat, and birds enough for them to torment by their sqalling noise. We have the cat-bird of two species, snipes, and the real ortolan.

We have four species of THRUSH, but the brown one deserves our special notice for his singing, and his imitative powers. He delighted once to live along the Scioto river, among the great variety of feathered songsters, that then dwelt along the banks of the Scioto. As we have often, more than twenty years since, while travelling in the then woods along the banks of the Scioto, stopped awhile to hear him sing, and see him act his several comedies and tragedies ; it seems no more than right to give our readers some idea of his several performances on such occasions. This Shakspeare among birds, seats himself on some tree, where the greatest variety of all sorts of birds dwell, and makes it his business to mock and disappoint them. Hence, his common name of mocking-bird. Having seated himself in a proper place, he listens in profound silence to the songs of the several sorts of birds around him. In the vernal season he makes the *love call* of a female of some near neighbor, with heart-stirring melody, until the males come in flocks to caress their loved mate, when lo! no such lovely bird is there. They find instead of the lovely fair one, a homely brown thrush. Having succeeded in imposing on one species, he proceeds to play off similar "tricks upon other travellers." He continues his play, until he is satisfied with his own mischief and his neighbors' disappointments.

When the other birds have young ones, he watches their nests, until the parents have left them in quest of food, when, seating himself near their domiciles, he imitates the scream of the hawk or some other bird of prey. If the parents heed this scream and come home, very well, but if not heeded by them, he proceeds to imitate the voice of the young ones in the utmost distress and agony. He utters their shrill cry and their dying groan, when the affrighted and afflicted parents come flying in the utmost haste and trepidation to re-

lieve their suffering, dying young ones, but behold! no one is near them, but the innocent, the plain, the honest and candid **MR. THRUSH**, who retires as if laughing in his sleeve, at the trick which he has played off upon the parents.

In the evening, after the birds have reared their young ones, and when all join to raise their several hymns of praise, the thrush seats himself in this woodland orchestra, and begins by singing in succession, the notes and songs of all the birds around him, beating all of them, using their own notes, and singing their own songs.

Having thus, as he supposes, carried off the prize in this musical contest, he prepares for his *finale*, by taking his seat on the topmost end of the highest bough of the loftiest tree, standing on the highest ground in all the grove, and then he commences to sing his own clear notes, and his own most delightful song. At times, his wings are expanded, his neck is extended, every feather on his whole body, quivers with his exertion of every limb, and his whole soul is exerted to its utmost power, to produce the most perfect melody that was ever heard in the woods of Ohio. He continues his delightful music, until after all the other birds are silent and still, so that his own song is the only one, then heard in all the grove, far and wide, all around him, for a long time.

Thus we see, that he can act a principal part in the beggar's opera, or in the comedy of errors. He can play Falstaff in the Merry Wives of Windsor, the Ghost in Hamlet, or, Macbeth in tragedy, and well deserves to be called **WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE** among the birds, not of Stratford upon the Avon, but of **CHILLICOTHE** upon the Scioto.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY, DISEASES, CLIMATE, TORNADOES AND THE WINTERS IN THIS STATE.

In the Autumn of 1806, a fever of the remittent type, made its appearance, extending from the Ohio river, on the south, to Lake Erie on the north.

Its symptoms were chills in the forenoon, between ten and

eleven o'clock, which were succeeded by violent fever, afterwards in an hour and a half. The fever continued to rage till about six o'clock, in the evening. During the exacerbation, great pain or oppression was felt in the brain, liver, spleen or stomach, and frequently, in all these organs. The sweating stage took place about midnight. By daylight, there was a respite, but not a total exemption from the urgency of these symptoms.

This was the common course of the disease, but there were occasionally found, distinct intermittents and a few cases of continued fever. The first cases mentioned afforded no opportunity for interposing tonicks. In the second order, every common man as well as the physician was acquainted with the proper, and certain remedy; and the third form of the epidemic, was most safely left to the healing power of nature.

Such however, was the malignancy of our autumnal diseases, that from the best information we can procure, the Hockhocking country, (now called Lancaster,) in a circle of five miles around Lancaster, the one fifth of the inhabitants died, in that year! From information given us by many in the same circle around Chillicothe, one sixth part of the inhabitants were swept off by death.

As a sequel to this epidemic, a most annoying and incorigible affection of the skin took place; nor have there been wanting cases of the same description in any year since the above mentioned. The emigrants from the Atlantic states could not be persuaded, that it was not the same disease which in their country, is denominated itch. But in this opinion they are certainly mistaken, inasmuch as it resists all the remedies which are successfully employed in that disease.

MILK SICKNESS.

Its most prominent symptoms were first, a sense of uncommon lassitude, and a listlessness, and aversion to muscular motion. A slight pain about the ankles, which seemed gradually to ascend to the calves of the legs, and in a few hours more, a

dull pain, which soon terminated in a spasm, or a cramp of the stomach. This was quickly followed by violent efforts to vomit, which continued for four, five, six or seven days; or until death closed the scene. If the patient recovered it was only to receive at no very distant period, another shock, equally terrific and appalling. The geographical range of this fell disease, was confined mostly to the barrens.

The diagnosticks between this disease, and the Cholera Morbus, was the obstinate constipation of the bowels from first to last. Many treatises have been written concerning the disease, but as yet, our knowledge of either its causes or cure is imperfect. Where the cattle are kept from wild grass, this disease is never found. It is now no longer known, only in history, we believe.

The description of Autumnal diseases, as just given, has been without variation; except in the violence of the symptoms in any of the succeeding years, until 1823.

In 1813 and 14, the disease, which prevailed as an awful epidemic, in these two years, was not peculiar to the Western country. We mean the disease named in some sections of the United States—"pneumonia typhoides"—or "typhus pleurisy;" in other sections, pneumonia "biliosa"—but in this country called, the "cold plague."

Heavy and long continued rains, commenced about the fourteenth of November 1822, and continued almost daily, until the first day of the ensuing June.

It was computed by some persons, that the country lying between the Scioto and Miami rivers, had the twentieth part of its surface covered, during the months, of March, April and May, with water. A fever commenced its ravages, and continued its course, during the months of June, July, August, September, and during the early part of October. It was of the remittent and continued type, affecting more or less, many, perhaps, nineteen twentieths of the people. No intermission was noticed in the course of twenty-four hours, nor was the low country of the Scioto and Miami, the only location of this form of fever. In north latitude between 39° and 40° , this dis-

ease was found, over a great extent of country, without excepting the Alleghany ridge, itself. Previous to this year, pulmonary consumption was rarely seen, and epilepsy was a rare disease in Ohio. These diseases are now as common as in the Atlantic states. Dyspepsia has become a very common disease, and doubtless, has been a sequel, to long continued intermitting and remitting fevers, by exhausting the powers of the liver.

In 1824 there were very few cases of intermitting or remittent fever, nor has there since been a general epidemic. In 1827, it was known, that while the river country was healthful, the small streams had the inhabitants of their banks, affected with dysentery.

It might be profitable, to our citizens, to mark out the wide difference between, what is, by common people called dysentery,—and the true dysentery or flux. These diseases of dysentery and diarrhoea, are confounded with each other, as being one and the same, whereas they are as opposite, in their nature, and in their appropriate remedies, as any two diseases, that affect the human body. The first, consisting of a continued stricture and constipation of the bowels, from first to last, and requiring evacuants for their remedy, while the last consists in a relaxation of the intestinal fibres, and requires astringents for its cure. Much mischief has occurred from a want of discrimination in these diseases. We find accordingly that upon the approach of cold weather, a congestion and distension of the liver or spleen, take place, and frequently, a painful affection of the joints, which is called rheumatism, arising from the use of astringents in dysentery or flux.

We have only further to add, that since the year of 1827, the health of our state, has been unparalleled by that of any other state in the Union, scarcely a case of fever to be seen among the residents of Ohio.

From 1827 to 1837, south of the summit level, between lake Erie and the Ohio river, fevers have been very rare. The Asiatic cholera was in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Columbus, and several other towns in two summers, while that desolating scourge

prevailed in the United States. We have enjoyed a degree of health unparalleled in the whole Union during the last ten years. Our autumns almost without a cloud in view, have been truly delightful. We see the rosy cheek, the cheerful countenance, the quick, light, elastic step, and hear the sound of industry in all its life and vigor, in all our growing and prosperous towns. We no longer have a *sickly season*, every year, as all new countries have, but in their stead, health, happiness and prosperity prevail. From all we hear, see, and know, of our country and its climate, we have reason to believe, and do believe, that Ohio will be one of the healthiest regions in the world. The forests are cleared off, to a great degree, over a large portion of our territory, and the grass and weeds, in the woods, have been ate down by the cattle. The whole surface of our soil, even in the woods, has become dry, compared with what it was twenty years since. The whole atmosphere is drier than formerly, and the fogs and mists which once rose from the earth every morning, and fell down upon it again in the evening in the form of a heavy dew, are no longer seen, felt, or known among us. Those who wish to find these things, must travel beyond us to the west. Our roads, twenty years since, were mostly shaded by a dense forest, and the mud was abundant in them, even in August. Those forests, are mostly destroyed, and our roads, are dry eight months in the year. Within a few short years, Ohio will present the aspect of an old settled country, traversed by canals and roads, thronged with travelers and animated by a dense population. Our winters have very little snow, and what we have soon disappears before the rays of the sun. While the people of New York and all the eastern states, even Philadelphia, are suffering from deep snows, and intense cold, it is not uncommon with us to have warm weather, freezing a little in the night, and thawing during the day, opened by a white frost in the morning.

Thus our winter proceeds, until early in March, when the farmer plows his fields, and sows his oats and other spring grains.

CURRENTS OF AIR.

The current which prevails most in all that part of the state lying south of the summit level between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, comes from the Mexican Gulph. This current follows the Mississippi upwards, and the Ohio river and its tributaries, to their sources, where it comes in contact with a current of air descending the lakes, from lake Superior and the Frozen Ocean. These two currents having united their forces, pass down lakes Erie and Ontario, and through the St. Lawrence to the sea. Where these two currents meet, varies from forty miles south, to as many miles north of the summit level, between the waters of the Mississippi and those of the St. Lawrence. At the town of Delaware we have often seen both these currents, bearing along the clouds. Sometimes one current was uppermost, sometimes the other, as either set of clouds happened to be the most loaded with moisture. When those two currents of air impinge on each other, meeting at an oblique angle they both move with a very great force. A tornadoe, is the necessary result. Such an one touched Urbana, and rising, swept across Licking and Knox counties, a few miles below Kenyon college; then rushing along eastwardly, touching New Lisbon in Columbiana county, it passed onward, occasionally touching the earth, until it rose over the Alleghanies, and we heard of its ravages no farther in the United States. Across Licking and Knox counties its width was scarcely one mile, but where it moved, it prostrated every forest tree, or stripped it of its limbs and left it standing as a monument of its inexorable wrath. This tornadoe happened on the 18th of May, 1825.

On the other or northern side of the summit level, before mentioned, there was such a tornadoe in the year 1788, and it passed the Maumee river, about five miles below the head of the rapids, and moved eastwardly quite across the now state of Ohio, occasionally touching the earth and prostrating the forest wherever it descended to the ground.

Another effect, resulting from the impinging of these two

currents of air, is the cooling of the waters held in suspension by either of them, and the consequent descent of the water in the form of rain, snow, hail, or dew. There is more rain on the summit level, than there is either north or south of it; more frost and snow.

The southern current of air is always warmer than the north-western one, and those who live where these currents alternately prevail, sometimes changing several times in a day, feel all the inconveniences resulting from such frequent changes of temperature. This difference is from three to twenty, or even more degrees of Fahrenheit. Where these changes occur in very warm weather, the effect on the human system is very sensibly felt. Our westwardly wind, in the lower part of the state, is generally a dry one, and a gentle current of air.

The effect produced by this wind from the Mexican Gulph, is very sensibly felt by us in winter. It is the principal cause why our winters in Ohio, are much warmer than they are east of the mountains. In the winter of 1827-8 we had the south-western current of air all winter. It came loaded with water, which fell in torrents, during that winter, and on the eighth of January, there was the greatest freshet which we had had for years before. And on the Scioto, we had no ice that winter, more than three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

During all that winter, while the rain was falling in torrents, in Ohio, there was no rain and but little snow on the Upper Mississippi, in the Wisconsin country, and in all the region west of lake Michigan. In the following spring and summer, there was no rise in the streams of that region, worth naming. The whole winter there, was fair, almost without a cloud, and it was excessively cold, more so than common in that coldest of all countries in the world, for its latitude. So much for the difference of climate, between Ohio and Wisconsin Territory.

OUR WINTERS.

We have been at considerable pains to get as accurate information as possible, as to our winters, before we came into the state; and our own recollection is relied on, for a period of twenty-five winters past. We proceed to state our information, as well as our recollections, as to the winters since 1785.

1785 mild.	1799 severe.	1813 cold.*	1826 mild.
1786 mild.	1800 severe.	1814 mild.	1827 mild.
1787 mild.	1801 mild.	1815 mild.	1828 mild.
1788 mild.	1802 mild.	1816 mild.	1829 cold.
1789 mild.	1803 mild.	1817 mild.	1830 cold.
1790 mild.	1804 mild.	1818 mild.	1831 cold.
1791 severe.	1805 mild.	1819 mild.	1832 mild.
1792 severe.	1806 mild.	1820 mild.	1833 mild.
1793 mild.	1807 mild.	1821 mild.	1834 mild.
1794 mild.	1808 severe.	1822 mild.	1835 mild.
1795 mild.	1809 severe.	1823 mild.	1836 mild.
1796 severe.	1810 mild.	1824 mild.	1837 mild.
1797 severe.	1811 mild.	1825 mild.	1838 mild.
1798 severe.	1812 mild.		

The winter of 1791-2 was severe, and Governor Sargeant computed the snow that fell in the month of January, at twenty-four inches! On the 23d of January 1792, the thermometer sunk seven degrees below zero. The winter of 1796-7 is considered the severest one ever known in this state. On the morning of the 8th of January, 1797, the thermometer sunk eighteen degrees below zero. During that winter, the thermometer sunk below zero seven other mornings. The winters of 1791 and 1792, were quite cold, but not severe, like 1796 and 1797. During these last mentioned years, the Ohio was frozen over, four weeks, and frost occurred so late as the twenty-fourth day of May.

In the spring of 1834, we had a frost all over Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, as late as the sixteenth day of May, which

* Snow twenty-four inches deep at Fort Wayne.

killed the leaves on the trees, the wheat, &c., in Kentucky, along the Ohio river. It destroyed all the fruit, far and wide, and extending its ravages beyond the mountains, to Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. There was ice at Louisville, Kentucky, an inch in thickness, two mornings in succession.

November is often one of the most pleasant months in the year, and such weather often extends nearly through December. February is frequently a pleasant month. The quantity of snow that falls in the southern parts of Ohio, is quite inconsiderable, never enough for any good sleighing. Hoar frost is often seen on a pleasant winter's morning.

Snow has been known to fall two feet deep at Fort Wayne, while rain only, fell in the southern parts of Ohio. All the snows which we do have, in the Scioto valley, below Big Walnut creek, generally follow, a rain, and melt as they fall. The southwest wind brings the rain, which being turned aside by the northern current of air, the latter lets fall its light load of snow upon us.

Northeastern and eastern winds are scarcely ever known here. From their rage, the Alleghanies interpose a barrier which effectually defends us from all their violence and fury. While all the Atlantic cities feel the direful effects of those storms which sweep across the Atlantic, from Europe, we in this valley of the Mississippi, feel not even one gentle puff of air from the east. This whole valley, on such occasions, smiles in peace. When we have often crossed the Alleghanies east and west, we saw little difference in summer in the forwardness of the crops, in the same latitude; but in winter, we always found more snow on, east of the mountains, than west of them. And near the eastern base of the mountains they have occasionally, cold currents of air from the Alleghanies sent down to cool the courtiers and courtezans, who visit Washington city every winter, which we neither need nor wish to have, in Ohio.

As to humidity, our atmosphere has undergone a wonderful change for the better within the last ten years.

We have mentioned two several tornadoes which have oc-

urred in Ohio, within the last fifty-two years, to which we add one, that occurred from the west, and southwest winds coming in contact with each other. On the 28th of May, 1807 the wind blew down the Ohio river with violence, in the morning. One current of air bore its clouds, to the north, another current was carrying its clouds to the east. The different currents prevailed at different altitudes. The western current traversed the southern one at right angles. Before noon, both currents had united their volume and were moving towards the east, or up the Ohio river. Soon after this, the west wind was at the surface of the earth. Before two o'clock P. M. a narrow whirlwind, or tornadoe, swept over the eastern part of Cincinnati, demolished a few, old, ruinous houses; threw down some old tops of chimneys, and finally prostrated several fruit trees, in the vicinity of the town. Similar phenomena were observed over the western country, north and south of Cincinnati, for a distance of one hundred miles. These whirlwinds moved along in narrow veins, in the direction of the Alleghanies until they were stopped in their course. These two currents of air, the southwest and western, produce tornadoes as low down as Tennessee and Upper Alabama. And we have had three such, it appears, within fifty two years. Two were produced by the northwestern and southwestern currents of air, coming in contact, and one was produced by the western and southwestern currents. The whole three were just about equal to one northeastwardly storm along the Atlantic coast, such as prevail there every year. But, inasmuch as the storms do not, and will not visit us oftener than once in eighteen years, on an average, the authors of geographies in the eastern states visit us with them, on paper, and represent our peaceful valley, as peculiarly subject to tornadoes! With what truth, the world may judge from our statement of facts, which is beyond the reach of all contradiction.

As to our warm weather, we have about two months more of it in Ohio, than the people of western New York, Vermont

and New Hampshire have in any one year. Our house builders work out, on an average, nine months in the year, and then work indoors, the other months; or they travel south, and there spend the winter, at their business, where the weather is warmer and their wages higher.

Immediately on the shore of lake Erie, the weather in winter, is about three degrees colder than it is twenty miles south of the ridge, where the lake rivers rise. And it is about ten degrees colder at Cleveland than at Cincinnati, in winter. Traveling from the lake southwardly, a very sensible difference is experienced on reaching the Scioto valley. So in the heat of summer, in traveling to the lake, a coolness, highly invigorating is felt by the traveler from our valley. Hence, a tour to the lake, is advisable in summer, for those who suffer from the heat of the south.

Whether our atmosphere will continue to become more and more dry, as our forests disappear before us, we cannot positively say, though we can see no reason why it should not be the case. All the effects which the cultivation of the whole valley of the Mississippi, will produce on our climate, cannot be certainly foreseen, but we believe, that our seasons will become warmer and drier. They will be more healthful in the states west of us, warmer, drier and more equable in temperature, and possibly, the soil will be less productive, in this state, than at present.

[To all human appearance, this great valley is intended by its great, good, and wise Author, for a vast number of people in which to live, move about, and act, and eventually, to control forever, the destinies of the most powerful nation on the globe. After the next census, will be the time to fix on the course which we and our posterity will forever pursue, in governing ourselves and the eastern people. Thus far we have been mere "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" for the east. As the wheel of time revolves, we, who are now at the bottom, shall be on its summit. We shall do ourselves justice, in due time, and be, what we must be, an overwhelming majority of this nation.]

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

PERIOD FIRST.

THIS PERIOD EXTENDS FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY AND NAVIGATION OF LAKE ERIE, BY THE FRENCH, IN 1680, TO THE SETTLEMENT OF MARIETTA, APRIL 7TH, 1788. IT COMPRISES ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS.

THE first Europeans who visited this region, were the French. In 1680, La Salle, a Frenchman, started on an expedition, and passing up Lake Erie and Lakes St. Clair and Huron and cruising along Lake Michigan, disembarked near where fort Chicago now stands. He traversed the intermediate country between that place and the Illinois river. He descended that stream to its mouth. Descending the Mississippi, he arrived at length, at its mouth, after passing through many dangers and great hardships. Going home to France, he returned by sea, to the mouth of the Mississippi, and in endeavoring to pass through the country by land, to Canada, he lost his life, being murdered by one of his own party, somewhere in what is now the state of Illinois, as near as we can judge from his narrative. From this period, forward, the French Missionaries, visited the valley of the Mississippi very frequently, and their government was engaged in sending persons among the Indians to conciliate them; and military men were sent to examine the country, and select the most eligible sites for fortifications. Whoever looks at the map of the country traversed, will at once perceive with what prudence they executed their commissions. Quebec, Montreal, Oswego, Niagara river, Presque-Isle, De-

troit, Mackinaw, the Straits of St. Mary, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, &c. &c. were as well selected for military posts, as could possibly be done, even at this day, when this country is well settled and of course, well known.

The first vessel ever launched by Europeans, on the upper lakes, was the Griffin, built by La Salle, in 1680, and was lost on its return voyage from Chicago to Niagara river. After its departure it was never heard of, nor is the fate of any of its crew known. Not a white man dwelt on the borders of that lake, nor in the Western States. Sixty years had elapsed since the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth rock. The western states were one vast wilderness, inhabited only by savages and wild animals. The contrast is consoling to all the friends of a human happiness.

The French intended to keep possession of the Canadas and of the whole valley of the Mississippi, which they claimed either by actual settlement, or by discovery; as well as by their treaties with the Indians, and confirmed to them, as they said, by the treaties of Aix La Chapelle &c. with the European governments. That they intended to erect a great and powerful State in the new world, is evident from the vast expenses they were at, in building forts at all the proper points of communication; from the great extent of their church establishment; their large endowments for colleges and other schools of learning. Their extreme anxiety, to keep possession of this vast territory is seen in every thing they did respecting it. Professor SILLIMAN in his "Tour between Hartford and Quebec," justly remarks, that "he knows nothing that has excited his surprise more in Canada, than the number, extent and variety of the French institutions, many of them, intrinsically of the highest importance, and all of them, according to their views, possessing that character." "They are the more extraordinary," he remarks, "when we consider that the most of them are more than a century old, and at the time of their foundation, the colony was feeble and almost engaged in war. It would seem from these facts, as if the French contemplated the establishment of a permanent, and eventually, of a great

empire in America; and this is the more probable, as most of these institutions were founded during the ambitious, splendid and enterprising reign of Louis XIV." We add, that Louis XV., pursued the same policy towards his American empire as his predecessor had done. The Marquis Gallisonere, Governor General of new France, (as all this western country was called by them) in the year 1749, sent out an expedition, commanded by Louis Celeron, for the purpose of depositing medals at all important places, such as the mouths of the most considerable streams, and at remarkable places, such as the largest mounds, and other ancient works. Most of these medals, perhaps all, which were made of lead, containing "*a proces verbal*," drawn up by order of the Governor General, contained blanks to be filled up with the date of the time of depositing them, and the names of the places, rivers, or objects where they were deposited. I had, for a considerable time, in my possession, such a medal, which stated it to have been left at the mouth of Venango river, where that stream empties into the Belle riviere or river 'Oyo,' as the Ohio was called by them. This medal was a thin plate of lead, and the lettering was rudely done. It asserted the claims of Louis XV., to all the country watered by the "riviere Oyo" and branches, and was deposited at the mouth of "Venango riviere," Aout 16th, 1749.

Such medals as the above were deposited in many places over the western country, and many ancient coins, belonging to the Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germans, &c., were also left at many places. It is one hundred and fifty eight years since the Griffin sailed across Lake Erie.

The French began to erect a line of forts, for the purpose of connecting Canada with the valley of the Mississippi, as early as 1719, and continued to extend them into this country, until they had established them, at all the most important points. After erecting Fort Du Kane at Pittsburgh, they established posts in the direction of the Potomac, but, the English finally conquered Canada, and most of their western posts, all indeed, along lake Erie, and on the waters of the Ohio, fell with Canada and were surrendered at the peace of 1763. It was

this war, in which the Indians engaged, on the side of the French, against us, of which Logan speaks, in his address to Lord Dunmore. It was, indeed, a long and bloody war, in which, Louis XIV., XV. lost Canada, and all the country watered by the Ohio river.

From 1764 up to 1774, there was no Indian war, on this frontier, between the whites and the Indians; and had it not been for some badly disposed, and bloody minded men, perhaps, those scenes of cruelty and bloodshed, which we are compelled to notice, though slightly, might possibly have been avoided altogether. But so it was, and our regrets, cannot alter the facts, which now form a portion of history, and having been acted on our territory, belong to Ohio's history.

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR OF 1774.

From the peace made with the Indians by Sir William Johnston, at the German Flatts, on the Mohawk river, in the 1764, until the spring of 1774, there was no Indian War on the Ohio river. On the 27th of April, 1774, Captain Cresap, at the head of a party of men, at Wheeling in Virginia, heard of two Indians and some of their families, being up the river hunting, not many miles off; Cresap and his party followed them, and killed them, without provocation, in cold blood and in profound peace! After committing these murders, on their return to Wheeling that night, in their bloody canoes, they heard of an Indian encampment down the river, at the mouth of Captaina creek, and they immediately went, attacked and murdered all these Indians. After these unprovoked and cruel murders, a party under Daniel Greathouse, forty seven in number, we believe, ascended the river above Wheeling, about forty miles, to Baker's station, which was opposite the mouth of Great Yellow creek. There keeping his men out of the sight of the Indians, Captain Greathouse, went over the river, to reconnoitre the ground, and to ascertain how many Indians were there. He fell in with an Indian woman, who advised him, not to stay among them, as the Indians were drinking and angry. On receiving this friendly advise, he returned over to Baker's block

house, and he induced the persons at the station, to entice over all the Indians, they could that day, and get them drunk. This diabolical stratagem succeeded, many of the Indians came over, got drunk and were slain by the party of Greathouse. Hearing the guns, two Indians came over to Baker's, to see what the firing of the guns meant. These were slain as soon as they landed. By this time, the Indians at their camp, suspecting what was going on at Baker's, sent over an armed force, but these were fired upon while on the river, and several of them were killed. The survivors were compelled to return to their encampment. A firing of guns then commenced across the river, but not one of the whites was even wounded. Among the murdered, was the woman who gave the captain the friendly advise; and they were all scalped, who were slain! Among the murdered, at Captina and Yellow creek, was the entire family of Logan, the friend of the whites.

Knowing that these cruel and unprovoked murders, would be speedily avenged by the Indians, all the whites along the whole western frontier, either left the country, instantly, or retired into their block houses and forts.

An express was sent to the governor of Virginia, at Williamsburgh, the seat of government, to inform him what had happened. The colonial legislature were in session, and means were immediately used to commence a campaign against the Indians, and penetrate into the heart of their country on the Scioto river.

The plan of this campaign was soon determined on. General Andrew Lewis was ordered to raise a military force, and rendezvous at fort Union, now in Greenbriar county, and from thence, descend the Great Kenhawa to its mouth, on the Ohio river.

The Earl of Dunmore intended to raise troops in Lower Virginia, and marching up the Potomac to Cumberland, in Maryland, cross the Alleghanies, until he struck the Monongahala, thence, following that stream downwards, reach Pittsburgh, and from Fort Pitt, to descend the Ohio to Point Pleasant (as we now call it) and form a junction with Lewis.

This was the original plan of operations, and, in accordance with it, General Lewis raised troops in Botetourte and Augusta counties, on the high grounds, near the head waters of the Shenandoah, James river, and Great Kenhawa. These counties were then, on the very frontiers of the colonial government of Virginia in which so many celebrated springs exist, such as "The White Sulphur," "The Warm," "The Sweet Spring," &c., and in a country too, then occupied by sharpshooters, hunters, and riflemen. Collecting from all parts of this country, two regiments of volunteers, at camp Union, now in Greenbriar county, General Lewis, on the 11th day of September, 1774, marched forward, towards the point of his destination. His route lay wholly through a trackless forest. All his baggage, his provisions, and even his ammunition, had to be transported on packhorses, that were clambering about among the tall cliffs, or winding their way through the dangerous defiles, ascending or descending the lofty summits of the Alleghanies. The country at this time, in its aspect is one of the most romantic and wild in the whole Union. Its natural features are majestic and grand. Among these lofty summits and deep ravines, nature operates on a scale of grandeur, simplicity and sublimity, scarcely ever equalled in any other region, and never surpassed in the world. At the time of this expedition, only one white man had ever passed along the dangerous defiles of this route. That man was Captain Matthew Arbuckle, who was their pilot on this painful and slow march. During nineteen entire days, this gallant band pressed forward descending from the heights of the Alleghany mountains, to the mouth of the Kenhawa, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. This march was more painful and difficult than Hannibal's, over the Alps. On the first day of October, 1774, Lewis reached the place of his destination, but no Earl Dunmore was there. Despatching two messengers in quest of Governor Dunmore, Lewis and his Virginians continued at Point Pleasant. On the 9th of October, three messengers from the Earl arrived at Lewis's camp, and informed him that the Governor had changed his whole plan—that the Earl would not meet Lewis at Point Pleasant, but would

descend the Ohio to the mouth of the Hockhocking river—ascend that, to the FALLS, and then strike off to the Pickaway towns, along the Scioto, whither Dunmore ordered Lewis to repair and meet him, as soon as possible, there to end this campaign. On the 10th of October, two of Lewis's soldiers were up the river Ohio, hunting, some two miles above the army, when a large party of Indians attacked them. One hunting soldier was instantly killed, but the other fled and safely arrived in the camp, and gave notice of the near approach of the enemy. General Lewis instantly gave orders for two detachments to meet and repel the enemy. Colonel Charles Lewis commanded the detachment of Botetourte militia, and Colonel Flemming commanded the other detachment, of Augusta militia. Rushing out of their camp, they met the enemy, about four hundred yards from it. The enemy instantly fired upon our men, a whole volley of rifles, and furiously commenced the battle. At the first onset, our men faltered, a moment, and began to retreat, but the reserve came up from the camp, and the enemy in turn, gave way, apparently, but in doing so, extended his line of battle from the Ohio to the Kenhawa, and by that means, completely hemmed in our men, in the angle formed by the junction of these rivers. There the enemy posted his warriors behind old logs, trees and drift wood, and fought with desperation, and without cessation, from the rising of the sun, when the battle commenced, until the sun sank below the horizon, when the enemy drew off his forces, and retired from the field of battle. In this desperate action we lost two Colonels, viz: Charles Lewis of the Botetourte volunteers, who was mortally wounded in the first fire of the enemy. He was enabled to just reach his tent, where he immediately expired. And Colonel Fields was also killed in battle. We lost in killed, five captains, viz: Buford, Murray, Ward, Wilson, and McClenehan; three lieutenants: Allen, Goldsby and Dillon, and many subalterns, besides seventy-five private soldiers who were killed in this hardly fought battle. The wounded amounted to one hundred and forty officers

and soldiers, many of them severely, who afterwards died of their wounds. The loss of the enemy was never certainly known, but thirty-three of their dead bodies were found on or near the battle ground, and it was not doubted that the enemy had thrown many of his dead into the rivers, on both of which his warriors were posted, as we have seen. From the character of our troops, being all sharpshooters, and backwoodsmen, it is probable that the loss, in killed and wounded was about equal, on both sides. The numbers of the two armies, were probably about the same, judging from their extended line of battle, and the constant firing all day, along that line, from river to river. The next day after the battle, Lewis fortified his encampment, (he should have done so before the action, as soon as he arrived there,) with logs on the outside of it, and by digging an entrenchment. Here, after burying his dead, he left his wounded men under a strong guard, and marched up the Ohio river, in obedience to his recent order from Governor Dunmore. Moving forward, through the dense forest along the Ohio bottoms, we leave him and his gallant band of patriotic western Virginians, until we have found the Earl of Dunmore, whom we left at Williamsburgh, the then seat of the colonial government.

The governor, after despatching Lewis into Botetourte and Augusta counties to raise two regiments of riflemen; himself raised about one thousand troops among the old Virginians, east of the Blue ridge, for this expedition. With these men, he marched, by the old route in which Washington and Brad-dock had passed the Alleghanies. He marched up the Poto-mac to Cumberland, thence across, the remaining mountains, to Fort Pitt. Here, procuring boats, he descended the Ohio river to Wheeling, where he rested sometime, that is, several days, and concluded, to change his whole plan. Instead of meeting Lewis, at Point Pleasant, he determined to descend the Ohio to the mouth of the Hockhocking, ascend that stream to its rapids, and then strike off, westwardly, and reach the ob-ject of his ultimate destination, which was the Shawneetown, at the southern end of Pickaway Plains. In accordance with

this new plan of operations, the Earl and his army in one hundred canoes of all sizes, and a few boats of larger dimensions, left Wheeling and descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Hockhocking. Here leaving his water craft, and a guard to protect his flotilla, he and his army followed up the Hockhocking to near where the town of LOGAN now stands. Here he left the river, and passed over the summit between the Hockhocking and Scioto rivers, and reached the place of his destination. Within three miles of the Shawnee town, and a little east of south of it, Governor Dunmore encamped, in the woods, then, but now on the farm of George Wolf. Enclosing about twelve acres, with a strong breastwork of trees and logs, he named his camp CHARLOTTE, in honor of the then, young Queen of England. In the centre of this encampment a deep ditch was dug, the earth was thrown up, and logs were piled up, so as to render this spot of about one acre of ground, impregnable. In the centre of this citadel the Earl pitched his marquee for himself and the superior officers of his army.

The enemy sued for peace after the battle at Point Pleasant. Messengers met him, before he reached the place of his encampment, desiring peace, and after his strong camp was completed, the enemy became more and more importunate, to effect an object so necessary to his very existence. Dunmore was determined to grant a peace, but he was also determined to prevent being taken by surprise. He therefore permitted only eighteen warriors to enter his outer gate, at a time, where all their arms had to be deposited with a strong guard there constantly posted. When all things were arranged for the purpose, the council was opened by a powerful, and impressive speech, made by CORNPLANTER (not Cornstalk), who, in a tone of voice so loud, as to be heard over the whole encampment, of twelve acres of ground, by all the army, boldly charged the whites with being the sole cause of this bloody war. Logan, whose family had been all murdered, the preceding spring, partly on the Captina, and, partly at Baker's station, was in the Shawneetown, four miles south of where this is written. Though he would not attend on Dunmore's council, in person,

yet, being urged by the Indians, who were anxious to be relieved from Dunmore's army, he sent his speech, in a belt of wampum, to be delivered to Earl Dunmore, by a faithful interpreter. Under an oak on the farm of Mr. Wolf, this splendid effort of heart stirring eloquence was faithfully delivered by the person who carried the wampum. The oak tree, under which it was delivered to Lord Dunmore, still stands in a field, seven miles from Circleville, in a southern direction. An interpreter delivered it, sentence by sentence, and it was written as it was delivered. Its authenticity is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it of right belongs, and forever will belong to the History of Ohio.

LOGAN'S SPEECH.

I appeal to any white man to say, if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if he came naked and cold, and I clothed him not. During the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle, in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen, as they passed me, pointing at me, said, 'Logan is the friend of the whites.' I had thoughts of living among you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap,* last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not one drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice in the beams of peace. But, do not harbor the thought, that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? not one.

The terms of peace, were soon agreed upon, and a peace was

* Logan was misinformed in part, as to the murder; it was not Captain Cresap, but Daniel Greathouse who murdered a part of his family, at Baker's station, as we have related.

made. Prisoners were exchanged, and Dunmore returned to Virginia by the route in which he came.

We now return to Lewis and his army, marching up the Ohio, on its southern shore, to the mouth of the Hockhocking. Having reached this point, Dunmore's flotilla of boats, perogues and canoes, ferried Lewis and his troops across the Ohio river, and having halted here long enough to take a hearty meal, out of the provisions, here left by Dunmore, they rushed forward up the Hockhocking, along in Dunmore's trail, and they were rapidly approaching Camp Charlotte. During this rapid movement, of Lewis, he was met by messenger after messenger, from the Governor, ordering him to retreat, not to march forward. To these messages, neither Lewis nor any of his men, paid any attention. In those days "Virginia never tired." In addition to the exasperation which the loss of so many friends, in the late bloody action at the Point, had naturally produced in their minds; not a few of them had lost friends and relatives, who had been recently murdered by the Indians, at different places on the frontiers. They therefore pressed forward, determined on the destruction of the Pickaway towns, along the Scioto river; since, now, it was so entirely within their power. Lewis had now approached Camp Charlotte within a few miles, (on Thomas J. Winship's land,) where Dunmore and his principal officers, met Lewis, at the head of his troops. Here Dunmore in the presence of his officers, ordered Lewis and his army to retreat, and return to Point Pleasant. To this order, delivered in person, by the Governor, Lewis and his exasperated army, most reluctantly rendered obedience. Having sent Lewis back, Dunmore, tarried here, until his final arrangements were concluded with the Indians. What all those were, we neither know, nor have the means of certainly knowing, only by after events.

That Earl Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia, rendered himself excessively unpopular, by ordering Lewis back, is certain, and it hastened, his final abandonment of the colony, when he fled to a British fleet for protection, from his not very loving people. Whether his object, while at Camp

Charlotte, was to make the Indians friendly to the British crown, and unfriendly to the colonists, in case of a war between the two countries, which so soon followed this campaign, we can never know, with absolute certainty. We are well aware though, that **GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON** always did believe, that Dunmore's object was to engage the Indians to take up the tomahawk against the colonists, as soon as war existed between the colonies and England. So believed Chief Justice Marshall, as we know, from his own lips.

Thus ended, this campaign of Earl Dunmore, in November, 1774, by which, a cessation of hostilities was obtained, and a few prisoners were exchanged, but this was all. The unprovoked, cold blooded murders, at the mouth of Captina creek, and of the Indians who were encamped at the mouth of Great Yellow creek, within the now limits of Columbiana county, Ohio, produced this war, which in the end cost many lives, as well as much money.

It appears, that the Indians knew the plan of Dunmore's campaign, and took the best means of defeating it. Their operations were so secretly managed, that Lewis knew of their approach only fifteen minutes before they attacked him. By hemming him into a corner, they intended to destroy Lewis and his army; and had that been effected, Lord Dunmore, with his thousand men, would, in all probability, have been destroyed also. **CORNPLANTER** intended to prevent the junction of Lewis and Dunmore. The Virginians, (with what truth we do not positively now know,) did believe, that Dunmore, while at Wheeling, received dispatches from his government, in which, he was instructed to patch up a peace with the Indians, and make them friendly to England, and unfriendly to the colonists. Those who thought so, said, hence, the change of his plan, in not joining Lewis, at Point Pleasant. That Dunmore had a good understanding with the principal Indian chiefs, before Lewis reached him near Charlotte, is certain, otherwise he would not have ordered Lewis back with a force, which might have been otherwise greatly needed.

Before Dunmore had reached the Ohio river the people about

Wheeling, in the early part of the month of June, had sent out a force under Colonel Augus McDonald of about four hundred men, who penetrated into the Indian country, as far as the mouth of the Wappatomica, near where Dresden now is, on the Muskingum river. Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Taddy Kelly were their pilots. They destroyed the Indian towns along the Muskingum river, exasperated the Indians greatly, killed one Indian, and returned as they came, carrying with them, a few prisoners, which were exchanged in the autumn, at the treaty of Dunmore's camp Charlotte, near Pickaway Plains.

After his campaign was ended, Earl Dunmore soon abandoned his colonial government, and went off to England.

Congress declared us an independent nation 4th July 1776, and in 1778, they sent out a small force under General McIntosh, for the defence of the western frontiers. This force arrived at Pittsburgh, and descended the Ohio, thirty miles, and erected a fort at the mouth of Beaver creek, where Beaver is now, and called it 'FORT MCINTOSH'. This little fort, was well supplied with provisions, and had in it, a six pounder. In the autumn of that year, McIntosh was ordered, by Congress, to penetrate the Indian country and destroy the towns on the Sandusky river. With one thousand men, he attempted to obey his orders, but on reaching the Tuscarawas river, near Zoar he concluded to go no farther, but erect a fort and tarry there. He erected a fort and called it LAWRENS, in honor of the president of Congress.

Provisioning the fort, and leaving colonel John Gibson and one hundred and fifty men in it, to stay there until spring, McIntosh returned to Pittsburgh, with the remainder of his force. This fort was on the bank of the Tuscarawas, in the present county of Tuscarawas, near the canal, three miles north of Galena. The Indians soon learned the existence of this fort, and in January 1779, they approached it, stole the horses, in the night, belonging to the garrison, and taking the bells off them, sent the horses to a distance from the fort, and secreted themselves beside the path which led through the high prairie

grass near the garrison. Having thus secreted themselves, in the high weeds and grass, they rattled the horse bells, at the end of the line of those farthest from the fort, who formed this ambuscade. The stratagem succeeded perfectly: sixteen men, from the fort, were sent out for the horses, and of these, fourteen, were killed by the Indians, the other two, were made prisoners, and but only one of them returned, after the peace, or was ever heard from by his friends.

On the evening of the same day, the Indians, marched slowly, in single file, across the prairie, in full view of our people in fort Lawrens. Dressed and painted, in their best war style they thus marched along, in full view, to the number of eight hundred and forty seven warriors. Having shown themselves, they took their position on a high piece of ground, on the opposite side of the river, south of the now town of Bolivar, and so near the garrison, that they could be heard distinctly, and easily from the fort. This body of Indians continued to invest the fort, during six weeks, at the end of which time, they pretended to go off, but, in reality, divided into small parties, they continued in the vicinity, for the purpose of doing mischief, more effectually, in which, they but too well succeeded. Colonel Gibson and his men, supposing the Indians to be gone off, started off Colonel Clark, of the Pennsylvania line, with some twelve or more invalids, to Fort McIntosh, but being waylaid, the most of them were killed by the Indians, about two miles from the fort. The Colonel and three others, saved their lives, by running to the garrison. A party from the fort, on the same evening, made a sortie and recovered the dead bodies of the invalids, and buried them in front of the gate, at the fort.

Three or four days after this disaster, General McIntosh, with seven hundred men, arrived, bringing provisions. Overjoyed at the sight of this relief, Gibson's command, fired volleys, of firearms in honor of the occasion. The provisions were on packhorses, and these horses taking fright at the firing of the guns, ran off into the woods, and scattered the provisions through the forest and prairies, far and wide all around the fort. Thus it was mostly lost or fell into

the hands of the Indians. After McIntosh arrived, he recovered the bodies, or rather skeletons of those who fell, when the horses were stolen. These bodies had been mangled by wolves and other wild animals. To revenge themselves on the wolves, the men made a pit, put the dead bodies of the soldiers into it, and covered them so as to leave a pit, so slightly covered as not to bear a wolf. On the summit of the pile, they placed a piece of meat. Next morning, they found seven wolves in the pit, which after shooting the wolves, they then covered up and made it the grave of the soldiers and the wolves.

For two weeks before McIntosh arrived, the garrison had been on short allowance of sour flour and bad meat. Two men had died from eating wild parsnips, and four others nearly shared their fate, but were saved by medical aid. After the arrival of the provisions, forty of the men made themselves sick by eating to excess. Those who had suffered so much, and so long, were now relieved, and marched back to Fort McIntosh. On the second day of their march, great numbers of their friends met them, bringing provisions, and consolation for the sufferers. Major Vernon now took the command of Fort Lawrens, but abandoned it altogether in the autumn of 1779. We find, though, that this fort was occupied again, so far as to hold an Indian treaty here, in the winter of 1785. And the same winter George R. Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh, 21st January, 1785, which was ratified 2d June, 1785, as the journal of the old congress shows, unless it be expunged by order of the United States senate.

There was a campaign against the Indians, in 1782, in the spring, only six years before the first settlement at Marietta. This expedition was commanded by Colonel Williamson. In 1772 the Moravian missionaries established a missionary station on the upper part of the Muskingum river. They built several villages, and induced many christian Indians to settle in the now counties of Tuscarawas and Coshocton. These

christian Indians, were finally, either all murdered, or driven away by Colonel Williamson and his party, in 1782. Another expedition immediately afterwards started from Wheeling under Colonel Crawford; it pressed forward to Upper Sandusky, was finally defeated; Crawford was taken prisoner and burnt to death at the stake, within the now limits of the county which bears his name. Those who wish for a full account of this last expedition, in all its horrors of detail, may consult Doddridge's notes, Heckewelder's narrative, Loskiel's Moravian missions, or any similar publication, relative to that period. For ourselves, we wish a moment's respite, from Indian warfare, and to say, in conclusion, that there was one expedition after another, year after year, from about Wheeling, and along the Ohio river, above that point, into the Indian country, from the year 1774, up to 1782-3. All these expeditions were unauthorized by law, they began wrong, were badly conducted, and ended in nothing beneficial to the white settlements. These expeditions were undertaken at the expense of individuals, without the aid of the nation or of any state authority. There was no good discipline among these militia, who suffered dreadfully, on their painful marches, without a sufficiency of food, raiment, or of arms and ammunition. They exasperated, but did not conquer the enemy. The Indians managed their affairs pretty much in the same way until the nation finally put an end to the whole business under General Wayne. For the honor of human nature would that these things had never been. Having related briefly indeed what was going forward in the eastern half, of what is now Ohio, ever since the French were expelled from the country, in 1763, up to 1782 or 3, which was the last of those fatal efforts to establish our dominion over the Indian nations, during that period; we now descend the Ohio river to ascertain what had been doing in that part of Kentucky, adjacent to us.

In 1754, James McBride had traversed some part of Kentucky. His flattering account of the country, when he returned home, induced Daniel Boon, thirteen years afterwards to visit the same country, in company with McBride

and others. The whole company were slain by the Indians, except Boon, who returned to North Carolina in 1771. Eight years afterwards, Boon, accompanied by his family and forty men, from Powel's valley in North Carolina, traversed the wilderness and finally settled on Kentucky river, at a place which they named Boonsborough.

Immediately after the declaration of Independence, Connecticut set up a claim, to what is now New Connecticut, in common parlance; that is, the north part of Ohio, above latitude 41° north. Virginia claimed Ohio below that line, as being within the limits of her charter. The United States claimed all the territory within our limits, as having been conquered by common exertions and common treasure, which congress wanted with which to pay off the national debt. In the meantime, Virginia passed an act, forbidding any one to settle on this territory, until this dispute should be settled. Congress contended that all the territory which belonged to the British crown, had passed of right into the possession of the whole nation, as a sovereign. Virginia contended, that to deprive any one state of any portion of its territory, was to dissolve the whole Union. Having thus had the best of the argument, with true Virginia liberality, she consented to give away, the whole sovereignty to the nation, of all the lands which lay northwest of Ohio river, on condition, that Virginia should retain the right of soil of all the country between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. With this land, Virginia intended to reward her soldiers of the revolutionary war. But Virginia required other states to do the same, by their soldiers. This subject at that day, greatly agitated the public mind, but, finally Virginia by a formal deed, relinquished all her right and title, to all the country northwest of the Ohio river, except as before excepted. Thus congress became the peaceable owner of all this vast region of country.

Congress had an eye, to this country, as a fund with which, to discharge the national debt of gratitude to our able defenders, in the war of the revolution ; to those who were the national creditors, for money borrowed of them, or others claim-

ing payment of the nation, for sums due to them. As soon as the war was fairly ended with England, the country northwest of the Ohio river became the subject of public discussion, for the reasons which we have assigned; hence the attention of the old congress to this country at so early a period. The very first thing to be done, was to acquire the country from the Indians. This was attempted by congress, by appointing commissioners to treat with them. Such commissioners had already repeatedly been appointed and had met the Indians at Pittsburgh, Fort McIntosh, &c., and after this as we shall see, constant efforts were made by congress to treat with the Indians. It is hardly necessary to relate all the circumstances attending these treaties, so we will only mention the several times of holding them. Those who wish to see all these treaties, may consult the volume of Indian treaties, now lying before us, published by congress a few years since.

At a very early day, in our revolutionary war, Virginia had promised all her soldiers, who served in that war, lands, whether they were regulars, militia, or belonged to the navy. As soon as that contest was closed, the legislature convened at Richmond, on the twentieth day of October, 1783, and during that session passed "an Act for surveying the land given by law to the officers and soldiers on continental and state establishment, and for the navy." This act passed on the seventeenth day of December 1783. It authorised deputations from these lines—continental, militia and navy to appoint a surveyor for each line. This act recognized the officers, deputed by those lines, by name, and authorized those officers or any three of them to appoint their surveyors. On the same day, on which the act passed, Richard C. Anderson, a Colonel in the army, was appointed principal surveyor for the continental line of the army, by the officers named in the act, as authorized to appoint the surveyor. On the 20th day of July, 1784, Colonel Anderson opened his office, for entries, at Louisville, Kentucky. The tract appropriated to these soldiers, in Kentucky, lay between Green and Cumberland rivers. Having exhausted that tract, Colonel Anderson closed his office for

Kentucky, August 1st, 1787, and opened it for entries of land in Ohio. This land lay between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. Colonel Anderson died, in October, 1826. The office was closed until **ALLEN LATHAM, ESQUIRE**, his son-in-law, received the appointment of principal surveyor, and opened his office at Chillicothe in July, 1829.

INDIAN TREATIES, BY WHICH THE LANDS IN OHIO WERE
PURCHASED.

By the treaties with the Indians of 1785-6, congress acquired the lands watered by the Muskingum, Scioto, Little and Great Miami rivers. In 1788, another treaty was made, by which the country was purchased, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river to the Wabash, lying south and east of a certain line, mentioned in the treaty. The Indians were dissatisfied with this treaty, and it was not relied on by our government. In 1795, twelve tribes attended on General Wayne and treated with him, for the sale of a considerable portion of the now territory, included within our limits. In 1805, seven tribes sold to the United States, all that part of New Connecticut, lying west of the Cuyahoga river. In this treaty the Connecticut people joined and paid four thousand dollars to the Indians, and agreed to pay them twelve thousand dollars more. In 1807, that part of Ohio which lies north of the Maumee, and east of a meridian line, passing through the mouth of the Auglaize rivers was purchased of the Indians. In 1808 a slip of territory two miles wide, was acquired by treaty, running from the western boundary of the Western Reserve to the Maumee river, at the rapids. And in the same treaty another slip one hundred and twenty feet in width, was acquired also, running along the bank of the Maumee. These cessions were intended for roads. By all these several treaties, the United States acquired four-fifths of this state. That portion of the ceded tracts above latitude 41° north, extending from Pennsylvania on the east, to the western limits of Sandusky and Seneca counties, was given by congress to Connecticut,

and is called, the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut. It extends one hundred and twenty miles from east to west, and on an average is fifty miles in width, from north to south. Its area contains about three million eight hundred thousand acres. Five hundred thousand acres of this tract, off the west end, the state of Connecticut gave to certain sufferers by fire, in the revolutionary war. A part of the ceded lands, lying along the Ohio river, including the mouths of the Muskingum and Hockhocking rivers, was sold by the old congress, to the Ohio Company. This was the first sale of lands before the present constitution of the United States was adopted. It was sold for one dollar an acre, payable in congress notes, at twenty shillings in a pound, whereas the interest on those notes made them worth twenty-eight shillings and sixpence on the pound at that time. These securities were funded under the constitution of the United States, and became a part of the national debt, from that time forward until paid off within the few last years. So the Ohio company made a very bad bargain for themselves with congress. John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, was the next purchaser of land in Ohio—he bought of the old congress, the land lying between the mouths of the two Miamies, and extending northerly, so as to contain six hundred thousand acres. Symmes gave sixty-six cents an acre for his land.

On the 13th day of July, 1787, congress assumed the jurisdiction of this territory and passed an ordinance for its government, by the provisions of which ordinance, the territory was to be governed by a Governor, Secretary, and three Judges. The President appointed these officers. These persons were to make the laws and execute them. This form of defective government was to continue, until the North Western Territory contained five thousand free white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, when the people were authorized to elect a legislative house of assembly. The house of representatives of the United States' congress, were to nominate a legislative council, and this legislative council and the assembly were authorized to appoint a delegate, to congress.

This second grade of colonial government was to continue until the population of each part of the North Western Territory into which it was eventually to be divided, (not less than three nor more than five states) amounted to sixty thousand. Then this colonial government was to cease, and such territory was to become a state, and be admitted into the Union, on the same footing with the original thirteen states. This act of the old congress of 1787 contained other provisions of the greatest value. By that ordinance there was never to be either slavery or involuntary servitude in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. All the larger streams were declared forever to be highways, and remain free from all obstructions, to all who wished to navigate them. They were declared to be highways, and so to remain forever. These are the most material provisions of this ordinance of the old congress.

Virginia had reserved the land lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, which she gave to her soldiers of the revolution, belonging to the continental army, as a reward for their services. This we call the Virginia military tract. And the United States had promised her soldiers who served during the war of the revolution, lands for their services; so congress laid off a tract for that purpose lying south of New Connecticut, extending from the Ohio river on the east, to the Scioto on the west. This is the United States military tract. There were some refugees, during the revolutionary war, from Nova Scotio, to whom congress gave a slip of land extending from the Muskingum opposite Zanesville to the Scioto, at Columbus; it is several miles in width. The remaining part of the state was surveyed by congress and is now mostly sold. That portion of our state, not until then purchased of the Indians, was ceded to us during Mr. Monroe's administration, except some small reservations. In the United States' lands, the Virginia military, and in part of Symmes' purchase, the original owner obtains his patent from the United States' land office. Lands ceded to Ohio, by congress, on condition of making certain canals, our Governor and Secretary of state give deeds to the purchasers of those lands.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF OHIO.

PERIOD SECOND.

THIS PERIOD COMPRISES THE TIME DURING WHICH THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT EXISTED, COMMENCING APRIL 7TH, 1788, AND ENDING ON THE ADMISSION OF OHIO INTO THE UNION, AS A STATE, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1803.

THE Ohio company, and John Cleves Symmes, having purchased, the lands, as we have stated, the company having purchased the tract on the Ohio river, including the mouths of the Muskingum and Hockhocking rivers; and Symmes, the country between the Miamies—the Ohio company, early in April, 1788, took possession of their land at the mouth of the Muskingum, and Symmes, in the autumn of the same or next year, settled near the mouth of the Great Miami at the North Bend, where General Harrison, his son-in-law, now resides, on the same farm.

Under the act of congress of July 13th 1787, Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the North Western Territory. Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong were appointed Judges. The latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed Secretary.

The Governor and Secretary, and Messrs. Parsons and Varnum followed Rufus Putnam and associates, to the mouth of the Muskingum where they had settled on the 7th of April preceding. These officers landed at Marietta on the 9th of July 1788. Judge Symmes joined them soon after their arrival.

It was on Wednesday morning, July 9th 1788, that Arthur St. Clair, governor of the North Western Territory, arrived at Fort Harmar. This fort had been previously erected by General Harmar, on an elevated piece of ground, opposite, and west of the mouth of the Muskingum river. On the 15th day of July, the governor published the ordinance, of congress for the government of the Territory. He published also the commissions of himself, of the secretary, and those of the Judges, Samuel H. Parsons and James M. Varnum.

Having assembled the people of Marietta, he addressed them in a speech of some length, explaining to them, the ordinance of congress under which they had settled down in a vast wilderness. Three days after the delivery of this speech, St. Clair sent a letter to the judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this all important matter, and without even answering the governor's letter, these Judges on the 27th of July, sent St. Clair, what they called "a projet" of a law for dividing real estate. This bill was so loosely drawn up that had it become a law, the non-resident owners of land, would have been swindled out of all their lands, by the resident proprietors. This projet was rejected by the governor. On the 26th day of July, St. Clair by proclamation, created the county of Washington, having within its limits, about one half of the present state of Ohio. He erected a court of probates about this time. He divided the militia into two classes "senior" and "junior" and organized them, by appointing their officers.

In the senior class, Nathan Cushing, captain; George Ingerson, lieutenant; James Backus, ensign.

In the junior class, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowls, captains; Wanton Casey, Samuel Stebbins, lieutenants; Joseph Lincoln, Arnold Colt, ensigns.

The governor proceeded to appoint civil officers, to wit: Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, and Winthrop Sargeant, justices of the peace. On the 30th of August, the governor established a court of Quarter Sessions, and appointed several

other justices of the peace, viz: Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce, and Thomas Lord, Esquires, giving them power to hold the court of Quarter Sessions. They were in fact, judges of a court of common pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs, (our late governor) was appointed clerk of this court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed sheriff of the county of Washington. William Callis was appointed clerk, of the supreme court, Ebenezer Sproat was appointed colonel of the militia. Rufus Putnam was appointed Judge of Probates, and R. J. Meigs, junior, clerk of that court.

St. Clair by his proclamation, ordered the 25th of December 1788 to be kept as a day of thanksgiving.

On the 2d day of January 1790, St. Clair, at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, organized the county of Hamilton, containing within its limits, the western half of this state.

He created the same offices at Cincinnati, that he had at Marietta; and he filled them as follows, viz.

William Goforth, William Wells, William McMillian, Judges of the common pleas and Quarter Sessions; Jacob Topping, Benjamin Stites, John S. Gano, justices of the peace; John Brown, sheriff; Israel Ludlow, clerk of the court of common pleas. Israel Ludlow, James Flinn, John S. Gano, Gershom Gard, captains of the militia. Francis Kennedy, John Ferris, Luke Foster, Brice Virgin, lieutenants. Scott Traverse, Ephraim Kibby, Elijah Stites, John Dunlap, ensigns.

On the 5th January 1790, a law was enacted ordaining, that the courts should be held four times in the year; on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August and November.

From Fort Washington St. Clair and Winthrop Sargeant, his secretary, descended the Ohio, and on the 8th day of January they were at the falls of that river, commissioning officers there, and proceeding as they had done, in the two counties of Washington and Hamilton. From Clarksville, they proceeded westward, and at Cahokia, erected the county of St. Clair, and created and filled all the necessary military and civil offices, in that county. The dangers of those times may be learned from an ordinance of the territorial government en-

acted at the period, which we have under consideration; which strictly prohibited all the citizens from entertaining any Indian or negro, without informing the military commandant in the vicinity, of the fact of the stranger being in the citizen's house. All the males capable of bearing arms, were ordered to constantly carry them, or keep them near by, even while attending public worship. By neglecting, sometimes, to obey this order, not a few men lost their lives.

We return to the feeble settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum.

As we have already stated, the Ohio company, began their settlement, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the 7th day of April 1788, and named their town Marietta, in honor of the then queen of France, Maria Antoinette. The settlement was commenced under the superintendence of General Rufus Putnam, a son of the Revolutionary General Putnam. The first settlers were forty seven in number, emigrants from the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. That season, they planted fifty acres of corn, and erected a military work of sufficient strength to protect them from the Indians. During the summer and autumn of that year, they were joined by about twenty more families. The first settlers were mostly military officers and soldiers of the revolution, inured to fatigues and hardships, and habituated to dangers and difficulties of all sorts. They always went to their work, with their guns near them, and had sentinels posted also near them, on some high stump of a tree. Such were their watch towers. On the 11th April 1789, settlements were begun at Belpre, and Newbury; the first was fifteen miles below Marietta, and the latter, twenty-five miles below, on the Ohio river. Strong garrison-houses were erected, in each settlement, to which, the settlers fled for safety, when attacked by Indians. Considerable numbers lived in these houses. There were three such houses in Belpre, the largest one was called the Farmers' castle. Other settlements were made on the Muskingum river also. Here these first settlers of this state were, fifty years since, few in number, far distant from any other settlers and

shut out, almost, from the civilized world, without a mill, a road, a bridge or any thing beyond their own immediate resources.

No steam boat, then navigated the Ohio river; they had no nearer neighbors than a few settlers, on the Upper Ohio, far above them; none lower on the river, until they descended to Limestone, now Maysville, and these far distant neighbors had enough to do, to defend themselves against the savages. The means of traveling were not then as they are now, and they were surrounded by warlike and savage nations. To one who now sees the growth of any new town, favorably situated, in Indiana or Illinois, the true situation of the new settlers on the Ohio Company's Purchase in 1788-9 can hardly be conceived. But we leave them, and descend the Ohio to the mouths of the two Miamies. On the 16th day of November 1789, Major Stites, from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, at the head of twenty-five others, settled near the mouth of the Little Miami river, and erected a blockhouse. They afterwards laid out a town, six miles above Cincinnati, and called it Columbia.

Symmes and Stites had become acquainted, in New Jersey, and united their interests so far that Stites had purchased a part of Symmes tract, and settled on it, at this early day. Symmes preferred the North Bend near the Great Miami's mouth, and settled there.

But, leaving these weak settlements just begun, we are called off to treat of the Indian war which followed these settlements.

At the very time, that Stites and his twenty-five brave men, were erecting their blockhouse, Major Doughty was at Fort Washington, nine miles below the mouth of the Little Miami river, and six below the town of Columbia.

Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmar, a brigadier general, by brevet, who commanded the first United States regiment of infantry, had been ordered to this frontier, by the old congress, and he was here at a very early day. He seems to have been the highest military officer, originally, on this frontier, about that time, but his force of regulars, could not have been, scarcely

one thousand men. Major Doughty was a very efficient officer under Harmar. It was soon discovered, that the site where Cincinnati stands, was a very important point, suitable for a fort. This place was opposite the mouth of Licking river, in Kentucky, where the Indians crossed the Ohio river, and ascended the Licking river, in order, to penetrate into the heart of Kentucky. And there was a road, which the Indians called "the old war path," extending from the British garrison, at Detroit, to the Maumee, up that river, and over on to the Miamies of the Ohio. All the Indian paths from lake Erie, led into this path, near Springfield, in Clark county, and then extended to the Ohio river, opposite Licking, so that the place where all this Indian travel struck the Ohio river, was a very important point. At such an important place, it was correctly judged best, to erect a fort, and station a military force to protect Kentucky.

HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN IN 1790.

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY, ENTIRE, COMMENCING IN 1790, AND ENDING AUGUST 3D, 1795, BY THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE, MADE BY GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

Thus we see that Major Doughty erected a fort opposite the mouth of Licking river, where Mrs. Trollope's bazaar now stands, and called it Fort Washington. The fort was erected by the Major, who commanded one hundred and forty men. In December, 1789, General Harmar joined him with three hundred men, the whole making four hundred and forty men, in Fort Washington, in the month of December 1789.

Next summer, General Josiah Harmar encamped on the south side of the Ohio river where Covington now is. General Washington, the then President, used all the means in his power to increase the force under Harmar, but enlistments were slowly made, and, it was as late as the 30th of September, 1790, before General Harmar was prepared to cross the river. He had been joined by Colonel John Hardin of Ken-

tucky, with his volunteers. Major James Paul, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who commanded a battalion of volunteer militia, from western Pennsylvania, and Virginia, also joined this army. General Harmar having completed all his preparations, crossed the Ohio river, and following the old Indian war path, visited the Indian villages on the head waters of the Little Miami. From those towns, he struck across the woods, on to the Great Miami, where Piqua now is, and marching forward when he came to where Loramie's station has since been, three Indians were discovered early in the morning viewing his encampment. These were followed by some mounted men, one Indian was taken prisoner, but the other two escaped. Next morning, the army crossed the St. Mary's river, and Colonel Hardin and Major Paul, beat up for volunteers, to go to the Indian town, ahead, supposed to be about forty miles distant. Six hundred volunteers marched forward under these officers, in advance of the main army, and arrived at the Indian village on the second day afterwards. The Indians had mostly fled, on the approach of Hardin and Paul, but some savages remained, and exchanged a few shots with our men. The Indians had burnt their wigwams. This detachment remained in the Indian town four days before Harmar came up with his baggage, having had to cut a road along which his teams and wagons could travel. After Harmar arrived, he tarried one week in the deserted town. In the meantime, the Indians were collecting from all quarters, around him. Every party sent out from our army, was waylaid and defeated. A party under Colonel Hardin, fell into an ambuscade and many of his men were killed. Twenty three out of thirty fell in that skirmish. General Harmar finally concluded to return to Fort Washington, and actually marched eight miles on his return, when he received information that the enemy had taken possession of their town as soon as he had left it. Harmar ordered Hardin to return and attack the enemy. This officer beat up again for volunteers, and a considerable number of men volunteered their services. Hardin, and his Kentucky and Pennsylvania volunteers, returned, attacked and drove be-

fore him, the enemy, until they had crossed the Maumee, in their front, and the St. Mary's on their left. Hardin had marched down the St. Mary's on its northern bank, to its junction with the St. Joseph's. Here Captain William Crawford who commanded the Pennsylvania volunteers, crossed the Maumee, and attacked the Indians who lay on the north bank of the St. Joseph's, and drove the enemy up that river, several miles, and returned triumphantly, over to Fort Wayne, or rather where that town now is.

Colonel Hardin, with his men crossed over the St. Mary's and followed the Indians up the St. Joseph's on the south side of that river, but marching carelessly along, on the low lands adjoining the river, he permitted the Indians to take possession of the high grounds, south of him, by which means, he got defeated with great loss, considering his small command.

In these different engagements, Harmar lost one hundred and eighty men, from the time of his leaving Covington, until his return to Fort Washington. Some accounts place the loss even higher than that number. On the whole, though Harmar boasted of a victory, yet in common parlance it is called Harmar's defeat. Major Wyllis and Lieutenant Farningham, of the regulars, fell, fighting bravely; and fifty of their men, were left dead on the field. Of the militia under Hardin, nine officers were killed, and one hundred private soldiers, whereas Captain William Crawford lost very few men. Why Colonel Hardin left the heights south of him, unoccupied, we never could learn. After this severe action, Hardin and Crawford joined the main army, and it returned to Fort Washington.

The effects of this unfortunate expedition, were very soon severely felt, along the whole line of the Kentucky and Ohio frontier. All the counties in Kentucky, and Western Virginia, immediately petitioned General Washington to commit the entire defence of the frontier to their militia, unmixed with regulars; so that these troops might be forthwith drawn out to punish the exulting foe. Though General Washington returned a conciliating answer to these petitions, presented to him,

by their representatives in congress, yet he did not yield to them. But he had the good fortune to persuade congress to authorize him to raise a regiment of regulars, and two thousand volunteers for six months; to appoint, also, a Major General, and a Brigadier General, to be continued in command so long as necessary. This was in the session of 1791, which ended 3d of March in that year.

Under this act of congress, General Scott of Kentucky, was sent out in May, with a body of troops against the Indian towns on the Wabash. And another expedition was sent to the same towns in September, of that year, under the command of General Wilkinson. Some Indian villages were burnt, their corn destroyed, and some few warriors were killed; some old men, women and children were captivated, but all this rather exasperated, than conquered the hostile spirit of the enemy.

ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN AND DEFEAT.

Under the authority of the act of congress of 1791, Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the North Western Territory, had been appointed Major General and Commander-in-chief. He was empowered to treat with the Indian tribes; to be in fact a military, as well as civil Governor of the Territory. President Washington did his duty faithfully; he appointed all the officers, for the campaign, but the nation was poor and weak, especially in the west. Every exertion was made to raise an army and provide provisions and arms for it, and to concentrate it as early as possible in the season, but it was September before it was ready to march; nor was it even then completed in any respect as it deserved to be. It assembled at Fort Washington. On the 17th day of September, 1791, the army left Fort Washington, and cut a road through the wilderness, to where Hamilton now stands. Here a fort was erected, and called Fort Hamilton. It was on the east bank of the Great Miami river, about twenty miles within the present limits of this state. Having completed this fort

and garrisoned it, St. Clair marched some twenty miles northward and erected Fort St. Clair, and marching twenty miles or more, farther, due north, he established another military post, and called it Fort Jefferson. It is some six miles south of the present town of Greenville in Darke county. Having garrisoned this post, on the 24th day of October 1791, St. Clair's force, was reduced to less than two thousand men with whom he marched, in the direction of the Indian villages on the Maumee, which Indian towns it was his object to destroy. This march was slow, over a wet country, covered with a dense forest, which had to be cleared, for his baggage wagons and artillery trains. The Indians began to hover about his army, and skirmishes became more and more frequent. To increase his difficulties, desertions took place daily, and finally, sixty men deserted in a body, and returned on their way to Cincinnati. To bring back those deserters, and protect the provisions, which were behind the army moving forward slowly, St. Clair despatched Major Hamtramack, with a sufficient force. By this time, the main army was only fourteen hundred strong, which moved forward to where, afterwards Fort Recovery was erected, within the limits of Mercer county, or on the line, between it and Darke county.

Here, on the head waters of the Wabash river, among a number of small creeks, thirty feet in width, on the third day of November 1791, Governor St. Clair, who was sick at the time, encamped with the remaining troops. The right wing of the army, under the command of General Butler lay in front of a creek, twelve yards wide, and this force formed the first line. The second line, seventy yards behind the first, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Darke. There were two rows of fires between these lines, and there was snow on the ground. The right flank was supposed to be protected by a small creek, with high steep banks, and a small body of troops. The left flank, was covered by a body of cavalry, and by piquets. The militia crossed the creek, and advanced about eighty rods, in front of the main army,

and encamped in two lines, and they had two rows of logs on fire. When the militia crossed the creek in front of the regulars a few Indians appeared, but they precipitately fled, on the approach of the militia. At this place, St. Clair intended to have thrown up a breast work, as soon as Hamtramack returned, with the baggage, while the main body of the army pressed forward to the Indian towns on the Maumee, leaving the baggage here, under Hamtramack's care. This he said, afterwards, was his then intention. About half an hour after daylight, immediately after the militia were dismissed from parade and roll call, they were attacked by the enemy, with the utmost fury. The militia fled, in an instant, and came running into the regulars' camp, and spread terror and confusion where they ran. These flying militia, rushed quite through Butler's line, and were hardly stopped by the second line of regulars. The officers exerted themselves, to the utmost, to restore order, which though, was not entirely done. The Indians pressed close upon the very heels of the flying militia, and instantly engaged Butler's command, with great intrepidity and fury. The action forthwith became warm, and the enemy passing round the first line within fifteen minutes after the first attack, the whole army was surrounded by the Indians. The artillery was posted in the centre of each wing which the enemy attacked with the greatest violence, mowing down the artillerists, in great numbers. The enemy fired from the ground, and from every tree around, and were only seen when flying from covert to covert. At length, the enemy boldly marched up to the very mouths of the cannon, and fought with the daring courage of men, whose trade is war, and who are impelled to vigorous exertions by all the motives which operate on the savage mind. It was soon perceived that while our soldiers were falling every moment before the bullets of the enemy, yet, hidden, as that enemy was, little impression was made on the Indians. It was then resolved, that Lieutenant Colonel Darke, should charge the enemy with the bayonet, at the head of the second line, which he commanded. This charge was made, by nearly all that line,

with the utmost fury, and with so much effect, that the Indians were driven about thirty rods; but no sooner had Darke returned to his position than the Indians were there also; this was owing to a want of riflemen to press the advantage, which Darke had obtained by driving off the enemy.

Instantly after this charge, General Butler was mortally wounded, the right wing was broken, the artillerists were nearly all killed, the guns were taken by the enemy, and the camp was everywhere penetrated by his ferocious warriors. Major Butler, though his leg was broken by a ball, mounted his horse, and bravely led his battalion to the charge. Majors Darke and Clark led theirs also to the charge. They charged the enemy with the bayonet, drove the Indians out of the camp, and restored the guns. But while the Indians were pressed with the bayonet at one point, they kept up their continual fire from every other point, with fatal effect. Every charge, when made, drove the enemy back, at the point where it was made, but, no general effect was produced, on the enemy. Instead of keeping their ranks and fighting, the troops huddled together in crowds, about the fires, and were shot down, without resistance. The officers did their duty bravely, and were shot down in great numbers, by the enemy, who took a sure and fatal aim at them. The Indians always shoot at the officers.

All this time, St. Clair was so worn down by fatigue and disease, gout and rheumatism, that he was not able to mount or dismount his horse, without assistance.

All that now remained to be done, was to bring off the remains of the army. General St. Clair ordered Lieutenant Colonel William Darke, with the second regiment to clear away the enemy from the path in which the army had marched to the spot where they were fighting; and, he ordered Major Clarke to cover the rear of the army. These orders were obeyed, and a most disorderly flight commenced, and continued for about four miles. It was now ten o'clock in the forenoon. All this time, the carnage was dreadful. Our soldiers finally threw away their arms, and fled for their lives.

Many were killed in the fight, tomahawked and scalped; many were captivated and afterwards roasted alive, at the stake. The elder Caray Maunee, of the Winnebagoes, was there, and informed us of all the particulars, when we were at Prairie du Chien, in July, 1829.

After glutting their savage vengeance, by killing many of our men; and, having taken as many prisoners as they could well manage, the Indians left off their pursuit, and returned to the battle ground. There lay the dying and the dead; there stood the artillery and trains; and there also stood the baggage wagons. Here, the enemy now glutted his vengeance to the very utmost, on the dying, the dead, and the living. But, we leave the horrid picture for some other to fill up, not we.

Our troops, who remained of the fourteen hundred men, that morning, at early dawn, fled to fort Jefferson, a distance of thirty miles or more.

In this most unfortunate battle, we lost thirty-eight commissioned officers, who were killed on the battle ground. Six hundred non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, were either killed, or missing. Twenty-one commissioned officers were wounded, not a few of whom died of their wounds. Two hundred and forty-two non-commissioned officers and privates were wounded, many of whom died also of their wounds. Among the dead, were General Butler, and Major Ferguson, two brave officers, who had served with great distinction, through the whole of the revolutionary war. General Butler's death, was justly and severely lamented by the whole nation, as an irreparable loss. In the list of those who shared his fate, were many who had participated largely, in the toils, dangers and glory of the war of the revolution. They fell nobly doing their duty to their country; they rest in honor, and deserve our gratitude.

At the head of a list of the wounded, stood the names of lieutenant Colonels Thomas Gibson and William Darke, Major Butler and Adjutent General Sargent, all of whom were veteran officers, of great merit, and who had behaved with distinguished gallantry in this disastrous battle. General St.

Clair, thought that he had been overwhelmed by numbers, because he was attacked, on all sides, by the enemy, though from all the sources of information in our power, we presume the numbers of the two armies were about equal. The Indian loss it is presumed, bore a small proportion to ours.

We close our account of this disastrous defeat, by saying, that, the first line of the second regiment, as encamped, was commanded by General Richard Butler, by Patterson and Clarke. The second line was commanded by Gaither, Bedinger and Darke. Of the first line, all the officers were either killed or wounded, except three, and of the artillerists, all were killed except four privates!

Of the regulars, the following officers were killed, viz: General RICHARD BUTLER, Ferguson, Bradford, Spear, Ford, Morgan, Bines, Butts, Hart, Kirkwood, McCrea, Thompson, Phelon, Warren, Balsh, Newman, Kelso, McMickle, Purdy, Anderson, Lukens, Burgess, Crawford, Moorehead, Cribbs, Smith, Piatt, Van Swaringen, Tipton, McMath, Reeves, Doyle, Brooks, Greyton, Cummings, Beatty, Doctors Chase and Beatty.

Wounded officers of the regulars, viz: Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, Major Thomas Butler, Captain Price, Colonel Sargent, Captain Darke, Buchanan, Lysle, Boyd, Trueman, Malartie, Cobb, Wilson, Ensign Purdy, Lieutenant Colonel Darke, and others.

Of the militia, killed, viz: Oldham, Lemon, Briggs and Montgomery. Wounded: Captain Thomas, Captain Madison, Lieutenant Stagner, Lieutenant Owens, Lieutenant Walters, and Lieutenant Gano.

The fugitives arrived at Fort Jefferson, about sunset, and continued their march, that night, at ten o'clock. The ground was covered with snow, two or three inches deep. They marched to Fort Washington, by the way of Fort Hamilton. Before the troops began their march, a large number of the sentinels of Fort Jefferson deserted and fled, such was their terror at what they had heard of this dreadful disaster. The march was a very disorderly one, from Fort Jefferson to Fort Washington.

There were in the army, at the commencement of the action, about two hundred and fifty women, of whom, fifty-six were killed in the battle, and the remainder were made prisoners by the enemy, except a small number who reached Fort Washington. One of the survivors, lived until recently in Cincinnati, a Mrs. CATHARINE MILLER. This woman ran ahead of the whole army, in their flight from the field of battle. Her large quantity of long red hair, floated in the breeze, which the soldiers followed through the woods, as their *fore-runner* that moved rapidly onward, to the place of their ultimate destination.

On reaching Fort Jefferson, General St. Clair, met Hamtramck, with the first regiment, whom we have mentioned, as having been ordered to bring back the deserters, and protect the provisions, and heavy baggage-wagons which had been left slowly making their way along, in the rear of the army.

A council of war decided that they would not return to the battle ground, so leaving the wounded in Fort Jefferson, St. Clair, with a mere remnant of his army, returned to Fort Washington.

While congress was in session at Philadelphia, early in December, President Washington received the official account of this most calamitous battle of the 4th of November, which information was forthwith communicated by him to the national legislature. Nothing could have been more unexpected, than this disaster. The public mind was exasperated, in a high degree against St. Clair, but for want of officers of a rank high enough to try him, no court martial could be, or was called upon his conduct. Late in the session of 1792, congress appointed a committee to inquire into it, but, that civil committee, acquitted him.

The Indian war now assumed a serious aspect, and the reputation of the nation required to be retrieved from the disgrace it had sustained. The whole western frontier, lay exposed to fresh inroads of the enemy, now flushed with so dreadful a victory.

General Washington wished to have congress give him

authority to raise three additional regiments of foot, and a squadron of horse, for three years, unless peace should be sooner made with the Indians. A bill containing these provisions, was introduced into the house of representatives, but it met with great opposition there. It was objected that the nation had not the money to carry on the war, upon such a scale; that while the British held the western posts, we were not able to protect so large a frontier; that, by withdrawing from the North Western Territory, and by making the Ohio river the boundary; and, by treating with the Indians, a peace might be restored to this frontier.

Such were some of the reasons, assigned by the opposition to General Washington, in congress. They strove with all their might, to defeat the bill, for the defence of the North Western Territory.

Those who supported the measure, urged the necessity of self defence and self preservation; they presented to congress, a picture of the bleeding frontier—and they proved, that not less than fifteen hundred Kentuckians, men, women and children, who were peaceably, pursuing their avocations, had been, either slain or carried into captivity by the enemy, within the, then, last seven years; and it was not doubted, that the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia, had suffered quite as much, within the same period of time. The measures of General Washington they said, had always been conciliatory, towards the savages. It was shown, that Harmar offered to treat with the savages in the villages of the Maumee river, but the Indians, at first, refused to treat, and then, asked for thirty days, to consider, on the subject, which was granted; This was in the summer of 1790, and at the end of the thirty days, the savages refused to give any answer, to the proposals to treat. In that same thirty days, however, while Harmar, forbore all hostilities, by the express orders of General Washington, to that effect, the Indians, in the meantime, had either killed or captured one hundred and twenty persons on our frontiers. Many of the prisoners had been roasted alive by a slow fire.

The bill was passed and became a law. St. Clair resigned his military command, and General ANTHONY WAYNE was appointed commander-in-chief. This was in the spring of 1793.

WAYNE'S WAR.

Among the several considerations which now operated on the mind of General Washington at this trying period of our national history, which we are compelled to consider for a moment, was the poverty of the nation, loaded with debt, without much commerce, and the general poverty of the people. The people of the east, looked upon this western war, as a burden, which the western people ought to bear. Hence the duty on distilleries, owned mostly in the west, which grew out of the expenses of this Indian war. This tax, led directly to the whisky insurrection, in Western Pennsylvania. And, it need not be disguised, that the opposition to the present constitution, laid hold of every thing within their reach, to render General Washington unpopular. They pretended to fear, so large a standing army, of five thousand four hundred men! they saw too, with alarm, Mrs. Washington's levees, and the pomp of Colonel Pickering, General Knox, and other heads of Departments, with salaries of three thousand dollars a year! though the compensation was so small, that they, and their families could not live decently on it. The French revolution too, was raging, and Genet was busily engaged, in his endeavors to draw us, into the vortex of European politics. General Washington was beset on all sides; French agents and partisans, on the Atlantic border, were fomenting discontent; the British and their Indians, were desolating our western frontier, with fire and the tomahawk, and the war whoop waked the sleep of the cradle.

It was early in this year, we believe, that General Washington after appointing General Wayne and other officers to command the western army, and doing all that he had the power to do, made a tour to the Indians of Western New

York, in company with Colonel Pickering. Colonel Pickering, tarried one night at the writer's father's, while General Washington put up at a near neighbor's, a Mr. Bloom. This was in Western New York. General Washington and Colonel Pickering visited all the New York Indians, held councils with them, and delivered talks and speeches to them; some of which, we saw, among these Indians in 1828, while we were on a visit to our old friends still living in the Indian villages.

This visit was made by General Washington, to conciliate those savages, and to prevent their joining in the war, with the British Indians, as they had done all along before this period. Many New York Indians were present at St. Clair's defeat, and some of them, still went off, and fought against General Wayne, in 1794, when they were defeated, and mostly killed, on the Maumee river. In the summer of 1793, Wayne tried to treat with the Indians. Fort Massac was built, under him, to prevent an expedition against New Orleans, which GENET was planning. General Wayne sent out, in succession, Colonel Hardin, and Major Trueman with a flag of truce, medals, talks and presents to the Indians in order to make a peace with them.

These messengers of peace were killed in succession, as soon as they arrived among the savages. Their medals, and speeches, sent by them, and all they had with them, were taken by the Indians who slew the bearers of them. We saw these medals and speeches in the possession of the elder Caray Maunee, principal chief of the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, in July 1829.

The medal was a large one, of copper, six inches in diameter, and purported, no doubt truly, to have been made, at the expense of a gentleman of Philadelphia, and by him, sent as a token of General Washington's friendship, to the Indians. Every other effort was made by General Wayne, that summer, to bring about a peace with the savages, but all in vain, and worse than in vain. But notwithstanding all the efforts to make a peace, yet, nothing was omitted that could be done, to

prepare for a vigorous war against them. Although General Wayne promptly accepted his appointment, and entered on its arduous duties, yet, it was found no easy matter to fill up the minor appointments, even the very next in grade to the Commander-in-chief, of this army. Several were appointed to these offices who refused to accept them. It was found difficult too, to enlist soldiers for this hazardous service. Every thing moved along slowly, and the season was spent in doing very little, to any good effect. The British commander of the fort at Detroit, had erected a fort at the head of the Maumee Bay, for the purpose, it would seem, of protecting the Indians, in alliance with them. Here the Indians resorted for protection; here they sold their furs, peltries and skins, received their annuities, and, we doubt not, that they received here, also, the price paid for the scalps of our murdered countrymen.

General Wayne was not idle, but urged forward all his measures, vigorously, prudently, and in the end, effectually.

On the 5th of November 1793, congress met at Philadelphia, to whom the President said in his speech at the commencement of that session, "That the reiterated attempts which had been made to effect a pacification with the Indians, had issued only in new and outrageous proofs of persevering hostility, on the part of the tribes, with whom we were at war." He alluded to the destruction of Hardin and Trueman, while on peaceful missions, under the sanction of flags of truce; and their families were recommended to the attention of congress. Notwithstanding all these efforts of **GENERAL WASHINGTON**, in favor of this bleeding frontier, congress and the nation, were too much engaged with other objects to bestow much attention on this distant war.

The French revolution had turned the heads of many members of congress towards that dazzling object. They were of the opinion that mankind were all to be regenerated by it; that by some secret magic it would make mankind new beings; and that the whole world would soon become something more than its Author ever designed it to be.

The spring and summer of 1793, having been employed, by

General Wayne, in endeavoring to make peace, and in preparing for war, so that it was September, before he was ready to move forward into the heart of the Indian country. General Wayne collected his army and marched six miles north of Fort Jefferson, where he established a camp, and fortified it, and called it GREENVILLE. The town of Greenville is not far from where this camp was. General Wayne, having made this encampment and wintered in it, early the next spring he marched forward to the ground where St. Clair had been defeated, on the 4th of November 1791, where he erected a fortification, and called it FORT RECOVERY.

Leaving this post he moved forward to the ground where Harmar had been defeated in 1790, and erected a work of defence and called it FORT WAYNE, which name the town now there, bears. It is situated at the head of the Maumee river, at the confluence of the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's rivers.

On the 8th of August 1794, General Anthony Wayne with his army reached the mouth of the Auglaize, a tributary of the Maumee, forty five miles, or more below Fort Wayne, and the same distance, by his computation, above the British post, on the Maumee. Here, in the forks of these rivers, General Wayne erected a strong military work, and called it by a very appropriate name, (as he did all his posts) FORT DEFIANCE. The General fully informed himself of the strength of the enemy, and that the British and Indians, numbered only about two thousand, whereas his own regulars, were about as numerous as the enemy, besides eleven hundred mounted men, whom he had with him, from Kentucky, under the command of General Scott. This gave General Wayne a decided advantage over the enemy, as he thought, and as it proved to be. But notwithstanding his superiority, in numbers; notwithstanding the high discipline of his troops, and their patriotic ardor, for a battle; yet he offered terms of peace to the enemy and waited for the answer. The enemy wanted war, not peace; so on the 15th day of August, 1794, General Wayne left FORT DEFIANCE, and marched down the Maumee,

his right being covered by the river. On the 18th he arrived at the head of the rapids. Here he lay on the 19th erecting some temporary works to protect his baggage, and to reconnoitre the enemy. He found the Indians advantageously posted in front of the British fort. On the 20th, at 8 o'clock in the morning of that day, the army advanced in columns; the legion along the bank of the Maumee. General Todd's brigade of mounted volunteers formed the left flank. General Barbee's mounted brigade of volunteers, marched in the rear of the army. Major Price's select band moved in front of the whole army, so as to give timely notice of an attack. Thus marching forward, five miles where Major Price received a heavy fire from the Indians.

The enemy had formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, in a windfall, extending from the west bank of the Maumee, westwardly about two miles, in front, resting on the Maumee and protected by the British garrison. This prostrated forest extended five miles west of the river, in which fallen forest the Indians lay in three lines, two miles in length resting on the Maumee. They could not have been better protected from such a mounted force as Wayne's, than they were by their extended position, of fallen timber. The first effort of the enemy, thus extended two miles, in length, was to turn the left flank of our army. At the very first discharge of a rifle, the legion was formed in two lines, and the front was ordered to advance with trailed arms, and rouse the enemy from his thicket at the point of the bayonet; then, but not till then, deliver the first fire, and press the enemy so closely as not to give him time to reload his guns. Seeing the strength of the enemy, and that he was endeavoring to turn our left flank, General Wayne ordered the second line, to support the first, already engaged with the enemy. The legionary cavalry was ordered to press forward upon the enemy who lay on the river's bank, and where there was no timber in their way. General Scott was ordered to make a circuit, so far, as to outflank and turn their right flank. All these orders were promptly obeyed, but such was the fury of our first

line that the second line, could scarcely find any thing to do. The enemy was broken, routed and slain, or driven two miles, in one hour, through this windfall and thicket, until they were within pistol shot of the British garrison. Here the battle ended, and here General Wayne remained in front of the field of battle, destroying the Indian houses, their corn, and every thing else, which he found there belonging to them. He burnt their houses within pistol shot of the British garrison. There was a correspondence between General Wayne, and Major Campbell, the British commandant of the fort in which, the latter very wisely acquiesced in the destruction of the Indians, and their property, within the range of Major Campbell's guns. On the 28th of August, General Wayne returned by easy marches to DEFiance, from whence he came on the 15th of the same month. He destroyed all the Indian villages, corn and property, within fifty miles of the Maumee river.

In this most decisive battle, General Wayne lost, in killed, wounded and missing, only one hundred and seven men, officers included. Among the dead, were Captain Campbell, of the cavalry, and Lieutenant Towls of the Infantry. They fell in the first charge. General Wayne bestowed great praise on the courage and alacrity, displayed by the whole army. Of his aids, H. De Butts, T. Lewis and William H. Harrison, General Wayne spoke in the highest terms of approbation. The Indian hostility still continuing, their whole country was laid waste and desolated. All the fortifications were soon erected in it, that were needed, to protect it, from Indian warfare. This great, and decisive victory, saved the nation from one general war, with all the Indians, who lived, any where near our frontier lines, between us and Canada, and between us and Spain. The Indians were just on the point, of making one general war, when this timely victory saved all.

This campaign tranquilized the whole Indian frontier from Florida to the northern lakes.

On the opening of the next session of congress, General

Washington in his speech, before congress, mentioned Wayne's operations with well merited applause, but congress in their reply, refused even to allude to them. Mr. Madison then led the opposition in the house, and though he offered something in lieu of it, yet, it was couched in such offensive terms, that the President's friends would not vote for the amendment. The whiskey insurrection, which grew out of the expenditures to carry on this war, had soured the minds of some members; and the wonderful French revolution, which was to make all honest men happy, by shedding their blood, had poisoned the minds, of still more. No mention was made of Wayne, nor of his meritorious services, by congress.

Next summer Wayne held a council with all the Indians living in this territory, and on the third day of August 1795, at Greenville, he purchased all the territory, not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending in all, about four fifths of the present state of Ohio. The line is called to this day, "the Greenville treaty line." The Indians were left with about one fifth part of the territory which is now Ohio, lying in its northwest corner. Thus ended all the Indian warfare, in Ohio, worth naming, which we here put together, for the sake of unity.

After all these great, splendid and meritorious services of General Wayne, congress took no notice of him, not so much as to allow, even his name to be mentioned on their journal! On his way home, in Pennsylvania, he died, almost unattended, at a wretched hovel of an inn, in the then paltry village of Presque Isle. He was there interred, without a stone to tell where he was buried. Years afterwards, his son Isaac Wayne accompanied by a few of his old friends and neighbors, transferred his bones, to the place of his nativity where they now rest in peace.

That General Anthony Wayne was a man, of most splendid talents, both natural and acquired, no one can doubt for a moment, who reads his history. Every action of his life, from youth to age, shows this fact; and no panegyric of ours can render it more plain or make his character shine brighter.

Political demagogues, might treat him with contumely and base ingratitude, but they cannot obliterate a single syllable, which records his brilliant actions. His fame will never fade, but grow more fresh and green to the end of time. Every son and daughter of Ohio, Kentucky, and of all the West, will forever cherish, in their hearts, the ever dear memory of ANTHONY WAYNE. Forty two years have passed away since his decease and this is the first full account that the writer has seen of his services on this theatre of his feats, in arms. Ohio has paid the debt which we owe him, in part with others, so far as calling a large county after him goes; and we have twenty-three towns or townships named after him.

He lives in the recollection of his countrymen to lead future patriot warriors to glorious victory. Death has purified his fame, and placed it beyond the reach of calumny. Party politicians, those meteors may rise and fall, flash and expire, in a moment; but the sun of Wayne's glory will never set in our western horizon, of Mississippi's wide valley, until the archangel's trump shall call his body from the grave to life everlasting.

Having, for the sake of unity, related the most important events of the old Indian war, on this frontier, we now go back to the infant colony, on the Ohio company's lands, and inform the reader what had been passing there during this period. During the whole Indian war, the settlers kept constantly on the alert, from four to six rangers, who were called "spies," whose duty it was, to scour the woods, and if any Indians were discovered in the vicinity, to give the alarm; that being done, the alarm gun was fired at the fort, and every person hastened into the garrison. The gate was closed and every preparation was instantly made to receive their enemies. The settlement at Belpre lost several individuals who ventured too far into the woods, when no Indian signs had been recently discovered in the neighborhood.

In 1793, Major NATHAN GOODALE, a native of Massachusetts, and an officer of the old continental army, went out into the forest to haul some timber with an ox team. He was

taken prisoner by the Indians, and carried off into captivity. The supper was long kept waiting for him on the table by his anxious wife and children, but he never returned to eat it. His team returned home, but of him nothing certain was ever heard for a long time. From an examination of the ground where Major Goodale was taken prisoner, it appeared that two large Indians, had secreted themselves behind a pile of brush wood; that these Indians sprang upon the Major and binding his hands with cords, they led him off into the forest. The tracks of two Indians with moccasins on, and those of the Major with shoes on, between the Indians' tracks, showed the manner in which he was led off into captivity. He was taken to Upper Sandusky, where he died of a fever some six weeks after he was taken prisoner. His neighbours followed his tracks six miles and then gave up the pursuit.

Captain King, originally from Rhode Island, was shot and killed while cutting wood. He left a wife and two children. James Davis was killed and scalped about a mile from the garrison, at the mouth of Congress creek. Benoni Hurlbut, one of the spies, was killed at the mouth of the Little Hocking in 1791, while returning from a scout.

These were the principal losses of the Belpre settlement. Major Goodale was the principal man at Belpre, a brave, enterprising man, whose destruction was justly and deeply lamented by all who knew him. He had passed through the war of the revolution, whose dangers he had shared, and whose laurels adorned his brow. He left a widow, two sons and five daughters, orphan children, to mourn his loss, and who do honor to his memory.

The Newberry settlement, experienced some losses, and was harrassed continually. One woman and two children were killed. One child was tomahawked in the mother's arms, but survived. The woman and children were going to a party at work in a field, near the garrison, to carry them food. Pursuit was instantly made, but the murderers escaped unhurt.

In 1790 a settlement was began at Big Bottom on the Muskingum river, about thirty-five miles above Marietta. On the

2d day of January 1791, the settlement at the Big Bottom was attacked by the Indians; fourteen persons were killed and five persons were carried into captivity. Among the slain, at Big Bottom, January 2d 1791, were a woman and two children; the remainder were young men. The Indians, up to this time, had often visited the settlement in a friendly manner, and the Indian war had been confined to parts distant from this settlement. The settlers were off their guard. The Indians from the summit of a neighboring hill, had watched our people all day, and just at the twilight of the evening, commenced their attack. One party visited a cabin in a friendly manner while another party visited the block house. The cabin was occupied by four men of the name of Choat. The Indians entered the cabin, beckoned to the men to keep silent, bound them with cords and made them prisoners. Another party of the Indians had reached the block house, where the occupants were at supper who had their arms standing in a corner of the room. A large Mohawk opened the door, while his companions fired upon the astonished men at their supper table. A woman assailed the big Mohawk with an axe, and cleaved the flesh from the side of his scull down to his shoulder. She was killed, and all the persons in the room as the Indians supposed, shared her fate. After the slaughter was over, the Indians plundered the house. Under the beds in a corner of the room, they found a boy, fourteen or fifteen years old. Him they made prisoner and carried him off to Detroit, with them. Another cabin was occupied by two men of the name of Ballard, who hearing the guns, rushed out of the house, and made their escape to the settlement at Wolf creek which had been begun simultaneously with the one at Big Bottom. Reaching that settlement, the Ballards gave the alarm, so that being prepared for their reception, when they appeared there early next morning, the Indians made no attack on the Wolf creek settlement. The Indians next attacked the settlement at Waterford, but were beaten off without loss of lives, though the Indians destroyed their cattle. In 1794, Abel Sherman was killed at Waterford,

a settlement some twenty miles above Marietta. In 1795, Sherman Waterman was killed, on little Wolf creek.

The settlement at Marietta, suffered, some in the loss of cattle that were shot by arrows. Sometimes the cattle returned home with Indian arrows sticking in them. Robert Warth, was killed, in open day, in 1792, while cutting wood, in a field, near fort Harmar, and Mathew Kerr was killed in a canoe while crossing the mouth of Wolf creek. William Rogers, one of the spies, while returning from a scout, in company with another ranger, by the name of Henderson, was shot and killed, whereas Henderson escaped unhurt, with a bullet hole through his blanket, which hung loosely upon him. He escaped by outrunning his pursuers.

In June 1792, Return J. Meigs, afterwards Governor of the state, and Postmaster General, of the United States, had a very narrow escape, when attacked by two Indians. In company with young Mr. Meigs, were a Mr. Symonds, and a black boy, who had been hoeing in a corn field. The Indians had secreted themselves behind the path, near the Muskingum, on its west bank, where they had the river to cross. At a turn in the road our laborers having their backs towards the Indians, were fired upon. Symonds was shot in the shoulder, when Meigs rushed on the largest Indian with his tomahawk raised to throw it. Meigs rushed upon him and attempted to fire his gun at the savage, which missed fire. Mr. Meigs then partly knocked down the Indian, and escaped by plunging into the river and swimming it. The Indian threw his tomahawk at Meigs, which grazed its object. Symonds plunged into the river, and floated down to the fort, though one arm was useless in swimming. He was taken up by the men of fort Harmar, and eventually recovered of his wound. The black boy, twelve or fourteen years old, attempted to escape, but was tomahawked, killed and scalped by the Indians. Mr. Meigs saved his life by his dauntless attack of the Indian, and when his gun missed fire, by knocking down his antagonist, and then out running the other Indian.

These Indians were immediately pursued, by the spies, but gaining the adjacent hill, they escaped by flight.

During all these murderous attacks, very few of the Indians lost their lives. Henderson, the spy, killed one of three Indians, in a company, on the Little Muskingum; and one was killed on Duck creek, about three miles from Marietta. Hamilton Kerr, a son of Mr. Kerr who was killed at the mouth of Duck creek, killed an Indian, also.

Although signs of Indians were often discovered near the settlements, and although, the Indians were pursued instantly afterwards, yet, being well acquainted with the country, they generally escaped unhurt. Another reason why the Indians escaped, is found in the fact, that Indians select their bravest, best warriors for such enterprises.

John Armstrong, in April 1793, lived on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, opposite the upper end of Blannerhassett's Island. He owned the floating mill, which ground the grain raised on both sides of the river, any where near him. A party of Indians, about twenty in number, crossed the Ohio, from the mouth of the Little Hocking, twelve miles below Armstrong's, secreted their canoes under the willows on the southern side of the river, and reaching the second bank, traveled up the stream, until they were in sight of Armstrong's house, and there lay concealed through the day. In the night, they approached the house, watching it, during nearly all the night, until the family were all asleep, when they made an attack upon it, and killed Mrs. Armstrong, and three of her children. Mr. Armstrong made his escape, and two of his sons, who slept in the mill, were unmolested by the savages. Having killed Mrs. Armstrong and her three youngest children, they carried off, captive, three older children; Elizabeth aged about eleven or twelve years, John about ten years old, and Jeremiah aged eight years. Having regained the hill from which they came, and marching westwardly, a mile or two, the Indians halted, formed a circle, around their three prisoners, and lighted their pipes. Speech after speech was made, in a low tone of voice, which the children did not then, understand, but which was after-

wards explained to them by one of the Indians then present. The Indians were apprehensive of being pursued by the people of Belpre, early in the morning, as soon as Armstrong's mill should be visited; and it was contended, that one of the children, was too young, to travel fast enough, to keep up with the party. It was suggested, that now was the time to kill him. One Indian, however, who had led the child, seeing him jump over the logs, in his way, and otherwise, showing great activity and sprightliness, interposed his good offices, and even offered to carry Jeremiah on his back, should the child grow tired, on their march. This offer, saved his life, and, marching rapidly forward, they found their secreted canoes, crossed the river in them, and running them into the mouth of the Little Hocking, they there secreted them, ascended the bank, and gave the Indian yell, in token of success.

Hastening forward, they crossed over the high grounds, between the Little and Great Hocking and ascending the latter, to, not far from where Lancaster now stands, they reached their encampment. Here they had left a young man, by the name of Cox, whom the same party had previously taken prisoner, a few miles above Armstrong's, on the same side of the Ohio. He belonged to the Marietta settlement, and he and his brother had killed a deer, just above Parkersburgh, and one of them had returned to Marietta for a horse, on which to carry in their deer. When attacked, he had the deer, on his horse, carrying it home, when one of the young men was killed, by the Indians; but the other, with the horse and venison, was carried off by this same party of savages.

These Indians with their four prisoners, moved forward, from near where Lancaster is now, to Lower Sandusky. After running the gauntlet, they were adopted into the Indian nation, as their children. Young Cox, made his escape from captivity in about six months after he was made a prisoner.

Elizabeth Armstrong was placed in the family of Simon Girty, on the Maumec river. She was afterwards rescued from the Indians, at Detroit, went over into Canada, and there married a Mr. Dolson, on the river Thames. At Dolson's ferry,

she lived a life of piety, and died lamented, a few years since. Her biography has been published by the Methodists, to whom she belonged.

John lived, some four years in an Indian family, at Brownstown, but finally left the Indians, and now resides in Licking county, Ohio. Jeremiah was recovered by his elder brother from Billy Wyandot, with whom he then lived. He now keeps a tavern, in Columbus. The two boys, had not their relatives taken them from the Indians, by force, at the end four years', captivity, never would have left the savages, so enamoured were they, of the Indian's mode of living.

In the meantime, from the 7th of April 1788 to the 3d of August 1795, during these Indian depredations and wars, the settlements on the Ohio Company's lands, increased gradually in numbers, and even in 1790, these settlements could muster four hundred and forty seven men, one hundred and three of whom, had families. As these heads of families were all young people, they had many children, who have made respectable citizens of the state, in which they were born.

At the commencement of the Indian war, these settlements, at times, suffered severely for the want of provisions. The war broke out before the settlers had cleared land enough on which, to raise their bread, which had to be procured at Pittsburgh. It was a very hazardous business to navigate the Ohio river. Often were the boats taken by the enemy, and every one on board, destroyed by the Indians. And if the settlers attempted to clear new fields, they did it at the peril of their lives. Guarded by sentinels and carrying their arms, they hoed their corn fields. These dangers very nearly produced a famine, but, by the kind interposition of a benevolent Providence, many of these men were preserved, to see Ohio, become a great, populous, powerful, and wealthy state; outnumbering, in population, all the states from whence they came. Surrounded as they were by numerous savage nations; settled as they had, in a spot far from the abodes of civilization, they were preserved from destruction, and formed a nucleus, around which, has grown up, this great and flourishing state, of one

million six hundred thousand people, within the short space of fifty years.

In the session of congress of 1800, the North Western Territory was divided into two territories. Ours, now constituting the states of Ohio and Michigan, retained the old name; but what are now, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was erected into a territory and called Indiana. The former, (or this territory) contained eighty thousand square miles of surface, whereas Indiana as it then was, contained one hundred and eighty thousand square miles. St. Clair continued to be the Governor of this territory, but William H. Harrison, our then delegate to congress was appointed the first Governor of Indiana territory. Winthrop Sargeant, our first territorial Secretary, on being appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory, resigned his office here, and we had Charles Willing Byrd, William Henry Harrison and Francis Dunlevy, in succession as Secretaries. The Judges, too, were changed—John Armstrong never served, though appointed at first, with Messrs Varnum and Parsons. John Cleves Symmes was appointed in the room of Armstrong and retained his seat to the end of the territorial government.

When Indiana was erected into a territory Return J. Meigs became one of its Judges.

After Wayne's decisive victory, on the Maumee, in July 1794, the savages ceased to murder the whites. Spreading themselves over the territory, they hunted where they pleased, and often exchanged their furs, skins, fish, wild meats, sugar and honey, for our powder, lead, pork, bread and blankets. They became perfectly friendly to our people, or those who were not so, went over into Canada and settled there. From the British, they received annuities, as allies, and held themselves in readiness to attack us, in case of a war between us and England.

At the end of the territorial government, the Indians owned about one fifth part of our territory, lying in its northwestern angle. At that time, only a small portion of our lands had been surveyed by the United States. And our settlements were weak, and the people were mostly poor. They

did not want food after the war was over, as the country produced a never failing abundance. It is hardly possible for any one, who now, for the first time, sees this country, to imagine one half the hardships to which the settlers were then subjected; but "the times have changed, and we have changed with them."

The Indian war commenced, and the Governor was called off into that, as we have seen, until after he resigned the military command. During that period very little was done in the way of civil government.

In 1791, some French immigrants settled on the Ohio river at a place, which they appropriately called Gallipolis. They had been swindled out of about one hundred thousand crowns in silver, by a few arch knaves, who, visiting Paris, pretended to own a large tract of land, immediately adjoining on the west of "the Ohio company's land." There was, some few years since, one of the deeds of the pretended "Scioto land company" in existence among these innocent Frenchmen, and we saw it at Gallipolis, signed, JOEL BARLOW! These people lived at Gallipolis during the old Indian war, and suffered some from the Indians as well as from sickness, and many privations in a far wilderness. In consideration of losses by the swindlers, congress gave these settlers, twenty-four thousand acres of beautiful land at the "French grant," in Scioto county, and sold them all they wanted elsewhere, at a low price. Many of these immigrants, finding themselves imposed on, by the swindlers calling themselves the "Scioto land company" went off to Vincennes, Kaskaskia, St. Genevieve and St. Louis, and settled there. Some went to Philadelphia, and other places, so that those who remained, and petitioned congress for relief, succeeded very well in tarrying at their town on the Ohio river.

As we have already stated, on the 2d of January 1790, Hamilton county had been organized by the territorial government, and the same authority made what is now Cincinnati, the seat of justice for that county. During the next seven years no new county was organized, but so many persons af-

ter the Indian war was ended, settled along the Ohio river, opposite the white settlements above, opposite, and below Maysville, in Kentucky, that a county was organized where they had settled, and it was called Adams. This was done on the 10th day of July 1797. Settlers during the same period, had been crossing the Ohio, and settling on its west side, opposite Wheeling and Brooke county, in Virginia, this territory was organized into a county, and called JEFFERSON county.

This was done on the 29th day of July 1797. In the mean time, the Scioto country had attracted the attention of the Virginians, and they had surveyed a great deal of their military lands, between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. General Nathaniel Massie, acting as the deputy of Colonel Richard Anderson, the Surveyor General of this tract, was busily engaged in surveying and locating military warrants, during the very time of the Indian war, and immediately afterwards. In 1796 General Massie, assisted by Duncan McArthur (late governor of the state, and a general in the army of the United States) laid out a town in a dense forest on the west side of the Scioto river, and called it CHILlicothe. The territorial Government organized a county on the Scioto, and called it Ross. This act passed on the 20th day of August 1798, and it made Chillicothe its seat of justice.

By this time many settlers had come into the state in many parts of it. In 1796 New Connecticut began to be settled. As early as 1796, a settlement was made at the mouth of Coneaut creek. Cleveland was laid out—the lands began to be surveyed in New Connecticut. The whole of that region was organized into a county, and called Trumbull. This act passed on the 6th day of December 1800. The Hocking country had been settling for some time, and on the 9th of December, Fairfield county was organized, and Lancaster was made its seat of justice. So dense and extensive had the population become, opposite Wheeling and Wellsburgh, in Virginia, that Jefferson county was divided, and the county of Belmont (it should be Beaumont) was organized and St Clairs-

ville made its seat of justice. This act became a law on the 7th of September 1801.

During all the period from July 1788 to 1799, the population had only increased so as to enable the people to elect their house of representatives. During that period there was contest after contest between the judges and the governor. The people were dissatisfied with all parties, and they looked forward with anxiety to the time, when their numbers would be sufficient to enable them to have a voice in making their own laws. Having ascertained that they had five thousand free white males over the age of twenty-one years, in the whole North Western Territory, Governor St. Clair, on the 29th day of October 1798, issued his proclamation, directing the electors to elect representatives to a general assembly. This meeting of the representatives he ordered to be held at Cincinnati, on the 22d day of January 1799.

On the third Monday of December 1798, the people cheerfully obeyed this proclamation, and elected their representatives, who met when and where they were ordered to do.

The representatives so as aforesaid, assembled at Cincinnati, on the 22d of January, 1799, performed their duty, by nominating ten persons to the president, from whom he selected five, who were, in due season, appointed members of the legislative council, or upper house of assembly. This meeting of the people's representatives, on the 22d of January, having nominated ten persons, as councilors, the governor prorogued the meeting to the 16th day of the next September, 1799, at which time, he ordered them to appear at Cincinnati, then and there to hold a General Assembly, for enacting laws for the future government of the people of the territory.

During all the preceding period of the North Western Territory's existence, the people had been governed by laws made by the governor and judges, or by proclamations of the governor. St. Clair claimed the right, under the act of congress which created the territory, to organize counties, to create offices and fill them, to license keepers of taverns and ferries,

license attorneys at law, and commission all the military and civil officers. For every license and every commission he exacted large fees from those who received them. The people were excessively dissatisfied, at what they called, selling all the offices, to different individuals: The first license to keep a ferry, was granted to Robert Benham of Cincinnati, to be kept at that place, across the Ohio river. The governor created the office of attorney general, for the whole territory, and appointed his son, Arthur St. Clair, junior, to that office. This officer, and the clerk of the supreme court, went around the territory, from county to county, holding courts. But we hasten to an event, which the people of that day hailed with pleasure.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE,

Began its session at Cincinnati on Monday the 16th day of September, 1799. The legislative council consisted of Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, Henry Vanderburgh of Vincennes, now in Indiana, David Vance of Vanceville, in Jefferson county, and Robert Oliver of Marietta.

Henry Vanderburg was elected president of the council, William C. Schenk, secretary.

George Howard, doorkeeper, and Abraham Cary, sergeant at arms.

The first house of representatives, under the Territorial government consisted of William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Cadwell and Isaac Martin from Hamilton county.

From Ross county, Thomas Worthington, Samuel Finley, Elias Langham, Edward Tiffin.

Wayne county, now state of Michigan, Solomon Sibley, Charles F. Chobert de Joncaire and Jacob Visger.

Adams county, Joseph Darlington, Nathaniel Massie.

Knox county, now Illinois, Shadrack Bond.

Jefferson county, in Ohio, James Pritchard.

Washington county, Return Jonathan Meigs.

They elected Edward Tiffin Speaker; John Reilly, clerk; Joshua Rowland, door keeper, and Abraham Cary, serjeant at arms.

This was the first legislature, elected by the people, for the old North Western Territory, now embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; and Wisconsin Territory.

Being fully organized, both Houses were addressed by Governor St. Clair, on the 25th day of September 1799, in a speech, in which he brought forward all his peculiar views of governing the territory. After advertizing to the several objects which he recommended to their attention, he closed his speech by saying, "A large field of business has been here opened to your view, gentlemen, and it calls for a patient, but I hope not a painful exercise of your faculties, and it may be added to, in the course of the session by occasional messages. (The governor was fond of them.) The providing for, and the regulating the lives and morals of the present and of the rising generation, for the repression of vice, and immorality, and for the protection of virtue and innocence, for the security of property, and the punishment of crimes, is a sublime employment. Every aid in my power will be afforded, and I hope we shall bear in mind, that the character and deportment of the people, and their happiness both here and hereafter, depend very much upon the genius and spirit of their laws."

AR. ST. CLAIR.

His excellency withdrew and the two houses separated.

On the next day, Jacob Burnet was appointed to prepare a respectful answer to the governor's speech. On the 28th, Mr. Burnet had prepared and introduced his answer to the governor, and it was instantly agreed to and signed by their speaker.

Being sent to the House they concurred in it, and it was delivered to St. Clair, who instantly replied to it. Joseph Carpenter, was appointed on the 30th day of September, public printer, and he was the first one, ever appointed to that office northwest of the Ohio river.

On the third day of October, both houses met, and elected

a delegate to congress. William Henry Harrison, received eleven votes, and was elected. Arthur St. Clair junior, received ten votes for the same office. This was St. Clair's son.

Harrison being the secretary of the territory at the time, resigned that office, and the governor took charge of his official papers, until a successor was appointed. Any act, which passed both houses, was sent to the governor, for his approbation. If he approved, it was returned by him, to the house in which it originated, where it was signed by the committee of enrollment, the great seal of the territory was affixed to it, and then it was deposited with the governor, for safe keeping.

But if the act was not approved by the governor, he kept it in his possession until at the end of the session, he assigned his reasons for not approving it. In this way, St. Clair retained the act regulating marriages, one regulating taverns, one to create the office of county surveyor, one to take the census of the eastern division of the territory, (all east of the Scioto river,) and all the acts for erecting new counties, or changing the lines of old ones. St. Clair, in true military style, said; in his proroguing speech, "it appears to me, that the erecting new counties, is the proper business of the executive." In assigning his reasons for not approving the erection of the county of Clark, St. Clair expressed his doubts whether the people in it were able to support a county. And he expressed his belief that nearly every man in the county had signed the petition for it, and their number was only about one hundred. This territorial legislature, which commenced its session on the 16th day of September, continued to sit until the 19th of December, when the governor, in true British style, prorogued them. During this term, of about three months, they passed about thirty public acts, many of them long and complicated ones. From these first laws of the territory, we have derived many of our present ones. Hence the value of Chase's statutes, in which volumes they are collected, and to which, we respectfully refer the reader. Near the close of the session, this general assembly, prepared an address to the people of the territory. It was drawn up by Return J. Meigs, of the

house; after passing both branches of the legislature, it was signed by the president of the council, and speaker of the house, and countersigned by the clerk. Jacob Burnet who was a member of the council from Hamilton county, was the most efficient member of this first legislature, northwest of the Ohio river. He drafted the rules by which this legislature were governed, the address to the governor, and the address to the president of the United States. He drafted most of the complicated laws which passed both houses. The amount of his labors, are truly wonderful, when we compare them with the labors of members of our legislature. The amount of useful legislative labors, which were performed by Mr. Burnet, during this session, was greater than is now performed by some whole general assemblies of the present times. These acts of the old territorial legislature, have had their effect on our system of laws, to the period in which this is written.

Jacob Burnet was born in Newark, New Jersey, educated at Princeton, in Nassau Hall where he regularly graduated. He studied law one year with Richard Stockton, Esquire; and the remainder of his time devoted to the study of his profession, preparatory to his admission to the bar, was spent with Elisha Boudinot, Esquire. Having completed his classical and legal studies, and on being admitted to the bar, as a lawyer, he immigrated into the North Western Territory, and settled at Cincinnati, in 1796. He immediately rose into eminence in his profession. He attended the supreme court at Cincinnati, Marietta and Detroit, in each year. The judges, and their officers, to wit: Daniel Symmes their clerk, Arthur St. Clair the attorney general, and Mr. Burnet and other lawyers, traversed the country, then a dense forest, without a house, after they had left each town more than twenty miles. These judges, and their officers, traveled on horseback, from court to court, carrying with them, blankets, horse-feed and food for themselves. They camped out at night, in the woods, and there was neither tavern, bridge, ferry nor even a road, in their route. Starting at Cincinnati, they wended their way in

October, to Marietta. Returning from thence to Cincinnati, they penetrated through the forests and swamps of the northwest, to Detroit. Having held this court, they returned to Cincinnati.

After being a member of the legislature of this state repeatedly, Jacob Burnet was elected a judge of the supreme court of this state, in 1821-2. This station he filled with distinguished ability. From this station, he was transferred to the United States senate, where he exhibited the same traits of character, for which he has always been remarkable—clearness, and depth of understanding, sound reasoning, equable and happy temperament; in fine, for real wisdom, great learning and singleness of purpose.

After this first session of the territorial legislature, the seat of government was removed to Chillicothe, where it remained while the territory existed. Here the state constitution was framed, and the state government continued here until 1810, when the "sweepers" removed it to Zanesville. During the remaining period from 1799 to 1803, the territorial legislature annually met, but made not many laws, owing to the extraordinary powers conferred on the governor, by the act of congress of July 13th 1787. The governor was obstinate, and the people disliked him. How far his DEFEAT, while at the head of the North Western Territorial army, contributed to his want of popularity we do not know. That doubtless had its effects on the public mind.

Settlers slowly came into the country, extending their settlements into the interior, and preparing, in that way, for a change in the form of government. During the time of our territorial pupillage, congress passed an act dividing this country by the Scioto river; all east of that line was to be a territory by itself. Of the western division, the Wabash was its western boundary. St. Clair was accused of getting that act passed, so that he might be the governor of the eastern division during his lifetime. The people informally sent Thomas Worthington to congress to get it repealed. Governor Worthington was successful and got the obnoxious act repealed.

We are aware that St. Clair was not the only one, if one, who procured the passage of that act, but, it is not worth the trouble of giving their names. It was promptly repealed, through the agency of Thomas Worthington. During the two or three years between the first territorial legislature and the formation of our constitution, most of the business, usually now done by our general assembly, was done by the governor of the territory. He erected new counties, fixed county seats, and commissioned all the higher officers. He was an active stirring man, and often went over the mountains, but when he returned he issued all sorts of proclamations announcing new acts of legislation, enacted by himself. No man was fonder of exercising all the powers that he had, and no man was less liked than he was by those whom he governed. But worse than all the other acts of his, he granted large tracts of land in the now state of Illinois, to his near relatives. These acts being utterly void were of no value to the grantees. But we forbear, he is no more.

During this period, New Connecticut began to be settled, but the state was, except here and there a little spot, one vast wilderness, with few roads, and still fewer bridges, mills, churches or school houses.

What few mails reached the territory were carried on horse back, and they were so carried until after the late war; in 1815, carriages began to be used in conveying the mails and passengers. There being no bridges across the water courses, the mails were not only often thoroughly wetted, but the horses that carried them were drowned, with those who rode them. Only twenty years have passed away since such accidents often occurred in this state.

Many articles, such as iron and salt, during the territorial times, were excessively dear and not easily nor abundantly obtained at any price. For a farmer to send an ox team one hundred miles for a load of salt, to the Scioto salt works, where he gave three or four dollars a bushel for the article, and be on his road one month, knee deep in mud, it could not be expected of him to sell it for less than six or seven dollars a

bushel on his return home, to his neighbors. When the carriage of iron cost two hundred dollars a ton from Baltimore to Ohio, that article was dear. As to foreign cloths, they were dispensed with by the mass of the people. The homemade hunting shirt, a cap and moccasins, were not very uncommon in the western country. Those times are passed away and with them all these articles of dress. Our people now dress as well, if not even better, than those of any other state. And as a whole they are quite as able to do so. They work hard and earn the clothes, and use the right to wear them.

At the early day we speak of, our houses were logs, not always laid very close together. Before our people had time to clear fields that would produce a harvest, the woods furnished nuts on which their hogs fed and fattened. The wild grasses fed the cattle and horses abundantly, winter and summer. Better beef or sweeter pork, never was tasted, than the wild grasses and the nuts fattened, in almost all parts of this now state of Ohio. Many of our old settlers, mourn the loss of that breed of hogs, which ran wild in the woods, and lived on nuts, acorns and wild roots. The beef too, of that period, the old settlers think, was sweeter and more like wild animals' flesh than ours now is. In this opinion we agree with them. The honey of those days, was made by wild bees. The Indians abundantly procured it, and often sold it to our people. Our sugar was made from the maple tree, and not a few of us even now, prefer it, to that which, at a low price, we now procure from Louisiana. Wild turkeys were abundant all over the woods, and were so easily taken, that they sold in market for only twelve and a half cents each. A good deer sold for one dollar, or even less. Hogs were almost as easily raised as the deer, and thousands were never seen by their owner until with his gun he went out to kill them.

The friendships of those days were pure and disinterested; and no small portion of the pure friendship, now existing in this state, among the people, is found among the old settlers and their posterity. Even in these days of party feeling, this ancient friendship breaks down, all party distinctions and

elects the old settler to congress, or the legislature. In the congressional district where we live, and in which there is a majority of one thousand six hundred and upwards, opposed to this administration, yet Jeremiah McLene of the other party, was repeatedly elected to congress, in this same district. General McLene was an old settler, and the warm friend of all the people of the district, of all parties. So of Major William Oliver of Cincinnati, he was recently elected over an opponent where the numerical strength of the political parties in the county would seem to indicate a very different result. These are the remains of that pure and disinterested friendship, of our Ohio "olden times."

As we have already stated; St. Clair was unpopular, and the people were tired of his arbitrary way of doing business. By the census of 1800, we had forty-two thousand inhabitants and our people seriously applied to congress for admission into the Union, as a state. To this application serious opposition was made, but DEWITT CLINTON, in the United States senate, contended powerfully and effectually for us. In the other house, we had good friends, and our application prevailed there also. This law was enacted on the 30th day of April 1802.

From the landing of Rufus Putnam and associates at Marietta, it was more than fourteen years to the passage of this act of congress. The people eagerly seized the occasion, to elect delegates to a convention to frame a constitution. At Chillicothe, on the first day of November 1802, the convention met, elected Edward Tiffin president, and Thomas Scott secretary. On the 29th day of its session, having finished their labors, the convention adjourned without day.

Our constitution was never submitted to the people, for either their approval or disapproval.

But it was submitted to congress for their approbation, and on the 19th day of February 1803, that body passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the state of Ohio." By this act

Ohio was admitted into the Union, and became a sovereign state.

We go back and make a few remarks on the act of the 30th April 1802.

In the act of congress which enabled the people of that portion of what remained of the North Western Territory, to form a separate state government, after leaving out, what is now the state of Michigan, congress offered certain inducements, to the people to comply with, certain requisitions, after the state was formed, and admitted into the Union, as a component member of the confederacy. Congress offered the people, one thirty-sixth part of their whole territory for the use of schools. They offered them also, certain lands, on which they supposed salt-water might be procured; they offered them five per cent. of all the net proceeds of sales of lands, owned by congress; three per cent. of which, was to be laid out, in making roads, in the state, and two per cent. on a road to be made from Cumberland, in Maryland, to the state. These were the principal offers, which congress held out to the people, but, congress required of the people of the territory a constitution, which should be founded on republican principles; which should adopt as part of their constitution, the ordinances of 1786, 1787, so far as was consistent with their being a separate state. The state constitution, was to be in strict accordance with the constitution of the United States. The state was prohibited from levying any tax, on the lands of the United States, lying in Ohio, before they were sold, and for five years afterwards. Lands for a college in the Ohio company's purchase; and a township, in Symmes's purchase, had been given before this time, granted to the purchasers of those lands, wherewith to endow an academy. Such were the offers, and such the requisitions of the act of the 30th April 1802. We state the substance. And the convention when met, accepted these conditions, and complied with them. In twenty nine days, after they assembled, the convention finished their labors, and adjourned, making Chillicothe, the seat of government for the new state, during a certain period. Not wishing to stop our narrative,

we throw the constitution, into the appendix, and proceed with a few remarks, on its history, its provisions, and defects.

REMARKS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

The framers of this constitution, were as well qualified, perhaps, even better qualified, for their task, than any other men, in the then territory. But, they were generally, young men, who had been little engaged in legislation. They did not, and they could not, take a very wide survey of human societies. And, besides, government is not like some machine framed after a model. It is nothing more than a bundle of habits; but not, as a fourth of July orator would make it, a nosegay. It is a rule of action, laid down by the supreme power of a state, commanding some things and forbidding others. Good government, consists, not so much in laying down good rules, as, in constantly practising, on those rules, until good habits are firmly fixed, and invariably adhered to, by the people. In older countries, mere accident, expediency for the moment, or dire necessity, have set up governments, or given them some new direction, which time, experience, and custom have finally sanctioned, and made permanent. A system of government, is not like a building, which may be constructed entirely according to a previous plan. It must be improved by skill and care, and may be grievously injured by neglect, or even destroyed by violence. Governments cannot be infused into communities, by any sudden act of the lawgiver, nor do they always follow the conviction of their propriety. Many causes have more power over the human mind, than any written laws, and it is extremely difficult, nay, impossible, to foresee, what any new form of government, will produce, until it is reduced to practical experiment. For persons, not actually living under any form of government, to pronounce authoritatively concerning its operation, would be like a fly, sitting on the outside of our capitol, at Columbus, and seeing only an inch around him, to applaud or condemn, William Ludlow's bombast, over the outside doors, the taste, with which, the whole structure

is erected, and the councils of state, assembled within doors. These truths are applicable to all men, and for a few surveyors, lawyers, farmers and school masters, assembled in convention, to foresee all future emergencies; or, that any people should be so reasonable as to forego all their inveterate habits of thinking, acting and feeling, for the purpose of giving any new form of government, a fair experiment, ought not to be expected; or, if we do expect it, that will be found a vain expectation.

Our system was borrowed from various sources and the several parts, show clearly from whence the framers severally emigrated; from New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Time and experience have shown clearly, that there are some provisions, which not being inserted in the instrument, their absence calls loudly for their speedy insertion, by a new convention.

And what is surprising, is the fact that no efforts have yet been made, to obtain, the greatest and principal amendment, imperiously demanded, if we wish for permanency of a republican form of government, in Ohio.

Our general assembly have too much power, and, in times of peace, they assemble quite too frequently, and sit too long. Whole millions have been wasted, in useless legislation. Without more restraints, on the law making power; without an absolute prohibition, against electing their own members to offices; this constitution, cannot last long, because, our republican form of government, can only last, while the people are in love with it. Take from it, the affections of the people, and, like a mist, in a clear morning, it is gone, in an hour. We will not attempt to point out all the evils, which this power, in the general assembly, has produced. A volume, would barely enumerate them. During the term, for which any member is elected, he ought to be ineligible to any other office.

Owing to their ill will towards Governor St. Clair, the members of the convention, made our governor a mere cypher. He can pardon criminals, appoint the adjutant general, sign commissions, and fill temporary vacancies, but he has no voice

in making the laws, no veto power, nor has he the power, to interfere in appointing any of our officers. That the veto power, may be shamefully abused, by an executive officer, the people, know, but, when used only as Washington used it, and as the King of England always uses it, it can do no harm, and may do great good. It ought to have been, often used, in this state. Unconstitutional acts, have been passed, in every period of our short history. Acts have been passed, worded exactly like former ones, without repealing the former ones. Criminal laws have been repealed (a whole criminal code), without any saving clause, as to crimes committed under them, so that the greatest criminals have escaped punishment. Laws have been amended and made worse, merely for the sake of making a good sized volume, and as a mere excuse for members of assembly staying at the seat of government, and drawing their three dollars a day. In all such cases, a power of prorogation, in the governor, or of rejecting such acts, as unconstitutional, as inexpedient, or unnecessary, would have saved to the people, at least, large sums of money.

Our officers, now appointed by the general assembly, ought to be nominated by the governor, and appointed, by, and with, the advice of the senate; excluding from such appointment, all members of the general assembly, during the term for which they were elected. As salaries are raised, and the love of office waxes warmer, members of assembly will wear a less shameless front, in seeking offices, from themselves. The governor can execute the laws, and he commands the militia, in a time of war. It is his duty, to do any other act which the general assembly direct him to do, but it is hardly to be expected, that the governor will be allowed to appoint any one, to any office of importance, unless that appointment is to be given to some member of the general assembly. A session of four weeks in one year, or of twelve weeks once in three years, in time of peace, for our legislature, would be a vast improvement, in our constitution. And the power of changing gene-

ral laws, should not be permitted to them, unless there was a majority of the whole people, calling for the change.

The judges of the supreme court, should never sit, any where, except as a court in bank, and then only once a year, in each judicial circuit.

Whoever shall be instrumental in procuring these amendments to our constitution, will deserve the everlasting gratitude of the people of this state.

But, these highly desirable amendments, may be long wished for, rather than expected; at least very soon. Ever since the existence of this American Union, the political current has run in one, and the same channel. Every tendency has been towards a perfect democracy. Every new state constitution which has been framed, as new states have been from time to time admitted into the confederacy; and every amendment to any older constitution, have exhibited this feature more and more, until the constitution of Michigan, has approached to the very edge of the crater; it admits aliens to vote, as soon as they are disgorged from the jails, workhouses, penitentiaries, and prisons of Europe, and landed on the soil of Michigan.

The love of liberty is a natural impulse; but to be true liberty, it should be regulated by wholesome restraints. We may do as we please, so long as we injure no one. As much liberty as we can bear, use, and not abuse, is genuine liberty. Beyond this point, it is licentiousness, not liberty.

The love of liberty, properly managed, and mildly treated, has an affinity to law, and is calculated to pour a healthful stream through the whole body politic, renovating every limb, and eradicating every symptom of paralysis, which misgovernment produces. All we need in this state, are the amendments to the constitution which have been glanced at, to render this state government a wise and good one. Without these amendments, we may become, wealthy, numerous and powerful. Our ponds may become swamps, and finally good meadows. Our forests may be cleared away, and farms, towns, villages and cities may appear, as if by magic, in those

parts, which these forests now shade. Our iron ores, by means of the coal, reposing always near them, may be manufactured into all the articles, into which iron is converted. Canals may be made by the side of every river, and pass near every man's door. Rail roads may be made, in all directions, all over the state. Lake Erie and the Ohio river may be navigated by ten thousand of our steamers, and every port be thronged with them, and the millions who own them. Steamers, canal boats and rail road cars, may, as they certainly will, throw the people and their property into masses, in cities and towns. In fine, the whole state may be made to resemble in appearance, a garden — a perfect paradise, and yet, unless good government is maintained, those who live under it, may be truly miserable.

Germany is a perfect garden, and yet hundreds of thousands are flying from it, as they would from the direst pestilence.

Let us hope, that some honest patriot may show himself in our general assembly, who will urge that body to place these amendments before the people for their approbation, and, Ohio may obtain a constitution, at no distant day, which will guarantee to us, what, until then, we cannot have, a well grounded hope of better officers, better laws, and less danger of being ruined by unprincipled demagogues. As it now is, during many a session of the legislature, all well informed men, live in fear, of some new efforts being made, to almost ruin the state. As the state increases in wealth; as the legislature becomes more and more selfish, or rather as that selfishness has more opportunities of gratifying its depraved appetite for legal plunder; the longer such tremendous powers remain in the general assembly, the more difficult will it become, to wrest such powers from so dangerous a body. The more apparent the duty of all good men becomes, to unite, in such measures as will lead to reform, before it is forever too late to obtain it. Place the amendments before the people, article by article, to be voted for and against, and we should stand some chance of having a better constitution.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

PERIOD THIRD.

THIS PERIOD EXTENDS FROM 1803 TO 1812.

THE first general assembly under the constitution, met at Chillicothe, on Tuesday March 1st 1803. MICHAEL BALDWIN was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and, NATHANIEL MASSIE speaker of the senate. This general assembly proceeded to appoint, all the officers, necessary to carry on the business of governing the state. The offices were filled as follows, viz:

Secretary of state, William Creighton, junior.

Auditor of state, Colonel Thomas Gibson.

Treasurer, William McFarland.

Judges of the supreme court, Return J. Meigs, junior, Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg.

President Judges of the first, second and third districts, Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease.

United States Senators, Thomas Worthington, John Smith.

First Governor elected by the people, Edward Tiffin, who appointed the first adjutant general, Samuel Finley.

First member of congress, Jeremiah Morrow, was elected by the people.

First United States District Judge, Charles Willing Byrd.

The first legislature proceeded to enact such laws, as seemed to be needed. They proceeded to organize seven new coun-

ties, viz: Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Those parts of the state had suffered much for want of an organization into counties. St. Clair had uniformly refused to have these counties erected, and he had the power to prevent it.

Next year, 1804, Muskingum and Highland counties were organized. These new counties, show where the country had been filling up with people. Every thing moved forward as well as could be expected, considering our remote situation from the older states. Mills, though poor ones, were erected, bridges were built, roads were cut out, though not worked on much as yet.

Some general remarks seem necessary here, on the manners, and situation of the people of that time. The president judge and the lawyers traveled their circuits, holding courts. When arrived at the shiretown, the lawyers and judges were all, generally, thrown together, into one room, in a log tavern, and slept under the roof, and some of them very near it. The food was generally, cooked out of doors. And the court house not unfrequently was some log cabin in the woods, without a floor in it.

We have seen a constable with a grand jury, sitting under a tree, and the constable keeping off the crowd, so as to prevent their hearing the testimony of witnesses before the jury. Another constable was guarding a petit jury under some other tree, while they were deliberating on their verdict. And when a new county was organized, the newly elected officers, such as shériff, clerk, judges, juries, &c., had to be instructed in their duties by the president judge and the state's attorney. These things are all in our recollection, fresh and distinctly remembered. The people were quite uncouth in their aspect, but not so unhappy as one would suppose. The greatest difficulty which the people had to contend with, was sickness, in many parts of the country. The farmer kept many dogs to guard his sheep, hogs, fowls and himself. His fences were

very high ones, and his dogs were always ready to defend their master's family and property. Hogs became so numerous in the woods, that many of them became wild, and multiplied until the war of 1812 gave their flesh a value, and they were killed. Cattle and horses multiplied greatly in the meantime, and the people had begun to drive them over the mountains, at an early day, to a market. The people lived in log houses, raised Indian corn for their bread, and as to meat they found wild turkeys and deer in abundance in the woods. Domestic fowls and hogs multiplied wonderfully, in a country where there was so little winter for which to provide. And as for pleasure-carriages, we do not believe there was one in the state when it was first organized. Not a few persons, wore moccasins, instead of shoes, and leather made of deer skins for coats or hunting shirts and pantaloons. Thus dressed, equipped with a large knife, and a good rifle gun, the men went about their daily business. When the state was first organized, we do not believe that there was even one bridge in the state. The roads were few and it was no easy matter for a stranger to follow them. For ourselves we preferred following the pocket compass or the sun, to most of the roads, in the Virginia Military tract; and this even ten years after the organization of the state government. Travelers carried their provisions with them, when starting from any of the towns into the then wilderness, now thickly settled parts of the state. Judges and lawyers rode from court to court, through the forest, and carried their provisions or starved on their route. Though they generally got into some settlement before night fall, yet not always, as we shall long remember. When the streams were swelled with rain, they swam every stream in their way.

The people of that day were greatly attached to president Jefferson and DeWitt Clinton, because they had favored the admission of Ohio into the Union. The then administration of the general government were almost worshiped by our people, and were greatly caressed in return, by the objects of their reverence. We were then weak, and not feared; but

now we have become great and powerful. So we are oppressed in all the ways in which littleness seated on high, can reach us. But we will stand our ground on our own legs, on our own soil, relying on our own vast resources. It is, however, honor enough for any common man to be a good and worthy citizen of Ohio, travel where he may, in the Union. We may well condemn all the attempts now made and making to oppress and degrade us. This state of things cannot last long, before Ohio has a voice, and an influence at Washington. No president or attorney general will dare, then, to treat with contempt our citizens, and our members of congress.

During this third period of our history, but two events drew much public attention to them after our state had become properly organized. Of these events we shall treat in their order of time.

BURR'S EXPEDITION IN 1806.

The first event, which agitated the public mind, in this state, after its constitution took effect, and was carried into complete operation, was Burr's expedition. Early in the spring of 1806, rumors of all sorts began to spread throughout this and the adjoining states of an expedition of some sort, about to be set on foot, by Colonel Aaron Burr and his associates. These rumors were circulated through the western country by letter writers in the east, at first, but they soon found their way into the newspapers of that period. In the summer, Burr himself appeared among us awhile, then went to Lexington, Frankfort, and we believe to Nashville, Tennessee and to the Hermitage. The papers were filled with conjectures, as to the Colonel's intentions, views, and ultimate objects. JOHN SMITH, one of our senators in congress, was suspected of being in the horrid plot, whatever it might be, as he had been, all along, on friendly terms with Burr, while the latter presided in the United States senate! Affidavits of conversations with Colonel Burr, were gotten up against him. Many of these willing witnesses, we knew, and would not believe them, even

under oath, then, or at any other time, during their lives, John Smith was beset, on all sides, for his supposed friendship to the late Vice President. He wrote to Burr, then at Frankfort, Kentucky, inquiring "what his real objects were in visiting the western country?" Burr, answered, and as he said in that answer it would be, so it was; the only one that he ever vouchsafed to give any one, relative to his business in the western country. He said, in substance, "that, he had purchased a large tract of land in Louisiana, on the Washita river, and he wished to engage emigrants, to settle on it. That the position would be a good one for mercantile and agricultural purposes. That these, and these only, were his objects."

Early in the autumn, perhaps, sooner, Burr's associates, began to build boats, along the navigable waters connected with the Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. Provisions were purchased, such as pork, beef and flour, with which to load these boats. The administration of the general government, sent express after express to the west, in order to save the country, from the ruin, which these boat loads of provisions, and nearly seventy men, without arms, could do by descending the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, possibly, even to New Orleans!

The legislature of Ohio, full of patriotic devotion, to Mr. Jefferson's administration, passed a long and complicated act, to detect and punish the boat builders and all connected with them. This was in their session of 1806-7.

To look back upon this farce, now, is like reading an account of the Massachusetts witchcraft; or of the plots during the reign of Charles II. of England. Sergeant Dunbar is a fine parallel of Titus Oates.

At the session of the United States courts for Ohio, at Chillicothe, in the winter of 1807, a vast concourse of people attended, expecting many indictments would be found against all who belonged to the expedition, especially if they had been in the state! and of all, too, who had built boats or sold provisions to load them. MICHAEL BALDWIN, a great wit, then our marshal, seeing a citizen of Ashtabula county, in attendance

on court, in expectation of an indictment against him, for some connection with Burr, (never known what it was) contrived to convey the idea, to this man, that a bill was actually found against him, and that he, the marshal, was actually on the point of arresting the culprit. The terrified man fled, as he supposed, from justice, with great speed, seventy miles, to Zanesville.

Burr's boats started from Blannerhassett's island, in the Ohio river, early in January, 1807, and Blannerhassett, his family, and Burr's friends descended peaceably down, we believe to Natchez, in the Mississippi Territory. His other boats, along both rivers, descended likewise, towards the same point of destination.

Before this time, the president had called on this state for troops, to repel the threatened—(we know not what to call it) A great many troops had eagerly come forward, and offered their services to the government, and were joyfully accepted and enrolled, and held in readiness for instant action.

In January 1807, Burr himself had descended to Natchez, and there was summoned to appear before the supreme court, of the Mississippi Territory. Having heard that his agents were arrested at New Orleans, and along the river, he did not obey the summons, but fled from Natchez in disguise. He was arrested, we believe on the Tombigbee river, wending his way, on horseback, across the country, to Georgia. The man who arrested him, had never seen him before, but knew him by his brilliant eye, which shone like a diamond, beneath an old, broad-brimmed, flapped hat; under which Colonel Burr sat, warming himself, by the fire, at a small inn.

Colonel Burr was tried before Chief Justice Marshall, at Richmond, Virginia, in the summer of 1807, on two indictments, to wit: one for treason against the United States; the other for setting on foot, an expedition against the Spanish provinces. On both indictments Burr was acquitted, but he was recognized, we believe, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to appear at Chillicothe, before the United States court to answer to any indictment to be found against him, in Ohio. Not

choosing to appear there, he paid the forfeiture, and went off to Europe. There he wandered about from one monarch's court to another, until 1811, when he returned to his native country. During the remainder of his life, almost twenty-five years, he lived in retirement, until he recently died, and was buried, by the students of the college, of Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, in their burying-ground, with every mark of respect. There he was born and educated, and there his mortal remains rest.

Whatever his projects were, whether for conquest or settlement, they were defeated almost as soon as they were formed. Late events on this same theatre do not hold out the same terror to ambitious men, who would conquer adjoining provinces, that Burr's fate did, in 1806-7. But Burr is now in his grave.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
"Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,
"There they alike, in trembling hope repose ;
"In the bosom of his father and his God."

GRAY.

Sweeping Resolution of 1810.

The next subject which during three or four years, produced a great excitement, in the minds of our population, was in its day, called, the "Sweeping Resolution." Our legislature had passed an act, giving justices of the peace, jurisdiction without the aid of a jury in the first instance, in the collection of debts, in all cases, where the demand did not exceed fifty dollars. Inasmuch as the constitution of the United States, gives a jury in all such cases, where the amount claimed, is twenty dollars; and inasmuch too, as any thing in our laws or constitution, contrary to the provisions of the national constitution is utterly void, and of no effect; the judges of all our courts, declared this act of our legislature void and of no effect. This independence of our judges inflamed the legislature to a high degree. So they proceeded to punish these honest and conscientious officers of justice. The house of rep-

resentatives impeached the judges, and having a majority of two thirds in the senate they proceeded against them in due form and removed them from office. Judges Sprigg, Tod and Pease were successively removed in the years preceding 1809-10 for this cause, and in this way. All things seemed to bend before the arbitrary will of the omnipotent general assembly; but in the autumn of 1809 the people did not elect "sweepers" enough to the senate to enable the house to carry an impeachment through the senate. There were fourteen "sweepers" and ten conservatives. Maturing their plan of operations and having determined at all events, "constitution or no constitution," as one of them said, on the floor of the house, to remove not only all who opposed their will, but all other civil officers in the state, they moved forward to the work. They set up a new doctrine, "that in a short time it would be seven years, since the constitution went into operation and certainly all civil officers ought to go out of office every seven years, and so have the field entirely cleared off for new aspirants to office." In accordance with these "republican ideas," (if they could be believed,) on the 27th day of December, 1809, Samuel Dunlap, a representative from Jefferson county, presented a resolution to the house in these words, to wit: "Resolved, that all civil officers, of government, within this state whether elected to office by the legislature, or by the people, to fill vacancies, shall hold their offices no longer than their predecessors would have done. Resolved, also, that a committee of three members be appointed to prepare a bill defining the manner of commissioning such officers." These resolutions were made the order of the day, for the next Monday. But on that day, January 1st 1810, they were farther postponed to the next Thursday. On that day they were discussed, and postponed to January the 7th. On that day these resolutions were enlarged greatly and passed. On their passage they read as follows, viz: "Whereas it is provided by the eighth section of the third article of the constitution of this state, that the judges of the supreme court, the presidents and associate judges of the court of common

pleas, shall be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for seven years, if so long they behave well; and whereas the first general assembly of this state did appoint judges of the supreme court, presidents and associate judges of the court of common pleas, many of whose offices have become vacant at different times, and elections have been had to fill vacancies; and whereas the original term of office is about to expire, and it becomes necessary, for the general assembly *for to provide for that event:*

Therefore, Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the constitution of the state having limited and defined the term of office, which the judges of the supreme court, the presidents and judges of the court of common pleas, the secretary of state, the auditor and treasurer of state; and also the mode of filling vacancies by the legislature, it cannot of right, be construed to extend beyond the end of the original term for which the first officers were appointed."

In the house, the vote stood twenty-seven to eighteen. Those who voted in the affirmative were, Corwin, G. Clark, Crumbacker, J. Dunlap, S. Dunlap, Dillon, Ellis, Ford, Murray, Gosset, Gardner, Gass, Heaton, Hughs, Humphrey, Ijams, Johnson, Marvin, Pritchard, Pollock, Purviance, Shepard, Sharp, Swearengen, Tatman, Vore and Edward Tiffin, speaker.

In the negative, voted, Blair, Elliot, Harbaugh, Jackson, Looker, Lowry, Ludlow, Marple, McColloch, McKinney, Newport, Putnam, Pool, Shields, Spafford, Shelby and Wheedon.

When passed, the resolution was sent to the senate, through which it finally passed, on the 18th January 1810.

In that body, the vote stood fourteen for it, and ten against it, as follows, viz: In the affirmative, Abbot, Barrere, Bryan, Burton, Cadwell, Cone, Elliot, Irvin, Kinney, Kirker, McLaughlin, Price, Smith and Wood.

In the negative, voted, Bigger, Bureau, Cooper, Curry, Foos, Jewett, Henry Massie, McConnel, Schofield, and McArthur.

Thus, by a mere resolution, the general assembly, swept off

out of office, every civil officer in the state! After a pause until the 10th day of February, the legislature proceeded then to fill in part the vacancies, thus made. On that day, they elected Thomas Scott, William W. Irvin and Ethan Allen Brown, judges of the supreme court. They then next elected, Francis Dunlevy, John Thompson and Benjamin Ruggles, president judges of the first, second and third judicial circuits into which the state was then divided. Resting awhile from their labours, on the 15th day of February, they proceeded to elect associate judges for the twenty-six counties, (all indecd) then in the state. During the same session they elected a secretary of state, and auditor and treasurer of state. They made provision for electing, as soon as possible, by the people, all justices of the peace, in all the townships in Ohio. A few remarks on this highhanded, unconstitutional measure seem to be called for, here. As to vacancies in offices, such as judges, the constitution provides that they shall be filled by the general assembly, but when so filled it expressly declares them to be elected for seven years.

The motives which induced this flagrant proceeding in the breasts of some of the actors were pure enough, but we fear, quite too many of these men wanted offices, either for themselves or for some friend, and were quite regardless as to the means which they used to obtain them: Mere demagogues, like the mastiff at his master's door in a cold night, that makes such an ado, that his master finally opens his door, to assist his faithful sentinel in driving off the robber who assails him, when Caesar slips quickly in at the opened door, and lies down quietly in a warm place, near the fire, where he is permitted to sleep until morning.

Many of the counties had not been organized one half seven years, and the judges, in not a few instances, had not served two years. In some such cases, both sets of judges attempted to act officially. The whole state was thrown into utter confusion for a time, but finally, one and all became convinced that the "sweeping resolution" was all wrong. All aban-

doned it, and no man has since that stormy period, ever advocated the proceeding. It will never be reacted in Ohio. Knowing all the actors, personally, with whom we never had any altercation about this or any other matter, we have had no private ill will to gratify, in saying what we have above. Nor was it our own wish to be thus particular in stating all the material facts connected with this matter, but the surviving actors insisted on a full statement, and we have complied with their wishes.

At this same session, the legislature removed the seat of government from Chillicothe to Zanesville.

Congress had granted a township of land for "an academy" in their contract with John Cleves Symmes, for the sale to him of the Lower Miami country. According to that grant, the township was to have been in the centre of the ceded lands. The legislature, at this session, located the Miami University, as they called it, on a township which they selected entirely out of the tract of land, in the centre of which, by the original grant, it was to have been located. All the acts of this session, were equally violent and unconstitutional—"for madness ruled the hour."

They proceeded to appoint, commissioners to fix on a site for a permanent seat of government of this state.

Next session, these commissioners, James Findlay, Joseph Darlington, Wyllis Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland, reported in favor, we believe of Dublin, a town on the Scioto river, some fourteen miles above Columbus. The year, 1810-11 passed quietly off, but at their next session, the legislature, accepted the proposals of Colonel James Johnson, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr and Lyne Starling, Esquires, who owned the land where Columbus is. The general assembly fixed the seat of government where it now is and will there remain. At this session of 1811-12 the legislature passed an act, removing the seat of government, back to Chillicothe, until 1816-17, after which time it was to be where it now is, at Columbus. In the meantime the public buildings were to be erected, on land then a dense forest.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

PERIOD FOURTH.

THIS PERIOD COMPRISES THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN OF
1812, IN OHIO.

THOUGH peace had been made on parchment between the United States, and England, in 1783, yet that peace, could scarcely be said, to have extended to this North Western Territory. The war with the Indians, continued from the 27th of April 1774, until the peace of Greenville, August 3d 1795. The British, constantly occupied their Indian posts within the limits of our territory until the first of June 1796. The Canadian Indian Department, continued to pay regular annuities to their savage allies, who lived within the limits of this Union, up to a very recent period; perhaps, they do, up to the moment, when this is written.

This conduct of our Canadian neighbors, kept up a hard feeling between us, and the English; and besides, that nation was constantly doing some act, which showed their ill will towards the United States. They were continually preying on our defenceless commerce, but not content with plundering our property on the high seas, under various pretexts, they impressed our sailors, into their naval service. This practice of impressment, kept up, and even increased the angry feelings of our nation, towards England. General Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, had, in November 1811, fought a severe battle with the Indians, at Tippecanoe, and every thing portended war, between this nation and England, when,

in June 1812, war was actually declared, by congress, against Great Britain. In order to harrass the enemy, we suppose, on the land, to punish him for plundering us, on the ocean; Mr. Madison's administration took steps to raise an army, during the session of congress commencing in December 1811 and continued until the summer of 1812. During that protracted session, congress authorised the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and they authorised the raising of a large force of volunteers, for twelve months. Early in the spring of 1812, Governor William Hull, of Michigan, was ordered into Ohio, to raise troops, with whom it would seem, he intended to cross over into Canada, opposite Detroit, and march downwards towards Quebec.

Canada, Upper and Lower, consists of a vast country, lying northwest of the United States, bounded by either lakes or their outlets, which separate those provinces from us. The settlements along these waters are narrow, and their population thin. These settlements extend fifteen hundred miles, in length, from the sea to Lake Superior. Had the war, on our part been conducted with the ability, that any common man, in private life, of the requisite geographical knowledge would have conducted it, we should have siezed, at once, on Kingston and Montreal. All the country above these points, in that case, would have fallen into our hands, as a matter of course. But so it was, General Hull was sent into Ohio to raise troops wherewith to attack, the weak settlements along lake Erie, on the Canadian side of it, and march, downwards in the direction of Fort Niagara. We propose to be brief indeed, on the war of 1812, for more reasons than we need give.

But little of that war, comparatively speaking, was carried on in Ohio, and its events are so recent, and so well known, that we must be brief. That it was badly conducted by the then administration, is certain, for two reasons; the men at the helm, in Washington, were ignorant of the geographical situation of the country; and they knew little of the art of war. There were, at that time, two parties east of the mountains, in the nation; one party accused the other, of appointing ineffi-

cient officers, merely because they happened to belong to their own party; and, the opposition were accused of throwing every impediment which they could, in the way of the, then, administration. Both these accusations were, but quite too well founded. Governor Hull, had served in the war of the revolution, as an aid, and in some minor appointments, perhaps, but, was never made to command, but, to execute, the commands of others. When young, he could have executed what an able general should have ordered him to do; but at the time of his appointment, on this frontier, he was too old, to belong to an army in any situation: All the little military knowledge, he ever had, was antiquated and useless, and even worse than useless, because he relied on it. The higher appointments, made by Mr. Madison, in the army of 1812, were mostly of the same stamp, such as Hull, Pinkney, Dearborn, Winchester, &c. &c. &c. They were too old, and they had not kept pace, with the age, in which they lived. Hence, all they did, was useless. They were directed by Dr. Eustis another worn-out, revolutionary, subaltern officer. Such disasters attended on all the movements, of these worn-out generals, that millions believed them, traitors. We have never, for a moment, believed them to be such, but, they were utterly incompetent for any of the duties of the field, at the time of their appointments. Ohio at the commencement of the war, had so few opposers of the administration in it, that they could not be, even called a party.

Under the aforesaid act of congress, Return J. Meigs, then governor of Ohio, raised three regiments of volunteers, for twelve months. This was in April and May 1812. After electing their officers, at Dayton perhaps, where three regiments had rendezvoused; they were numbered first, second and third. The first, was commanded by Duncan McArthur, its Colonel; the second, by Colonel James Findlay; and the third, by Colonel Lewis Cass. Early in June, these troops marched up the Great Miami, to Staunton, where they were paid off—they then marched over to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's, or as it was called, the 4th regiment of regular

troops, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe, in the autumn before. The latter regiment was commanded by Colonel Miller.

By about the middle of June, this little army, of about twenty-five hundred men, left Urbana, under the command of governor Hull, and proceeding northward, they encamped a short time, about twenty-four miles north of Urbana, and erected a block house, and called it McArthur's block house. This was done by the first regiment. After resting here a short time, they moved forward again, and got into a swamp, and, from necessity, encamped in it, and erected a block house there, which they called "Necessity." The second regiment, under Findlay, had got ahead of McArthur's regiment, and had encamped, and erected a block house, and called it Fort Findlay. The town of Findlay the shire town of Hancock county, stands, where this block house was erected. After the army reached McArthur's block house, until they struck the Maumee, where Perrysburgh now is, the whole country was covered with a dense forest, which had to be cleared away for the wagons and heavy baggage to pass along, in the rear of the army. These block houses were stations erected where the provisions could be stored, not wanted for immediate use. Like taverns, on our roads, they served as stations for travelers to stop at, as they were passing and repassing between the army, and the settled parts of the country. And as the army moved forward, the first block house, was erected twenty miles north of Urbana, the next in a swamp, some fifteen miles or more further north; and Fort Findlay was about fifteen or twenty miles north of Necessity. From thence through the "black swamp," it is about thirty-six miles, or less, due north, in a right line, to the Maumee, at Perrysburgh. Through this swamp, the army marched, followed by one hundred and six heavy wagons, thirteen of which, stuck fast in the mud and there remained scattered along in the route of the army, and served as guides, to show, where Hull's army had passed along on its march.

The army reached the Maumee on the thirtieth day of June,

only fifteen days after they had left Dayton. Within this time, they had marched one hundred and twenty miles, built block houses, at suitable points on their route; cut their roads through a dense forest; and marched through, about forty miles of swamp, knee deep, at every step, to the men. Doctor Eustis, the secretary of war, had despatched a special messenger, to General Hull, conveying a letter dated the 18th day of June, the same day which the President signed the act declaring war. This messenger, with a letter specially sent to Governor Hull, by the secretary of war, overtook the army in the black swamp, on the 26th day of June. In this letter, the secretary forgot to mention, as a trifling circumstance, the declaration of war, but, hinted that something of that sort, might be expected, soon. Four days after the reception of this letter, General Hull reached the lower end of the rapids, of the Maumee, and passed over the river in boats. He chartered a lake vessel to carry his most valuable baggage and effects, from the Maumee, to Detroit. In this vessel, he put his trunk, containing all his official papers, and a full account of his strength; the names of all his officers, payrolls of his army, and every thing which could be of much value to the enemy, and ordered this vessel off, past Malden, the British garrison, which it must pass, in order to arrive at Detroit. This vessel, thus freighted, under the command of a Lieutenant and thirty men, fell necessarily into the possession of the enemy, at Malden. Any man of sense must have known such would be the result, of such folly.

The British legation, at Washington city, had sent express-es with the news of war to all their posts on the upper lakes, whereas the first news of the war that our army received, was through a common newspaper, which reached them through the common mail route. The army arrived at Detroit on the 5th of July, and being quite fatigued, after their toilsome march, they rested several days. On the 2d of July, General Hull received a letter from the Secretary of war, informing him that war was declared. On the 9th he received another letter, from the Secretary, directing him, if consistent with

the safety of his post to take Malden, and extend his conquests around him. Hull, in reply, said that his force was insufficient to make the attempt. On the next day he reiterated the same opinion in another letter to Doctor Eustis, and then on the twelfth of July, without receiving any additional force, and his baggage-wagons had not then yet arrived, only in part; early in the day, he crossed over the river into Canada, and issued a most boastful proclamation, in which he invited the Canadians to join his standard. He continued at Sandwich, where he had landed, three days, reconnoitering the country, and collecting provisions. On the 15th a party under Cass attempted to cross the Ducks, a stream, four miles from Malden. They crossed the creek, drove the enemy from the bridge and the ford, and returned again to Sandwich.

On the first of August, General Hull learned that the British had taken Mackinaw on the 17th of July, and were on their way to attack him. Mackinaw was under the command of Lieutenant Hanks, and fifty-six men, who had no knowledge of the war, until they were summoned to surrender the fort, to the enemy. The force which took Mackinaw, amounted to about six hundred soldiers, from Malden, besides Indians. This news of the loss of Mackinaw, filled the mind of General Hull with consternation. He saw nothing to prevent the approach of all the savages of the northwest. By this time, Hull's artillery had reached him and he had provisions sufficient for about fifteen days. On the 7th day of August, Hull issued an order for the army to recross the river into Detroit. This order was so unexpected by the army that it fell upon it like a thunder bolt. All confidence in the commander-in-chief, was lost, in an instant, and the men with difficulty obeyed their own officers. However on the 8th they recrossed the river, and took post at Detroit. On the 14th, General Brock, the British commander-in-chief, took a position opposite Detroit, and began to fortify it by erecting batteries. On the next day he summoned Hull to surrender, which he utterly refused to do, in reply. Brock opened his batteries and threw bombs during

the night, for the purpose of diverting Hull's attention from what Brock was then doing. In the morning it was discovered that the enemy had landed at Springwells. Having thus landed in safety, and without opposition at 10 o'clock A. M., he marched in columns twelve deep, to attack the American garrison. The fort, or as our soldiers used to call it, "the sheep pen," was so situated, that the enemy could approach within two hundred yards of it, before the guns of the garrison could injure them. A detachment of the American force however, was sent out, and judiciously posted to prevent the advance of the enemy. But at the very moment, when every American in the army, except its commander, was ready and anxious to begin the mortal combat, with an enemy of inferior numbers, consisting mostly of either raw militia, or of Indians; what were the emotions of our army, when they were ordered into the fort, and to lay down their arms? They reluctantly obeyed, and a white flag was raised, on the fort. Without shedding a drop of blood—without firing a single gun, the fort, with all its cannon, taken with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, from the British, with a vast amount of powder, lead, cannon balls, and all the munitions of war—all—all were surrendered, *unconditionally* surrendered, to the enemy. ... The enemy himself, must have doubted his own senses on that occasion. Let us see, twenty-five hundred men with all their arms; twenty-five pieces of iron cannon, and eight brass ones; forty barrels of powder, all were surrendered without firing a gun, to about one thousand militia and a few Indians! It was even so done by General Hull, Madison's commander-in-chief of the North Western army.

Colonels McArthur and Cass, with about four hundred of the very best troops, in the army, had been despatched (just at the very moment, they would be most needed) under the pretence of guarding the wagons, with the provisions, which Governor Meigs of Ohio, was forwarding to the army. These troops under McArthur and Cass had marched about forty miles into the country, among the whortleberry hills of

Michigan and then marched back again, without seeing any provisions, until they had arrived within about nine miles of Detroit, on their return. Here they were refreshing themselves, on the products of some bee-hives and a fat steer, which they had just killed. Here they were met by a flag of truce borne by a British officer, and a file of men, from whom they learned that they were prisoners of war! They marched forward to Detroit, laid down their arms on the pavement, and were marched into the fort, which was then so crowded that there was scarcely room for them to lie down in it.

Captain Brush who was guarding the provisions was included in the capitulation, as well as the provisions themselves; and as if that were not enough, all the troops who were then marching to join Hull's army, we presume, amounting to ten thousand in all, were also surrendered. These, however, never gave themselves up, but returned home.

Thus ended this expedition. The militia were allowed to return home on their parole of honor not to serve in the war until exchanged. They were landed on our shore along lake Erie, at different points. The company from Circleville, commanded by captain Bartholomew Fryatt, lieutenant Richard Douglas, and ensign Pinney, were landed at the mouth of Huron river from an open boat, in which seventy-two of the company, had come from Detroit. From thence they made their way home through Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, Newark and Lancaster, on their route. Other companies landed at Cleveland and so came across the state to their homes, on the Scioto river.

General Hull and the regular officers, and soldiers were reserved for the triumphant entry of the British officers, into Montreal and Quebec. Thither they were taken, and Hull himself, seated in an old, ragged, open carriage, was drawn through the streets of Montreal, and thus exhibited as a raree show, to the natives there assembled. But the heart sickens at the recital; and we dismiss Hull, and his expedition, with the single remark, that he was afterwards tried for his conduct by a court martial on three charges, viz: First, for

treason; second, cowardise, and third, unofficer like conduct. He was found guilty of the two last, condemned to death, and pardoned by the President, who had appointed such an inefficient creature to his high station of commander-in-chief of the North Western army. He was broke though, and we do not regret to state, is long since dead. We now return to Ohio.

Before the surrender of Hull's army, the then Governor of Kentucky, Charles Scott, had invited general Harrison, governor of Indiana territory, to visit Frankfort to consult on the subject of defending the northwestern frontier. This was early in July, before Hull's disaster. Governor Harrison had visited Governor Scott, and finally on the 25th of August, 1812, having accepted the appointment of major general of the Kentucky militia, escorted by lieutenant colonel Martin D. Hardin, of Allen's regiment, by riding all night, reached Cincinnati, at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th of August he left Cincinnati, and following the regiments, which he was about to command, and who were marching to Piqua, he overtook them forty miles on their route, below Dayton, on the morning of the thirty-first. These troops as he passed them from rear to front gave their General three hearty cheers of welcome. On the 1st of September, these troops reached Dayton. As they were marching between Dayton and Piqua, Harrison was overtaken by an express from the war department, informing him that he was on the 22d of August, appointed a brigadier general in the United States army, to command all the troops in Indiana and Illinois territories. Until he could hear from the government after the fall of Hull's army was known, and acted on, Harrison declined accepting this commission. On the 3d of September the troops arrived at Piqua. Harrison now learned that Fort Wayne was about to be besieged by the Indians, he therefore despatched colonel Allen's regiment, and three companies from his other regiments with instructions to make forced marches for the relief of the garrison. A regiment of Ohio volunteers seven hundred strong, he ordered forward to

Shane's crossing of the Sta. Mary's. Early on the 6th of September, he ordered forward all the remaining troops. On the 8th they overtook Allen's regiment at Girtytown on the Sta. Mary's. On the 19th a reconnoitering party of twenty men was sent forward. The enemy learning the near approach of our army, abandoned all their positions around the fort and fled off in dismay. Before this time, twenty days, General James Winchester of Tennessee, an old revolutionary officer, had been appointed a brigadier general, and while he was in Lexington, Kentucky, on his way to join Hull's army, he was ordered to take the command, temporarily, of all the troops in Ohio. To him, therefore, Governor WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, resigned that portion of his assumed command, if we may so call it. However, Winchester's command lasted but a few days, for on the 17th September, 1812, Harrison was appointed COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, of all the troops, in the North Western Territory. He was ordered, as soon as practicable to retake Detroit.

On taking command of the troops, he found them in their summer clothes, without a sock or a mitten for winter. Many of them were without shoes. In this case, the General applied to the government, but through fear of their not attending to this matter, Harrison addressed a letter, which was re-published all over Kentucky and Ohio, calling on the wealthier citizens to contribute these articles forthwith to their patriotic defenders. This call was attended to and these articles saved many from being frost bitten. In this address the eloquent General asked, "can any citizen sleep easy in his bed of down, while the centinel who defends him, stands in a Canadian climate, clad only in a linen hunting shirt?" After his appointment, Harrison pushed forward to Defiance; at the mouth of the Auglaize. Leaving this post under the command of Winchester, we find him, at Franklinton on the 13th of October. Here he established his head quarters.

But it is necessary that we should go back, and learn what else had been doing in this state, by others, besides those with Harrison.

In March 1812, Colonel John Miller was ordered to raise a regiment of infantry in Ohio. He sent his subaltern officers into different parts of the state to enlist soldiers; this was early in May. In July, these recruits rendezvoused at Chillicothe, but, they amounted to only one hundred and forty men. These troops were placed under the command of captain Angus Lewis Langham, lieutenant George W. Jackson and ensign John E. Morgan, and were ordered off to the frontiers. They marched to Piqua, where leaving ensign Morgan, with about forty privates, to guard that place, and erect suitable works of defence, Captain Langham joined Winchester at Defiance.

Just about this time, Fort Wayne was attacked by the Indians, and Colonel John Johnston, the Indian agent, at Piqua having lost a brother, in the attack on that fort, was induced to ask for the force, which ensign Morgan commanded, to be stationed at the agency house. These men, under Morgan erected two block houses, at Piqua. Johnston in the meantime was engaged in holding councils with the Indians, in order to prevent their joining the common enemy.

GENERAL TUPPER'S EXPEDITION.

In July 1812, General Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia county, had raised about one thousand men, for six months duty. They were mostly volunteers and infantry, but they were accompanied by Womeldorf's troop of cavalry, of Gallia county. This force was mostly raised in what are now Gallia, Lawrence and Jackson counties.

They marched under the orders of General Winchester through Chillicothe and Urbana and on to the Maumee river. Having reached the Maumee in August, we believe, of that year, an Indian or two, had been discovered, about their camp, General Winchester ordered Tupper to follow the enemy, and discover his camp, if one was near. For this purpose, Tupper ordered out, a small party to reconnoitre the country. This party pursued the Indians some six miles or more, and returned without finding any enemy. Winchester was offended, and

ordered Tupper to send out a larger force, but, the troops with their half starved horses, and without a sufficiency of ammunition, refused to go. Winchester, in a rage, ordered Tupper himself to go with all his mounted men. Obeying this order, as he was just about to march, a Kentucky officer, came to him and offered to join the party, in any situation, which Tupper should assign him. Tupper appointed him, his aid, but, soon afterwards, taking Tupper aside, he showed him Winchester's orders, appointing this Kentuckian, to command the reconnoitering party! This conduct so irritated Tupper and his troops, that they applied to the commander-in-chief to be allowed to serve under him. This was sometime afterwards, as soon as General Harrison had assumed the command of all the Northwestern army. Tupper moved down the Maumee near to the lower end of the rapids, where they usually crossed, at a fording place. The Indians in large numbers showed themselves, on the side of the river opposite Tupper's camp. He attempted to cross the river with his troops in the night. The current was rapid, his horses and men were feeble, being half starved, and the rocky bottom was slippery. The current swept away some of the horses and infantry into the deep water. Seeing this, disheartened those who were left behind on the eastern bank of the river so that only a small number of men crossed over the Maumee. Those who had crossed, had wetted their ammunition, and finally all returned back into their camp before day. The Indians were hovering about the camp, and a few were killed on both sides.

Finally, all the British Indians, along the river, anywhere near by, collected all their forces, and attacked Tupper and his troops on all sides. The enemy had, from one thousand to twelve hundred men, whereas, from sickness, and various casualties, our force, amounted to only about eight hundred men, and they were badly supplied with provisions and ammunition. However, they fought bravely, drove off the enemy, and killed and wounded a large number of his warriors. Their own loss was trifling, losing only twenty or thirty in all, in the action.

The enemy acknowledged the loss of upwards of fifty kill-

ed; one hundred and fifty wounded. It is highly probable that their loss was at least, three hundred. Our troops were all sharpshooters, and real backwoodsmen, who were well accustomed to the use of the rifle, in the woods, where they dwelt, when at home. The fate of the enemy would have been much more disastrous, had not our new recruits, half starved, as they were, while pursuing the flying enemy fallen in with a drove of fat hogs, in a corn field. Leaving the pursuit of the enemy, they killed many hogs, until attacked by the Indians, and losing four men killed, they turned on the enemy, and drove him over the river. The British returned to Detroit, and our troops returned to fort McArthur.

MISSISINEWAY EXPÉDITION.

On the 25th of November 1812, General Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to march from the head quarters, at Franklinton, to attack and destroy the Indian towns, on the Missisineway river, one of the head waters of the Wabash river. The expedition consisted of Simler's regiment, of Kentucky volunteer dragoons of six months men; Major James V. Ball's squadron of United States dragoons; Captain Elliot's company of the 19th regiment of infantry; a small company of volunteer riflemen, from about Greensburg, Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Alexander; the Pittsburgh Blues, volunteer light infantry, commanded by Captain James Butler; Captain Markley's troop of horse, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Lee's detachment of Michigan militia; and Captain Garrard's troop of horse, from Lexington, Kentucky. All these troops amounted to six hundred men, who were mounted; and they were commanded, by Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell, of the United States 19th regiment, and James V. Ball, a Major of the United States dragoons. Marching from Franklinton, this expedition passed through Xenia to Dayton, where they were delayed some days, before they could procure the horses necessary for them in addition to those they had already. They

here drew their provisions for ten days, which they carried along with them through the forests, in their route. They here too, drew each man an axe, which being made of cast iron, or pot mettle, in some eastern state, broke into many fragments, as soon as used, by the soldiers, in the Indian country. Having drawn their horses, axes and provisions, for ten days, they marched from Dayton, and passing near where Greenville now is they finally reached the Missisineway. This stream they followed downwards. Having arrived within twenty miles of the Indian town, located highest on the stream, Colonel Campbell, called a council of war, to ask the advice of his officers, what line of conduct it was best for the expedition, now to pursue? This was on the evening of the third day from Greenville. Their advice was, to march all that night, and take the enemy by surprise. The march continued all night, and had not some Kentuckian given an Indian yell, when the Indian village was entered very early in the next morning, the enemy would have been taken by surprise. As it was, however, eight warriors were killed, and forty two, men, women and children were taken prisoners. This was the first of a succession of villages.

Munceytown, in Delaware county, Indiana, is near the place, where this, then, Indian town was. Pressing forward, they destroyed three other Indian towns lower down the river and returned to the site of the first destroyed town. They had lost only a few men, and had killed many of the enemy, and had taken forty or fifty prisoners. On this spot, where the first town had been destroyed, early on the morning of the 18th of December, they were attacked by several hundred Indians. The dragoons met the enemy, and dislodged his warriors, from the covert, where he had assailed them, in the edge of a forest, behind some old fallen timbers. Driving him from his position, our troops killed many Indians, and drove off his forces into the woods. Forty dead bodies of the enemy were found, on the battle ground, the remainder were carried off by him. We lost twelve killed and about three times that number were wound-

ed. Our dragoons lost a large number of horses, which the enemy shot, in the battle.

The objects of the expedition, having been accomplished, the troops returned, by easy marches, to New Lexington, where leaving the wounded, Campbell returned without molestation from the enemy, to Greenville, where he arrived on the evening of the 24th of December 1812. The roads were in as horrible a condition as frost, snow, mud and ice could make them, as the weather changed from the time of the commencement to the completion of the expedition. Their horses were almost starved, the soldiers were one and all, more or less frost bitten, so far as their noses, ears and toes were concerned, in the process. They were badly supplied with provisions and even ammunition was wanting. The expedition returned early in January.

In this expedition, among the killed, at Monceytown, was the brave Captain Pierce of Zanesville, who fought bravely and fell on the morning of the 18th of December. Lieutenant Waltz was also slain. He belonged to Markley's troop of cavalry. These officers were deeply lamented, by all who knew them. They had given evidence of capacity, as well as prudence and valor.

This expedition was commenced and carried on during the same time, that Bonaparte, was retreating from Moscow. The weather was so severe in Ohio and Indiana, when our troops were on their return, that they suffered severely. Not toes and ears only, were frost bitten, but the very soles of the soldiers' feet suffered. Not less than one hundred and eighty men, of this expedition; were thus frost bitten. We had forgotten, inadvertently, to mention the wounded, they were, captain Trotter, lieutenants, Hedges, Basey and Hickman.

The object, of this expedition, was to prevent the enemy from having a place of safety, from whence, he could issue, and interrupt the intercourse between our settlements and Fort Wayne, then occupied by our troops. It was to drive him farther off on to the St. Joseph's of Michigan, so that he could

not waylay our parties, as they were passing and repassing, between our settlements and troops, then concentrating on the Maumee river. These, in short, were the reasons, (and very sound ones, too,) which General Harrison assigned in his letter to the secretary of war, dated 15th November 1812, for sending out this expedition. The result answered his expectations in full.

Having determined on a winter's campaign, for the recovery of Detroit and Michigan Territory, it was the commanding General's intention, to occupy a line of posts, from Fort Wayne, to the foot of the Maumee rapids, inclusive. For this purpose, Winchester occupied Forts Wayne and Defiance. With this view, Perkins's brigade, in part, had been marched forward to Lower Sandusky. This brigade was from the northern counties of Ohio. They repaired an old stockade, which had been erected to protect an old United States store-house there. This was done early in December. By the tenth of that month, a battalion of Pennsylvanians arrived at Upper-Sandusky, under the command of Lieutenant Hukill, bringing twenty-one pieces of artillery from Pittsburgh. General Harrison, immediately thereafter, sent a regiment, of the same troops, to the same place. He also ordered there, some companies of Virginians, and on the twentieth he arrived there in person, and there established his head quarters. It was there, that he received Campbell's official account of the Missisineway expedition. This news and other circumstances necessarily drew the General into the interior, to Chillicothe, to consult with Governor Meigs, about the means to be used, to keep open a communication between the Upper Miami, and the Maumee river, and to hasten forward, men and provisions. In expectation of information from General Winchester, that he had descended the Maumee to its rapids, and taken post there, by General Harrison's orders, the army at Upper Sandusky, was now employed in cutting roads, erecting bridges, and moving forward, towards the Maumee, the cannon, provisions, and heavy baggage. General Harrison, returning from the interior to head quarters, hearing nothing

from Winchester, ordered Charles S. Tod, a judge advocate in the army, to reach Winchester, ascertain his position, and what he was doing, to deliver, also, the orders of Harrison to him. Tod, our late minister to Colombia, taking along with him, two or three gentlemen of Michigan, and as many Wyandot Indians, proceeded directly across the country, through "the black swamp," with secrecy and despatch, eluding all the scouts of the enemy, and reached Winchester in safety. He then delivered his orders from General Harrison to Winchester: "that as soon as he had twenty days provisions, to move forward to the rapids; to erect block houses, as if he intended to winter there; to build sleds as if to bring on provisions from the interior, for the support of his army, during the winter."

On the 10th of January, 1813, General Winchester, with his little army arrived at the rapids, having previously sent forward a detachment of six hundred and seventy men under General Payne, to attack a body of troops belonging to the enemy, which he understood were posted where Toledo now stands on Swan creek.

Having descended the Maumee below the old British garrison, at the foot of the rapids, General Payne ordered some spies forward to reconnoiter the ground where he understood the enemy was posted, but finding no enemy there, these spies returned to the detachment, to which they belonged. The whole command under Payne now returned to Winchester, at a place, opposite the middle of the rapids. On the northern bank of the Maumee, Winchester, posted himself. His position was just above Wayne's battle ground, and precisely opposite, the spot where Hull's road struck the rapids. On an eminence surrounded by woods, and beyond them, prairies, the encampment was of an oval form, and well chosen. A few Indians were discovered by our army, routed and driven off, on the tenth. On the 11th of January, Winchester sent a despatch, to General Harrison, informing him, of all he had done, but, being sent, by some men who were taking back some of Tupper's worn out horses, the message, went to Fort McArthur,

where Tupper lay, and finally, reached Harrison, at the rapids, from whence it had been forwarded, several weeks before its reception. Winchester erected a large store house, in his encampment, and, filled it with corn, from the fields around him.

He also contrived the means of shelling and pounding it, whereby he supplied his troops with good wholesome bread, such as they were used to, and were fond of eating at home. On the 13th of January, Winchester received information, through two Frenchman, that the Indians, threatened to burn Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, twenty-six miles from Detroit.

These people claimed the protection of the Americans. On the 14th the citizens of Frenchtown, repeated their urgent request. On the 16th the two messengers, repeated the piteous request, urging the necessity of protecting them, otherwise, as our army advanced towards them, their town would be burnt, and themselves all massacred. These messengers stated the enemy's force to be, two companies of Canadians, and two hundred Indians, but they feared more would soon be there. These different messengers created a great ferment in the minds of our troops. They could without a murmur, bear great sufferings for their country, but such appeals from these Canadians, who possessed so much friendship for us, these Kentuckians could not longer bear. So a council of war was called, to deliberate on the matter. This council of war decided by an overwhelming majority, that a strong detachment should forthwith, be sent forward to protect these Canadians. In accordance with this decision, Winchester, ordered Colonel Lewis, with five hundred and fifty men, to march to the river Raisin. This march was commenced on the morning of the 17th of January 1813.

Within a few hours after Lewis had marched out of the camp, he was followed by Colonel Allen, with one hundred and ten more troops. The latter came up with Lewis, late that evening, at Presque Isle, where he had encamped for the night, twenty miles from Winchester's head quarters. Here Lewis was informed, by an express from the river Raisin, that four hundred Indians were there, and that Elliot was moment-

ly expected there with a force, with which, he intended to attack Winchester on the Maumee. Despatching a messenger with this news, to the head quarters at the rapids, he early next morning, marched for Frenchtown, intending to reach that place before Elliot's arrival. The village which he was marching to defend, was located precisely half way between Presque Isle and Malden, eighteen miles, from each place. Lewis's march was either on the ice of Maumee bay, or on that of lake Erie. Six miles from Frenchtown he was discovered by a few Indians who gave the alarm to the main body of the enemy. Our army now halted and prepared to leave the lake and march to the town. They took some refreshments, then forming three lines, they passed through a piece of woods and moved forward through an open prairie, in order of battle. Colonel Allen commanded the right line composed of the companies under captains McCracken, Bledsoe and Matson. The left line, composed of the companies under captains Hamilton, Williams and Kelly was commanded by major Graves. The centre consisted of the companies of captains Hightower, Collier and Sebree, commanded by major Madison, nephew of the then President of the United States. In front of these three lines, as a guard, marched the companies of Hickman, Graves and James, commanded by Captain Ballard, acting as major. Thus marching forward, they reached Frenchtown. When within eighty rods of the town they saw the enemy in motion among the houses, and behind the fences around the gardens. Him they drove thence, from all his coverts and hiding places, into a wood. Here he made a stand with his howitzer and small arms, but all in vain. Our troops drove him out of the woods, a distance of two miles, every step under a charge, for the last hour. It was now dark. The action had commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon. Returning to the village, of which they took peaceable possession, and occupied it unmolested, until morning. In this warmly contested action, every officer, and every soldier did his duty. Our loss was twelve killed and fifty-five wounded. Among the latter, were captains Hickman, Matson and Ballard.

The enemy left fifteen dead in the open field, but as the principal fighting took place in the woods, about dark—and from appearances, next day, on that portion of the battle ground, from which the enemy had carried off his killed and wounded, his loss must have been very severe. The enemy was commanded by major Reynolds of the regular British army. He had one thousand regulars and four hundred Indians under him, in this contest.

Our troops were now located in a village where they had all the necessaries of life, and many of its comforts. The wounded were well accommodated and faithfully nursed.

Lewis informed Winchester of his success on the night after the battle, the express reaching the rapids before daylight next morning. This news inflamed the minds of our troops at the rapids, with a determination to march forward and sustain the advanced corps, now though victorious, evidently in peril, from its vicinity to the British head quarters, only eighteen miles distant from Frenchtown. General Winchester, with two hundred and fifty men, which were all that could be spared from the rapids, on the evening of the 19th of January, marched directly towards Frenchtown where he arrived on the evening of the 20th. On the right of Lewis's encampment, in an open lot of ground, Winchester on his arrival posted his two hundred and fifty men. Lewis had encamped where he was protected from small arms by garden pickets.

On the south side of the river, three hundred yards distant from his army, lying on the north side of the river, Winchester took up his quarters for the night. That same evening, the 20th, a Frenchman came from Malden to Winchester, and informed him that a large force amounting to three thousand men was on the point of leaving the enemy's head quarters, for Frenchtown. To this news, Winchester paid no attention. A most fatal security prevailed in our army; many of the soldiers wandered about the town, until a late hour at night. On the next night, guards were stationed as usual, but no guard was placed on the road leading to Malden. On this road, unmolested and unobserved by our troops, the en-

my approached that night, within three hundred yards of our army, and posted himself with his artillery, behind a ravine, which run across the plain on the right of our troops. A few minutes after the reveille was beat next morning, our army heard three guns, in quick succession, after each other, which were fired by our sentinels. Instantly afterwards, the enemy opened a fire upon our troops, three hundred yards distant from them. Their artillery discharged balls, bombs and grape shot. As soon as the enemy approached Lewis' command near enough, he opened, from behind his pickets, a well directed fire of musketry upon him. The Indians of the enemy, opened their yells on the right and left flanks of the British army. Lewis soon repulsed all that approached him. Winchester's force encamped in an open field, unprotected, soon gave way, and being surrounded by Indians, that portion of our troops were panic stricken, and so fled in dismay and confusion over the river. Even a reinforcement which Lewis, from behind his pickets, had sent to assist them, was carried along with it. Attempts were now made by Winchester and two colonels, to rally these flying troops on the south side of the river, but in vain. The Indians had gained their left flank and taken possession of the woods in their rear. This detachment in their terror and confusion attempted to pass through a long narrow road, which led out of the town. The savages posting themselves on both sides of this lane behind its fences, shot down not a few of our troops in this road. More than one hundred of our men, gained the woods on their right where they were instantly surrounded by Indians, shot down, scalped and tomahawked. Horrible destruction overwhelmed the fugitives on all sides. Captain Simpson was shot and tomahawked at the entrance into the lane. Colonel Allen, though severely wounded in the thigh, attempted several times to rally his men. Wounded as he was, he had escaped two miles, where exhausted with the loss of blood, and worn down with fatigue, he seated himself on a log. An Indian warrior approached, and ordered to surrender.. Another Indian approached with a hostile appearance, whom

the Colonel instantly killed. A third Indian then came near him and shot him dead. Captain Mead was killed at the commencement of the action. A party under lieutenant Garrett consisting of fifteen or twenty men, retreated a mile and a half, where they were surrendered and massacred, all but the lieutenant himself.

The snow was deep, our men were completely exhausted in the latter part of the action, and so fell an easy prey to a merciless enemy. General Winchester and colonel Lewis were taken prisoners at a bridge about three-fourths of a mile from the town. Stripping them of their coats, they were carried to colonel Proctor by their captors.

All this time, amidst all this desolation and death, Madison and Graves maintained their position behind their pickets, with more than Spartan valor. Proctor finding it useless longer to assail this little band of heroes, withdrew his forces from before it, and posted himself in some woods, beyond the reach of our rifles. As soon as Proctor ascertained that Winchester was taken prisoner, he determined to get possession of Madison, Graves and their men behind the pickets, without further contest. Winchester instantly agreed to surrender these brave men. Major Overton, his aid, accompanied by Proctor himself, and several British officers, carried a flag of truce and an order from Winchester, directed to Madison and Graves to surrender themselves and men to the enemy. After some threats from Proctor, and some little altercation between them, the British commander agreed to receive a surrender on the following terms: "that private property should be respected—that sleds should be provided next morning to convey the wounded to Amherstburgh near Malden—that in the meantime they should be protected by a guard—and finally, that the side arms of the officers should be restored to them at Malden." Reduced to half a keg of cartridges, surrounded by three times their own number of enemies, without any hope of being reinforced from any quarter, it would have been madness in them to refuse such terms, and Madison and Graves did surrender on these terms, and relied on British hon-

or to see them observed. Proctor and the army under him, at noon, marched off to Malden, leaving only Reynolds, and two or three other officers, as a guard to protect the sick and the wounded!

Next morning about daylight, instead of sleds, two hundred Indians arrived from Malden. They soon determined to murder all the wounded. Raising their frantic yells, painted black, they began to plunder the houses of the inhabitants. They next broke into the houses where the wounded were, plundered, tomahawked and scalped them without mercy. Soon afterwards, the houses of Jean B. Jerome and Gabriel Godfroy, which contained nearly all the wounded, were set on fire. In these houses were consumed most of the wounded prisoners. Several who were able to crawl, endeavored to escapé at the windows, but they were tomahawked and pushed back into the houses and consumed in the flames. Others were killed in the streets and thrown into the burning houses and there consumed in the fire. Many were killed in the streets, horribly mangled and there left by the savages. We might fill several pages with these horrid details, all going to prove, beyond all doubt, that Proctor, Elliot and the British officers ordered these horrid murders of the wounded prisoners. But what is more sickening still to the human heart, is the fact, that the British government, as soon as well informed of these butcheries in cold blood, of our countrymen, promoted colonel Proctor, on their account, to be a major general, in their regular army. What shall we say of such a government? Language cannot express our horror, our scorn, and indignation, on this occasion.

In this action we lost in killed, massacred and missing, two hundred and ninety men. The British captured five hundred and forty-seven prisoners; the Indians, forty-five, and thirty-three escaped to the rapids. When the action commenced, we had eight hundred and fifty effective men, the enemy had two thousand. He lost, as near as we could learn, between three and four hundred men.

These Kentuckians thus slaughtered, belonged to the best families in Kentucky, and the news of their untimely fate clothed all the people of that state, in mourning. Mrs. Henry Clay, lost a brother, who was taken prisoner, wounded, killed, tomahawked and scalped by the savages—Nathaniel G. S. Hart, inspector general of the army.

For a disaster so dreadful, who is to be blamed? Not general Harrison, because he never ordered such a rash movement of Winchester's force, nor even authorized, or countenanced it. Indeed, Harrison had no knowledge of the movement until Winchester's express informed him of Lewis' movement at Lower Sandusky, sixty or seventy miles distant from the rapids. Harrison despatched three hundred men, however, and a piece of artillery, to the rapids. The roads were so bad that the cannon did not reach the rapids until after the fatal disaster. On the morning of the 19th, at four o'clock, another express arrived from the rapids and confirmed the former report that Lewis had marched to the River Raisin. A regiment and a battalion lay at Lower Sandusky, and this regiment was instantly marched off to the rapids. The General immediately marched himself, thither across the Black Swamp. He travelled forty miles in a day, leading his horse frequently and jumping from bog to bog. He traveled thus all night, and reached the rapids on the morning of the twelfth. General Winchester with all his disposeable force, had left there in the night preceding Harrison's arrival. Nothing now could be done but wait for the arrival of the regiment, which was on its march from Lower Sandusky. Harrison now clearly foresaw Winchester's inevitable fate. He had thrown himself into the very jaws of the enemy, beyond the reach of succor; but all that Harrison could do, was done by him.

On the evening of the 22nd, Perkins's regiment and a battalion of other militia arrived at the rapids. The news of Winchester's defeat, also reached the rapids, late on the same evening. Harrison now called a council of his officers, to take into consideration what steps should then be taken? The unanimous opinion of this council was in favor of falling back eight-

teen miles to Portage river. This advise was instantly carried into effect.

Being fully informed of the extent of Winchester's disaster, General Harrison immediately thereafter, despatched Doctor McKeehan, with medicines and gold, to Malden, to administer relief to the wounded and sick prisoners, now confined, with the other captives, in an open, muddy, wood yard; without fire, at Malden. Harrison gave the Doctor an open letter, addressed to any British officer, with whom he should fall in with, on his route. Doctor McKechan was accompanied, in his cariole, by a Frenchman, as his guide. Bearing about him, his commission of surgeon of our army, a quantity of medicines, a considerable sum of money, in gold, his open letter and a flag of truce, as an emblem, of the holy errand, upon which he was sent; he and his guide, proceeded on their way towards Malden. As he journeyed onwards, he was attacked by the enemy, his companion slain, and himself wounded, and made prisoner. In this condition he reached Malden. Proctor took from him, his gold, medicines, horse, cariole, and flag of truce! Loading his prisoner, with heavy irons, Proctor confined the doctor, in a dungeon. From Malden, Proctor sent him in irons to Niagara; from thence he was transported in irons, from dungeon to dungeon, all the way to Quebec!! Are we describing the conduct of the savages on the Niger? of the Upper Nile? or of some barbarous nation in the heart of central Africa? No reader, we are stating, without coloring, the treatment of Doctor McKeehan, sent on the holiest errand that any man could be sent, to a British army, belonging to a nation, who professes to be, "the bulwark of our religion!" A nation, professing more humanity and religion, than any other, in the world! But at the same time, a nation, who for its numbers has shed more human blood than, any other; a nation more cruel, more wicked; and who has done less good in the world, than almost any other nation; who has enslaved more men, and now holds them in bondage, than any other nation, now or ever in existence.

The Christianity of the British government is shown, by

supporting episcopacy in England, presbyterianism in Scotland; the Roman catholics in Canada; and idolatry in India! The British government boasts of their efforts to send missionaries to the heathen! For every sixpence which they have thus expended a thousand pounds have been spent by them, in shedding human blood, and in enslaving mankind. And, this nation, thus steeped in human gore, dyed deep in infamy of all sorts, now employs itself in reading moral lectures to us, on the impropriety of our holding slaves. [See the Appendix—III.]

Doctor McKeehan, was finally released from his imprisonment in the succeeding May, but, his bodily constitution was entirely destroyed, by the treatment which he had received. He returned to his own country, but death, has long since released, the sufferer from his pains.

The sufferings of this Northwestern army at this time, may be fairly estimated, from the contents of a letter of a Pittsburgh volunteer to his friend: “On the 2nd day of our march, a courier arrived from General Harrison, ordering the artillery to advance with all possible speed. This was impossible from the snow, it being a perfect swamp, all the way. On the same evening a messenger informed us, that the General had retreated eighteen miles in rear of the rapids, to Portage river. As many men as could be spared determined forthwith to reinforce him there:

“Our company determined to advance. Early next morning at 2 o'clock A. M. our tents were struck, and in half an hour, we were on our way advancing. I will candidly confess that on that day, I regretted being a soldier. On that day, we marched thirty miles, in an incessant rain. And I fear that you will doubt my veracity, when I tell you, that for eight miles of that thirty, it took us over the knees, and often up to the middle. The black swamp, four miles from Portage river, and four miles in extent, would have been considered impassable, by any men, not determined to surmount every obstacle. The water on the ice, was about six inches deep—the ice was very rotten, often breaking through four or five feet. That night we encamped, on the best ground we could find, but it

was very wet. It was next to impossible, to raise fires. We had no tents, no axes, our clothes perfectly wetted through, and we had little to eat. From a brigade of packhorses, near us, we got some flour; we killed a hog, from a drove; our bread we baked in the ashes, and our meat was broiled on the coals. This was the sweetest meal, I ever ate. Two logs rolled close together, to keep us out of the water, was my bed."

From the Ohio river, to lake Erie, and from the Sandusky, the Maumee river, inclusive (the ice excepted) the Pittsburgh volunteer's description, is not a bad one of the roads, where troops, pack horses, wagons and artillery were in motion, that winter, except some few days, before and after new year's day.

Still determined on regaining Detroit, that winter if possible; after urging forward to join him at the mouth of Portage river, all the troops at Upper and Lower Sandusky, and their baggage; about the first of February, 1813, Harrison was with all his force, again at the Maumee rapids. As it was the General's intention to make the ground at the rapids, his grand depot of troops, stores, artillery, &c., he ordered captain Wood, of the Engineers to fortify that position. The county whose seat of justice is near these rapids now bears his name—Wood. The fort was afterwards named MEIGS, in honor of governor Meigs. About the 20th of February, the term for which two brigades of Ohio militia had enlisted expired. They had behaved very well, and their officers addressed a parting letter to general Harrison highly complimentary. Their names follow: EDWARD W. TUPPER, brigadier general; SIMON PERKINS, brigadier general; CHARLES MILLER, colonel; JOHN ANDREWS, lieutenant colonel; WILLIAM RAVEN, colonel; ROBERT SAFFORD, lieutenant colonel; N. BEASLY, major; JAMES GALLOWAY, major; SOLOMON BENTLEY major; GEORGE DARROW, major; W. W. COTGREAVE, major; JACOB FREDERICK, major.

These officers and their troops, had guarded the northeastern frontier, from early in the summer of 1812, after Hull's defeat. They had cut all the roads, and transported all the

artillery on them to Fort Meigs, through a swamp, in fact of one hundred and forty miles in width. They had been aided in the winter, by some few volunteers from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia.

These troops left the rapids on the 20th February. Before this time the General saw the impossibility of reaching Detroit that winter, and abandoned the idea of so doing. Leaving the troops, in the garrison, he hastily departed into the interior, by way of the Sanduskeys, Delaware, Franklinton and Chillicothe to Cincinnati. He everywhere as he moved along, urged forward to Fort Meigs, troops, provisions, and all the munition of war. At Chillicothe, he found Colonel John Miller, and one hundred and twenty regulars under him, of the 19th regiment. These, the General ordered to Fort Meigs by way of the Anglaize route. He found but one company of Kentuckians at Newport, but two or three other companies soon reaching that place, he mounted the whole of them on pack horses, and ordered them to Fort Meigs. Going forward himself, he ordered Major Ball, and his dragoons who had been cantoned at Lebanon ever since their return from the Missisintaway expedition, to march to the same point. Harrison himself, marched to Amanda on the Anglaize. Here he found colonel Miller and his regulars, just arrived from Chillicothe, and colonel Mills of the militia, with one hundred and fifty men who had been building and had completed a fleet of boats. Into these boats the General and these troops and boat builders entered, and in this way, reached Fort Meigs on the 11th of April, 1813. The waters were high, out of their banks, and the navigation difficult and dangerous. Our General arrived, however, in safety. Tarrying near the fort in the boats, over night, and ascertaining that the fort was not invested by the enemy, he and his detachment entered the fort early in the morning of the 12th of April. Ball's dragoons and the mounted Kentuckians, had reached the fort before the General. Colonel Leftwich and his Virginians had entirely gone off; and only two hundred and fifty of the Pennsylvanians remained until the General should return. Leftwich, under whose

command, Harrison had left the garrison, instead of obeying his orders to assist with all his power, Wood, the engineer, had done nothing, except to tell the men "they were not obliged to labor!" He even burnt for firewood the timber on hand intended for pickets! Harrison now learned from a messenger from the River Raisin, that the enemy would leave Malden, on the 7th of April, to invest our fort with a large force, well provided with all the munitions of war.

THE SEIGE OF FORT MEIGS.

Learning this fact, every effort was now made to complete the defences of the fort, and prepare for the approaching attack. The intervals of guard and fatigue duty, were employed in practising the troops, and in performing military evolutions. Information arrived, that Tecumseh had reached Malden, from the Wabash, with six hundred warriors.

The savages began to hover around the fort, and on the 28th the British army, appeared in Maumee Bay, ascending it in many small vessels accompanied by a large number of open boats. The Indians marched along upon the land, ascending towards the garrison.

TECUMSEH, WALK-IN-THE-WATER and SPLITLOG commanded three thousand savages; and the British regulars and Canadians amounted to one thousand men. The whole force, was commanded by the newly-made major general Proctor.

HARRISON was extremely anxious to send a messenger to general Green Clay, who he knew must be not far off, by this time, coming from Kentucky, and moving forward to strengthen this post. Captain WILLIAM OLIVER of Cincinnati, offered his services as the messenger, whose services were gladly accepted. Accompanied by one white man, and one Indian, and escorted a short distance by eighty dragoons, Captain OLIVER made his way towards the object of his destination with sure but rapid footsteps.

We leave him and go back to the fort, and there find Harrison addressing all his command, duly assembled in martial

array in front of their General. This popular address was answered by shouts of applause and devotion.

Instantly the enemy's gun-boats were seen disgorging their troops, guns and munitions of war, on the site of the old British fort Miami on the southeast side of the upper end of Maumee bay. Having performed this service, they took in and conveyed over the Maumee river, on to its eastern shore their red allies, who forthwith invested our garrison, yelling hideously all around it.

Next morning the General issued a patriotic general order, which was read to the troops. One third of the whole garrison, was ordered into the trenches, all the time night and day. These were relieved every three hours. Captains GRATIOT and Wood were the engineers who planned and superintended the construction of these defences. All was now animation. The enemy was constructing his batteries; our men were laboring on their defences. Around our fort was a space some hundred yards or more in width clear of trees. Not liking to venture on this open space, the savages went beyond it, and climbed up the trees, from whence they killed several and wounded still more of our men. Sorties to shoot down these aerial combatants, as so many squirrels, were frequent, and an occasional grape shot took effect on them. The Indian yell, and the constant blaze of their rifles, produced an excellent effect in our camp and the men labored constantly and with great effect on the defences. On the 30th the enemy's batteries were completed, and his artillery fixed on them, under a heavy fire from our fort not without effect. On the morning of the 1st of May, it was discovered by our officers, that the batteries of the enemy were completed, mounted with guns, and at 10 in the forenoon, he was seen to be loading his pieces, and preparing for his grand attack on our fort.

By this time our troops had completed their grand traverse twelve feet high, on a twenty feet base, and three hundred yards long, running along on elevated ground through the middle of the fort, calculated to ward off the balls of the enemy. The tents in front of this traverse which had previously hid-

den this defence from the enemy's view, were by order of the General, all removed within fifteen minutes, behind it, leaving the mere bank of earth, for the enemy to open his batteries upon. John Bull, however, was determined to fire away his ammunition from these batteries of his, at our fort; so he fired away during about three days in succession, to no effect upon us.

Presuming that the enemy would change his position of attack to the east side of the river where he could do us some real injury, our people had prepared such a defence. On the morning of the 3d of May, the enemy opened upon our fort, such a battery, on which he had mounted three pieces of cannon and a howitzer. They were placed on our left up a ravine in some bushes. A few eighteen pound shot drove off this force, and totally silenced their guns, for a while at least.

On the 4th it rained hard all day. A new battery was discovered, though, on the east side of the Maumee. A traverse was instantly made to defend our fort from its artillery. Several men were killed and wounded on both sides. A British officer was killed with a rifle ball by lieutenant Gwynne. The Pittsburgh and Petersburgh volunteers now reduced by death to about one hundred men, were the only disposable force in the garrison; so large were the works, compared with the troops in the fort. These were reserved for any sudden emergency, and lay in the centre of the garrison near the General. About midnight, the officer of the day informed the General that some persons were at the gate who wished to see him. Harrison arose and going to the sallying port on the river, there found major Trimble of Kentucky, captain WILLIAM OLIVER of Ohio and several privates. They were received with great joy. They had descended the river in a skiff and had left general Clay at the head of the rapids. He was moving downwards in his open boats, and would be at the fort between three and four o'clock in the morning. This was the report of captain Oliver, the safely returned messenger, who had so cheerfully volunteered his services on this occasion.

Now was Harrison's time to raise the siege, by attacking the enemy on both sides of the river, and taking his batteries. This was the instant determination of the General, and he despatched captain Hamilton of Ohio, to general Clay, ordering him to land from six to eight hundred men, on the west bank of the river; to attack the enemy's batteries, spike his guns, cut their carriages in pieces, and destroy his property. Having done this, to ascend the river to their boats, and cross over the Maumee, and join those in the fort. The residue of the brigade was ordered to land on the east side of the river, and enter the fort. The regular troops under colonel Miller, and the Pittsburgh and Petersburgh volunteers, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, for a sortie, to attack the enemy's batteries, on the east side of the river at the same moment, in which, the attack was made on the western side of the Maumee.

The conception of these simultaneous attacks, was a noble one, and now let us see, how it was executed.

The day of the 5th of May dawned, the sun arose and shone until 8 o'clock in the forenoon, before Clay and his brigade appeared to the garrison. The night was dark, and the pilot refused to proceed in the darkness. Hamilton met Clay, about the middle of the rapids, and delivered his orders to him. Clay selected Dudley, his oldest colonel, for the command of the detachment, who were to attack the British garrison, and eight hundred men, volunteered to serve under him. They landed on the western shore, marched furiously to the batteries of the enemy; slew, or drove off, all his troops, at these batteries, spiked all the guns, cut their carriages into small pieces, pulled down all the poles on which the red cross of St. George was flying, and then abandoned themselves to a real frolic.

Here, we leave them and go over to Clay and his remaining troops. Six boats contained all the remainder of the brigade, after Dudley had left it. In the foremost one, near the shore on which fort Meigs was, Clay was seen approaching the fort, assailed by a host of savages on that flank. Four boats' crews, by winds and waves, were compelled to land and fight their

way to the fort. General Clay, did the same. Harrison sent out Major Alexander of the Pennsylvania volunteers, to aid and protect the Kentuckians. The Indians increased in numbers on this flank, and finally, crawled along from stump to stump, to within, one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. Boswell (newly arrived,) Alexander and Herring, were ordered to charge them, which they did, with alacrity. The savages were driven off, and Clay, and his four hundred men safely entered the fort. All this was done before Dudley reached the British works. And at the moment when Dudley and his detachment began their attack on the enemy's batteries, Colonel John Miller with two hundred and fifty men, consisting of United States regulars, Pennsylvania and Virginia volunteers and Sebree's Kentucky militia, in all, two hundred and fifty men, being ready, and drawn up in a ravine near the east end of the fort, marched rapidly, ascending the hill along the ravine until within two hundred yards of the enemy's batteries, they came into an open, level plain. Here they were fired upon, by three companies of British regulars, on their right; two companies of Canadian militia; and TECUMSEH and his warriors, on their left. In front, the enemy's three pieces of cannon, a howitzer and two hundred men, poured down upon our troops, a storm of lead and iron. Assailed by four times their own numbers, they were compelled, at the end of one hundred yards, to close up their lines. Then with the fury of the tornado, and the storm, they swept away all opposition. They spiked and rendered useless the enemy's guns and mortar, drove off, killed, wounded or captivated all this hostile force.

Miller and his men returned to the garrison. On both sides of the river, the sorties were victorious. So the noble conception of Harrison, had been nobly executed, on both sides of the Maumee.

After this last sortie, a British officer, major Chambers, bearing a flag of truce, was seen crossing the river from the enemy's side of the Maumee, and he landed on the beach under our fort. Major Hukill the general's aid, was sent to receive him. The officer told his errand; that he came to demand the

surrender of the garrison. Major Hukill told him, that such a demand was useless. But the officer insisted on seeing the general; so blindfolding him, major Hukill conducted him into the presence of General Harrison. The whole conversation on that occasion was reduced to writing on the spot. Its authenticity is placed beyond a doubt.

The conversation between Major Chambers and General Harrison was as follows viz:

MAJOR CHAMBERS. General Proctor has directed me to demand the surrender of this post. He wishes to spare the effusion of blood.

GENERAL HARRISON. The demand under present circumstances, is a most extraordinary one. As general Proctor did not send me a summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty. His present message indicates an opinion of me that I am at a loss to account for.

MAJOR CHAMBERS. General Proctor could never think of saying any thing that would wound your feelings. The character of general Harrison as an officer, is well known. General Proctor's force is very respectable, and there is with him a larger body of Indians, than ever was assembled before.

GENERAL HARRISON. I believe I have a very correct idea of general Proctor's force; it is not such as to create the least apprehension, for the result, whatever shape he may be pleased to give it, hereafter. Assure the General however, that this post will never be surrendered to him, on any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner, calculated to do him more honor, and give him higher claims, on the gratitude of his government than any capitulation could possibly do.

Immediately afterwards, Chambers returned as he came, over the river, to Proctor.

We return to Dudley and his detachment, at the enemy's batteries, which they had taken, and then had given themselves up to exultation, at their success. The enemy had retreated entirely beyond Dudley's sight or hearing, and had then concentrated his forces, red and white. While a few Indi-

ans, near Dudley, drew the attention of his men, a large detachment, three times Dudley's number approached him, at the batteries, and, and rushing on our exulting troops, in a few minutes, killed forty or fifty Kentuckians; wounded some seventy-five and captured five hundred and fifty prisoners. One hundred and fifty, on our extreme left of this detachment, escaped to their boats, crossed the river, and reached fort Meigs in safety, carrying their wounded along with them.

The enemy now found himself in a very crippled condition. His guns and mortars were rendered useless; and he had lost more in killed, wounded and prisoners, than the besieged. Proctor agreed to an exchange of prisoners, and also to account for the difference hereafter, Harrison having taken more prisoners than Proctor.

Our loss during the siege, was as follows: killed eighty-one; wounded one hundred and eighty nine; total killed and wounded, two hundred and seventy. Sixty four, were killed in the sorties, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded. The remainder, eighty-one, were killed and wounded within the fort. Dudley's detachment is not included in this estimate. Proctor finding himself completely baffled, in all his attempts to take this garrison, set himself seriously to work, to draw off his forces, in the best order he could do. During the succeeding three days and an half, he labored with this view, and on the 9th day of May, 1813, at noon, annoyed seriously, by our artillery, he sailed down the bay, and soon disappeared from the view of our garrison.

General Harrison, satisfied that Proctor would not return very soon, left the fort and went to Lower Sandusky, where he arrived on the 12th day of May. Here he found governor Meigs, and a large force of Ohio militia, who had come to relieve fort Meigs. Passing onwards, through Upper Sandusky and Delaware, to Franklinton, he found the entire road covered with Ohio militia, all pressing forward to raise the siege of Fort Meigs. Not one of these militia being needed at that time, the General, on the 16th at Franklinton issued a general order, dismissing these troops. The order

was drawn up, in highly complimentary terms to their zeal and patriotism, as follows:

“ HEAD QUARTERS,
Franklin, May 16th, 1813. } }

“ The commanding general has observed with the warmest gratitude, the astonishing exertions which have been made by his excellency, governor Meigs, and the generals and other militia officers of this state, in collecting and equipping a body of troops for the relief of camp Meigs. But the efforts of these men would have been unavailing, had they not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of every description of citizens, which has induced them to leave their homes, at a most critical season of the year, regardless of every consideration, but that of rendering service to their country. The General found the road from Lower Sandusky to this place, literally covered with men, and amongst them many who had shared in the toils and dangers of the revolutionary war, and on whom, of course, there existed no legal claims for military services. The General has every reason to believe, that similar efforts have been made in Kentucky. He offers to all those brave men from both states, his sincere acknowledgments; and is happy to inform them, that there is at present no necessity for their longer continuance in the field. The enemy has fled with precipitation from camp Meigs, and that fort is in a much better situation to resist an attack, than when the last siege was commenced.

“ By order of the general,
“ R. GRAHAM, Aid.”

Against this order, loud complaints were made, by those who had come forward to see some fighting. But, the secretary of war, by a confidential order to the General, had forbidden his calling out any more militia, until we had full and free possession of lake Erie. The same order commanded him to employ and rely on regular troops. It also forbade any further attempts to retake Detroit, until Perry's fleet commanded the lake. These injunctions were to be obeyed by Harrison, not divulged; so he bore all the complaints of the

militia, in silence. He was ordered, also, to aid all he could, in fitting out a force, now in a state of great forwardness, with which, to contend on the lake, for the supremacy on this inland sea.

Keeping all these orders in view, he moved rapidly to Chillicothe, and finally to Cincinnati, encouraging the recruiting service, looking into the quarter master's and commissary's departments, as he went forward. At Newport, the General found the 24th regiment of United States infantry, from Nashville, Tennessee. These, he instantly ordered off to Franklinton, and they marched there. The General himself following them, to the same place, sent for deputations from our friendly Indians. When they arrived, he held many long talks with them.

General Clay, now in command of Fort Meigs, informed Harrison, that the enemy was preparing to invest that fort with a large force. The 24th regiment had already marched some days previous, to Sandusky. These the General followed, and overtook below Upper Sandusky. From these troops, three hundred of the stoutest men were selected, to make a forced march, to relieve Fort Meigs. The swamp was dry on the surface, but not enough so, to bear a man's weight; so down he went knee deep, and now the difficulty was to draw out his feet, the earth being dry on the surface. The General pressed forward without halting night or day, and arrived at the garrison on the 28th at nightfall. Colonel Anderson, colonel Gaines, and their Tennessee detachment, reached the garrison within a few hours after the General.

No enemy appeared, but, towards the latter part of June, the General learned, that one hundred Indians had left the river Raisin in canoes for Lower Sandusky. Nothing required his presence any longer at Fort Meigs. On the 1st of July, Harrison left the fort and went to Lower Sandusky. Here, on the 2nd, Colonel Ball with a squadron of horse met Harrison, according to his orders. With these, Harrison immediately marched for Cleveland. The secretary of war had ordered boats built at the mouth of the Cuyahoga in which to trans-

port the army over the lake. These boat builders were commanded by major, now general Jesup of the United States army. Cleveland, too, at that time, had in its hospital seventy-five wounded soldiers. A company of volunteers from Chillicothe, was there, and acted as boat builders and nurses to Dudley's wounded men. Harrison, while here, interchanged communications with Perry at Erie, and received orders from the secretary of war to call out the militia. He returned on to the Sandusky river, and learned that Proctor was on the point of landing on our coast, a force of five thousand men. July 20th, the enemy ascended Maumee bay in a large number of boats and landed on our shore. That night Captain McCune of the Ohio militia, (and from Muskingum county, we believe,) was despatched by Clay to Harrison, informing him of Proctor's landing. Harrison was at Lower Sandusky at this time.

Where this town now stands, there was an old picketing on a piece of land, secured to us for a garrison and Indian trading house, by General Wayne's treaty of 1795. It was a small work, large enough for two hundred men, not more. This little stockade was called fort Stevenson, at the time, Harrison lay there. The defence of this little stockade was committed to major George Croghan, a youth of twenty-one years of age, and to Captain Hunter, lieutenants Baylor, Johnson and Meeks; ensigns Ship and Duncan, and one hundred and sixty privates. They were all young, athletic, bold and intrepid men. The remainder of Harrison's force were marched to the Seneca old town, some miles, on the river above fort Stevenson. The latter force consisted of only one hundred and forty men. Harrison's own position, was chosen as the best, about which, to collect the troops, momentarily expected from the interior. It was a good point from whence reinforcements might be despatched, either down the river, or up it, and to protect the vast amount of property collected at Upper Sandusky. Captain McCune was ordered to inform General Clay, that in case, his garrison was seriously invested by the enemy, every effort would be made to relieve him; but, to beware of being taken by

surprise. Captain McCune returned on the 25th. He arrived near the garrison towards day, after encountering many Indian encampments. By good management, address, and the fleetness of his horse, he reached the fort in safety. During the next three days, the enemy resorted to all sorts of stratagems to draw out our garrison. Not succeeding in any of these, and remembering his former discomfiture, while investing this post, on the 28th of July, he embarked on board his vessels, and sailed out of the Maumee, for Sandusky bay. While the British sailed down the lake, Tecumseh and his warriors, went across the swamp in the direction of Sandusky river. They numbered four thousand, and filled the woods with their parties, between the Maumee and Sandusky rivers. On the 29th the Indians swarmed like bees in the woods, about Harrison's camp, and all along the Sandusky river. At night he received intelligence from Clay, that the enemy had left him. Calling a council of war, general Harrison, propounded to it this question, "is fort Stevenson tenable?" The council decided, "it was not tenable." In pursuance of this decision, Harrison sent orders to major Croghan to abandon the fort, destroy the public property and retreat to Seneca, provided the enemy were about to invest his fort with heavy cannon. This order was carried by a Mr. Connor and two Indians, who lost their way, and did not reach the fort until the next day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Croghan was of the opinion that he could not retreat with his force, without the total destruction of his command, and in his answer, which he expected the enemy would take from the bearer, he informed the General, that he had determined to maintain his position. This despatch reached the General in safety. Not perfectly understanding all the motives which dictated such an answer, refusing to obey a positive order of the commanding general, Harrison sent an escort under colonel Ball of the dragoons, to arrest and bring to head quarters, major Croghan. In the meantime colonel Wells was put in command of Fort Stevenson. This detachment of dragoons, sent on this errand, near Sandusky, fell in

with twelve Indians, and killed eleven out of the twelve. Captain James Ryan, now of Chillicothe, then a subaltern officer of the Pittsburgh volunteers, killed one of these savages, by one blow of his heavy broadsword. The savage had his tomahawk upraised and was just about to throw it at Ryan, when himself was laid low, never to rise again.

Colonel Wells assumed the command for a very short time, inasmuch as Croghan, on his reaching head quarters, instantly removed every shade of suspicion that he had intended to disobey the General. Tarrying, therefore, all night with Harrison, who treated him with the greatest kindness; next morning he was escorted back in safety, and placed in command as before.

CROGHAN'S DEFENCE OF FORT STEVENSON.

On the 31st of July a reconnoitering party from the lake, twenty miles distant, saw the enemy enter Sandusky bay. August 1st, at noon, this party passed Croghan, on its way to Seneca, and informed him that the enemy had entered Sandusky bay, and was then ascending it with his gun boats.

Within three hours after the reception of this intelligence, Croghan and his troops saw the enemy with his gun boats, cannon, and all his means of annoyance, on the spot, ready to commence the storming of their little stockade. The enemy had come to invest this post, with one thousand British and as many Indians. The former were commanded by general Proctor himself; the latter by Dixon. Out of the most pure regard for our troops in Fort Stevenson, (if Proctor could be believed) he sent on his arrival, major Chambers of the regulars, and Dixon of the Indian department, to summons the garrison to surrender. Croghan sent ensign Ship, with a flag to meet these gentlemen. Chambers and Dixon, "besought Ship, to spare the effusion of blood—what a pity, said they, that you and Croghan, such fine young men, should be butchered by savages." Ship replied, that "when they took the garrison, none would be left to be butchered by an enemy." At

that moment, an Indian came forward in his most hostile array, pretending to wish to tomahawk Ship, when Dixon shaking with pretended terrors, urged the ensign "to get into his garrison as soon as possible, unless he would consent to a surrender, and thereby save the lives of the troops in the garrison."

The enemy now opened his fire upon the fort, from his guns in the boats and his mortar on the shore. He continued to fire all night, with little intermission and with still less effect. His guns were sixpounders. Croghan had one sixpounder and that was all the artillery he had in the fort. He contrived to move his gun from one part of his works to another, so as to induce a belief that he had many guns. So the night passed off. Tecumseh with two thousand warriors lay beside the road leading to Seneca, and Upper Sandusky, expecting a reinforcement from that quarter to save the garrison. To intercept such a force, and destroy it, was his grand object. In this, he was sorely disappointed, as no such force was sent. During this first night, the enemy had landed from his boats, three sixpounders and a mortar, and had placed them within two hundred and forty yards of the fort, in a grove of woods. During this same night, Croghan discovered that the enemy seemed to aim most of his shots at the northwest corner of the stockade, and he supposed that when the British attempted to storm his fort, the place of attack would be at that angle. So he ordered captain Hunter to place their only gun in a position so that it would rake the ditch, in case the enemy attempted to scale the works at that angle. In secrecy, and with uncommon industry and personal exertions, captain Hunter obeyed the order. The morning of the 2d of August dawned on our heroic band of young patriots. The enemy fired all day, but at four in the afternoon, he concentrated all the fire of all his guns at the northwestern angle of the fort. Seeing this, Croghan ordered serjeant Weaver and six privates of the Pittsburgh volunteers, to place there, with all possible expedition, bags of sand and flour. This was done in a manner so effectually that, that angle received no material injury, from the enemy's guns. The sixpounder was entrusted to the management of the

same sergeant, and his six men. Late in the evening when all was enveloped in smoke, the enemy proceeded to make the assault. Two feints were made on Hunter's lines, but in the meantime three hundred and fifty men of the enemy, advanced in the smoke, to within sixty feet of the northwestern angle. A severe fire of musketry from the fort, put them in confusion for a moment, when lieutenant colonel Short, who headed this column of the enemy, urged forward his men to the edge of the ditch, calling on them to follow him, and "to give no quarters" he leaped into the ditch. The masked port hole was now opened, and the sixpounder within thirty feet of the assailants, was fired on them. The lieutenant colonel Short, and fifty others, were instantly killed or wounded. Death and desolation filled the ditch. Captain Hunter repelled Warburton and Chambers with a constant stream of lead from his rifles. They were assailing his line, but now ceased to do so, and drew off. During the assault which lasted thirty minutes, the enemy constantly fired his mortar and five of his sixpounders. Immediately after this assault the enemy drew off out of the reach of our guns. It was now dark. The wounded in the ditch were in a desperate condition. They called for "water, water, water." The enemy dare not undertake to relieve them—so Croghan, and his brave men handed over water to them, in buckets, to relieve their thirst. Our men dug a hole through, and under the pickets, and encouraged as many as were able to crawl, to creep into the fort. Compare this treatment, reader, with Proctor's SLEDS at the river Raisin, on Washington's birth day, in this same year!

At three o'clock this night, the enemy made a most disorderly and shameful retreat, down the bay. In their hurry, terror and confusion, they left a sail boat full of the most valuable property. They left strewed around our fort, seventy stands of arms and several valuable braces of pistols. They anticipated a visit from general Harrison with his artillery early next morning; so they were off in a hurry.

Our loss in this brilliant affair, was one killed, and seven were very slightly wounded.

The total loss of the enemy could not have been less than one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

One British officer, major Muir, was wounded in the head, knocked down for dead in the ditch, lay there awhile, came to himself, and finally crawled off to his friends. For us it was well enough that he escaped at that time, inasmuch as he was never sane afterwards.

He got the command of two hundred troops, and was passing down lake Ontario, next year, 1814, in two vessels. Chased by our squadron of ships, towards the lower end of the lake, he ordered the two vessels to be run on an island, and he and his men hid in the bushes, but had forgotten their arms! So they were all captured, major Muir and his two hundred men. Not a drop of blood was shed on either side.

It remains for us to say, that for so brilliant an action, congress with their characteristic alacrity on such occasions, have at the end of twenty three years, voted swords to the officers, Croghan, Hunter, Ship, &c., &c., &c. It is true that before the swords were given, all but Croghan and Hunter, were dead. Hunter, one of the bravest and most efficient captains ever in the regular army to which he belonged, was disbanded at the close of the war.

The ladies of Chillicothe, as soon as they heard of Croghan's gallant defence, voted him a sword. In Niles' Register of that time, the reader will find their address to Croghan, and his answer.

The enemy had now returned to Malden; our troops from the interior were pouring into Upper Sandusky. From Pickaway county Colonel James Renick with two hundred and fifty mounted volunteers, an advanced detachment came; seven hundred following them, from the same county. Harrison had called on governor Meigs for six months men, but hearing of the invasion of Ohio, a second time this year, Meigs called out the entire mass of militia for forty days. On the 4th of August, early in the morning, colonel Henry Brush of Chillico-

the, delivered a letter from governor Meigs to general Harrison at Seneca, informing him of the arrival at Upper Sandusky, of the entire mass of militia, in the Scioto valley, and of vast numbers from all parts of the state; and that they now expected to be employed in active service or they would not be likely to obey another call. The General went to Upper Sandusky to confer with Meigs, and inform him of the orders of the war department, not to employ militia at all, if regulars could be procured, but if not, then only militia enough to make up the deficiency of seven thousand regulars. Two thousand men for six months, was all that Harrison felt authorised to employ from Ohio. These Meigs selected, but for forty days only. That being done, Harrison was compelled to dismiss them as of no use, except to consume the provisions. Many of the militia officers thus necessarily dismissed, assembled and passed inflammatory resolutions against the General, for obeying his orders. The officers of the regular army answered them in the same way, by resolutions.

From the land, we now turn our attention awhile, to our own sea, lake Erie. Lieutenants Perry and Elliot, had been ordered to lake Erie with several hundred sailors, early in the summer of 1812, and they were not idle. They had seized and captured at different times, several British vessels, and they had destroyed such vessels as they could not carry into our harbors. Ship carpenters had been busily engaged, in building vessels of war, at Erie in Pennsylvania. Several ships were fitted up, which had been employed, as merchant vessels, and severals others were built, expressly for warlike purposes. Finally, nine vessels were gotten ready for service, carrying, in all, fifty-four guns. General McArthur, had sent twenty-five active seamen, from fort Meigs, to join Perry's fleet. The war, on the ocean had driven these sailors from the Atlantic frontier; they had joined our army and now volunteered their services to Perry, and materially contributed to his success, as their naval commander cheerfully acknowledged. McArthur had taken possession of fort Meigs, general Clay being sick, had resigned the command temporarily to McArthur.

While Perry's fleet lay off the mouth of Sandusky bay, Harrison had furnished one hundred and fifty marines to Perry. The British fleet, under Commodore Barclay, consisted of six ships, carrying sixty-three guns.

PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

After various manoeuvres, these fleets, met and fought a battle, on lake Erie, within the territorial limits of Ohio, on the 10th day of September, 1813, at the head of the lake. The line of battle was formed, about eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, and fifteen minutes before twelve, the Queen Charlotte, the British Commodore's flag ship, opened a most tremendous fire, with grape and cannister shot, upon the Lawrence, the flag ship of commodore Perry. It was fifteen minutes, almost, before Perry could bring his guns to bear on the enemy.

At length, Perry got his guns to bear upon the Queen Charlotte, and making signals for the rest of his squadron to engage, he continued for two hours, to contend with two of the enemy's vessels; each of them, was equal to his own. During all this time, such was the wind that his other vessels could afford him no aid, so he fought, single handed and alone, against these two vessels of Barclay. By this time, the Lawrence, had become a perfect wreck, and all the men, on board this vessel, had been either killed, or wounded, except three or four individuals. Surrounded by ruin, by the dying and the dead, Perry, accompanied by his brother, and two or three others, left the Lawrence, in an open boat, and got on board the Niagara, his next best vessel. He brought her into action, running into the midst of the enemy's line, and very politely, poured a broadside, into each of the enemy's vessels, as he passed it; the Detroit, Queen Charlotte, and Lady Provost, on the one side, and the Chippeway, and Little Belt, on the other. He finally paid his addresses to the Lady Provost so warmly, that her Ladyship's men, deserted her deck, and ran below. The remainder of Perry's squadron, next followed the example of their brave commander, and one and all got into

the action, and it became general, warm and animated. Within three hours of its commencement, this engagement, terminated, in favor of "free trade and sailors' rights." Perry writing, in the same style in which he fought, informed general Harrison, that, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." The victory was an entire one, Perry capturing all the ships of the enemy, and six hundred prisoners, which outnumbered our entire force, at the commencement of the action. He took also, six more cannons than he had, of his own. This was one of the best fought battles, recorded in history. Barclay fought bravely; manfully and well, but Perry fought better, and succeeded, in capturing an entire squadron from the enemy.

The killed and wounded, in this battle, was great, on both sides; Barclay lost his only remaining arm, the other having been shot away, in the battle of the Nile. And he lost, two hundred killed and wounded, besides six hundred prisoners. Perry lost twenty seven killed, and ninety six wounded.

This most decisive victory, opened a passage into Canada, which Hull had so ingloriously surrendered.

The news of Perry's victory, reached Harrison, at Fort Meigs, at the Maumee rapids, and, after this event, every preparation was instantly made, to assail the enemy, in his own country. Perry's victory was achieved on the ever memorable, 10th of September 1813. As soon as possible, Perry made preparation, to convey Harrison, Shelby and their intrepid soldiers, to Malden. On the 28th of September, our troops were landed at the point below Malden, but Proctor, brave, when defenseless prisoners, were to be slain, robbed or ill treated, had fled, without firing a gun; he and his Indian allies. Proctor had fled up the river Thames, as fast as he could, and, had reached the Moravian village, where his army halted. Before he deserted Malden, he burnt the fortress, and public store houses there. On the 29th, Harrison left Malden, entered, and took possession of Detroit. On the 2nd of October Harrison and Shelby, with thirty-five hundred selected soldiers, marched, from Detroit, in quest of Proctor. They followed him, up the Thames, eighty miles, to the Moravian village, where,

on the 5th of October, they found the enemy encamped. The American army was instantly formed in the order of battle, and the armies engaged with the utmost fury. The battle ended in the entire destruction of Proctor's army. But, as many readers may wish to know more of the particulars, we will recapitulate a few events, preceding as well as during this battle. On the 2nd day of October 1813, Harrison and Shelby at the head of more than three thousand men left Detroit, and after reaching, followed up the Thames. They halted for the first night, at the end of twenty-six miles. Early the next morning, the army was in motion pressing forward until they fell in with a British guard, which Proctor had left behind him to destroy the bridges. This force was captured at once. On the next day, Harrison and his army were detained some time, by a deep creek, across which, the enemy had posted some Indians, after partly destroying the bridge. To repair this bridge, and to repel the enemy, Harrison ordered forward Major Ball with the artillery, and colonel Richard M. Johnson with his dragoons. These orders were instantly obeyed. The enemy was dislodged and driven off, with considerable loss, and the bridge, being repaired, the army moved forward again rapidly. Here, our army captured two thousand stands of arms, which they found in a magazine. Here too, the enemy had towed up such vessels as could ascend the river, and on the approach of our army, this flotilla was set on fire by the enemy. On the next day, October 5th, moving forward, our army took considerable public property from the enemy, on the spot where their flying foe, had encamped on the night preceding. Colonel Johnson's dragoons were ordered forward to reconnoiter the ground and find the enemy. Soon afterwards, Johnson returned to camp, having found the enemy drawn up in battle array. The British were drawn up on a strip of ground, narrow in front; their left resting on the river, and their right, resting on a morass, beyond which, in a thick forest of undergrowth, lay TECUMSEH and his savage warriors, more than two thousand strong. On this narrow strip, where the British were posted with their

artillery, there were many beech trees. The ground was extremely well chosen, by the enemy, and the armies were about equal in numbers.

Harrison now formed his troops in order of battle. General Trotter's brigade formed the first line, while Desha's division, was formed on the left. General King's brigade formed the second line, and Chiles' was kept in reserve. Both of them were commanded by major general HENRY. Governor SHELBY commanded Desha's and Trotter's brigades. This was the first order of battle, but, seeing the morass, in front of the Indians, and that while the British artillery were pouring their grape and canister, in front, on our troops, the Indians would be firing from their inaccessible covert on our left; Harrison ordered the dragoons, in front, to attack the enemy where Proctor had carelessly thinned his ranks. The dragoons moved forward, impetuously, upon whom the enemy's guns poured showers of grape and canister shot. For a moment, the horses faltered, but recovering from this momentay panic, the dragoons marched forward, with irresistible fury, broke through the enemy's line, then wheeling about, dealt death on all sides, upon the enemy. In a moment, all was over. The enemy was conquered, one and all, except Proctor and about two hundred horse, who had fled before the battle had scarcely joined. Flying, Proctor left his carriage and official papers in it. With the utmost precipitancy he fled in the direction of Niagara, whither he went, and never returned again to the place of his shameful defeat.

Having driven off, captured or killed all Proctor's white troops, the Indians were next assailed, with bullets in their thick underbrush. The bullets fell thick as hail-stones among them. Many were killed, and among them Tecumseh was pierced, in a moment, with several balls. Drawing off their forces, they fled into the thick woods nearly five miles before they halted. No one followed, or could follow them, on horseback. In this battle the British lost nineteen, killed, and fifty wounded. Proctor and two hundred dragoons, ran away, and six hundred officers and soldiers were taken prisoners.

The Indians left one hundred and fifty dead, on the battle ground. · Harrison's loss, was about fifty, in all; seventeen of these were Kentuckians, and Ohio lost the remainder. Among the dead, was Colonel Whitley, an officer of the revolution, but now serving as a volunteer common soldier.

Hull's artillery was recaptured, which had originally been taken from the British with Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

Proctor was pursued after the battle but he out-run his enemies, and escaped, as we have already stated.

The numbers of the two armies were about equal, but from their position, the enemy had all the advantage. It is not a very uncommon thing for this signal and brilliant victory to be misrepresented, as having been achieved by superior numbers! It was not so, the British had the greatest number of troops in the battle. Harrison marched from Detroit, with about thirty-five hundred men, but, he had left, on the way, or held in reserve, one thousand men, so that, but twenty-five hundred only, were in the battle. Proctor had with him, one thousand regulars, and Tecumseh had under him, twenty-five hundred Indians, who were most brave, and efficient warriors. The truth is, certain presons, feel unwilling to admit any fact, which does the western people justice. Having deserved none themselves, they feel unwilling to award praise to others.

Give us, Harrison's, Perry's and Jackson's victories, achieved by western people, and what was done, on the Niagara frontier, by western officers and western soldiers; and those who were so scrupulous about passing boundary lines, where there was any danger in crossing them, may claim all they ever did, in that war. · But, for eastern writers of history, to misrepresent, as they too often do, every thing western, merely, because the West deserves so much commendation, and the East so little, will answer the authors no good purpose.

The West can write about battles, as well as fight them, and inasmuch, as we are all one people, and as it is our interest, as well as our duty, to cultivate harmony and good will between all portions of our Union, we have suggested what we have, above, especially to such, as send their books, into the West for sale.

Their praise we neither need, nor desire to have. Those in the east, who undertake to bestow it, upon us in the west, are rather too bungling at the business, to please any one, in the Valley of the Mississippi.

But a few remarks upon the preceding battle, and this war, for "free trade and sailors' rights," and we will gladly leave off describing battles, campaigns and carnage.

In this action Tecumseh, as we have said, was killed, which circumstance has given rise to almost innumerable fictions—why, we hardly can tell, but it is so. The writer's opportunities for knowing the truth, is equal to any person's now living. He was personally, very well acquainted with that celebrated warrior. He accompanied Tecumseh, Elsquataway, Fourlegs and Caraymaunee, on their tour among the six nations of New York, in 1809, and acted as their interpreter among those Indians. In 1829, at Prairie Du Chien, the two latter Indians, both then civil chiefs, of the Winnebagoes, were with the writer, who was then acting as commissioner of Indian affairs in the United States service. From the statements of these constant companions of Tecumseh, during nearly twenty years of his life, we proceed to state, that Tecumseh lay with his warriors at the commencement of the battle in a forest of thick underbrush, on the left of the American army. That these Indians were at no period of the battle, out of their thick underbrush; that Nawcaw saw no officer between them and the American army; that Tecumseh fell the very first fire of the Kentucky dragoons, pierced by thirty bullets, and was carried four or five miles into the thick woods, and there buried by the warriors, who told the story of his fate. This account was repeated to me three several times, word for word, and neither of the relaters ever knew the fictions to which Tecumseh's death has given rise. Some of these fictions originated in the mischievous design of ridiculing the person who is said to have killed this savage, and who, bye the bye, killed no one that day, at least, either red or white. We mean no personal reflection on any one for not killing Tecumseh. We could easily write this

warrior's whole history, as he often requested us to do. By those who neither knew him, nor any other wild Indians, he is often represented as being something very uncommon; whereas all his movements originated with the Canadian Indian department. In obedience to their orders, he visited nearly all the Indian nations of North America, stirring them all up, against the Americans. He told the Onondagoes, through the writer, as his interpreter, "that he had visited the Florida Indians, and even the Indians so far to the north that snow covered the ground in midsummer." He was a warrior, and Elsquataway acted as a prophet, dissuading the Indians from drinking ardent spirits. As to real talent he possessed no more of it than any one of thousands of his people, in the northwest. Being much with the British officers, he had enlarged his ideas very much, as KEOKUK has his also, in the same way. All the principal men of the Winnebagoes had learned a great deal from the English officers. In their manners, these Indians at table, were most perfect gentlemen, and they knew enough to behave so any where. Whether the ridiculous stories about Tecumseh's death will continue to be told, we do not know, but we have done our duty by stating facts.

Upon one incident, the death of Tecumseh in the battle of the Thames, we cannot resist the impulse to make a further remark upon the capriciousness of that species of fame, which is ephemeral. General Harrison who planned this well fought and successful battle, has never been applauded for what he so richly merited; while an individual, a subordinate, who merely did his duty, as every other officer and solder did, has been applauded to the very echo, for killing an Indian! If that had been true, he deserved no more credit than any one common soldier in the engagement. A few Mohawks, and some other Indian chiefs and warriors belonging to the Canadian Indians, about lake Ontario, were mixed with the British regulars in the front line of the enemy. Some of these savages were killed in the action, and the remainder of these Indians on horse back, fled with Proctor. The Indian found dead, belonged to these Indians, not to the Winnebagoes or Shaw-

nese, who in this battle lay in ambush, beyond a morass, on the left of the American army.

Having followed the movements of our citizen soldiers, in this war, every where within the limits of our state, during the period it was carried on here, it may not be improper, nor uninteresting to follow such of them as were acting as soldiers, in the army, during that war, beyond our limits. Of the regular United States troops, raised in Ohio, colonel J. Miller commanded the nineteenth regiment. This, and the seventeenth regiment, not being full, the two were consolidated and called the seventeenth regiment.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh regiments were raised in Ohio, but from the same cause, they were consolidated, and called the nineteenth regiment. Colonel George Paul commanded it.

Portions of these regiments were in all the battles on the Niagara frontier in 1814. In the attack on Fort Erie, by the British, on the 15th of August, 1814, major William Trimble of this state, commanded a part of the nineteenth regiment, then in the Fort. The attack was made on the garrison, by a superior force, commanded by able and efficient officers. Major Trimble ordered three general charges, during the attack, which were executed with precision, energy and effect—each time repelling the enemy, at the point of the bayonet, and saving the garrison from capture. Major Trimble, conceiving himself injured in General Gaines' report of the battle, himself addressed a letter to the secretary of war, in which he said, "This detachment of the 19th of Infantry, fought most desperately. Lieutenants Charles L. Cass, John M'Elvain, and ensign Cisna, in every situation, showed the greatest activity, zeal and intrepid bravery. Without them, the fort would have been lost. The army, in that case would have been surrendered and put to the sword. Two of these officers were not even mentioned, and the third one was only mentioned as being wounded."

From the date of this letter, major Trimble, lieutenants Cass, John M'Elvain, and ensign Cisna were brevetted.

General Gaines was himself severely wounded soon afterwards, which caused this oversight in his report to the secretary of war. He did them full justice afterwards, and their country fully appreciated their good conduct in the battle.

Colonel John M'Elvain, is now in private life, and resides at Columbus. Captain Charles L. Cass is also in private life, and resides on his farm, not far above Zanesville, on the Muskingum river.

Our officers and soldiers were in all the battles, on the Niagara river, in 1814, and in every instance, they behaved well. Not a few of them, were killed in battle, or returned home badly wounded, and died in Ohio. They have mostly now descended down to the grave. They bled for their country, and are entitled to our esteem and veneration. Ohio will forever cherish the remembrance of their feats in arms, as belonging to our history. These patriots live in their example, to lead others to success and victory. Their deeds will be handed down to posterity, in the poet's song, on the historian's page, and the painter's canvas. Trimble and Cisna are long since dead. The former was a United States senator, from Ohio, when he died. Captain Cisna died at Piketon, where his family now dwell.

We cannot dismiss our picture of the late war in Ohio, without saying a few words respecting our principal figure on the canvas. We ask our reader's attention to them.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON every where appears on the whole field of his operations. The commissary's and quarter master's departments, the recruiting service, all, all the machinery of war, is moved by him. His zeal, prudence, sleepless activity, untiring energy and heroic daring overcame all difficulties and surmounted all obstacles. To look back upon the amount of labor of all sorts, performed by him, in that portion of his life, astonishes us. Few men could have carried on the correspondence, which he was compelled to do, in the same period of time. He wrote constantly to governors of states, officers of the army, and the secretary of war. He traversed all the swamps of the northwest, constantly, al-

most. He visited the principal depots of provisions, and of troops, in Ohio. He traveled between the distant points, which he often visited, but when he went, he traveled night and day. Sometimes going on foot, leading his horse, and jumping from bog to bog, he made his way through the wilderness of swamps. While on tiresome, rapid, and long marches, with his troops, in the wilderness, his cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits, cheered all hearts. A cheerful remark from any soldier, in such cases, produced a hearty laugh from his general, who reechoed the remark, with applause. Marching through the mud, the soldiers often sung some rude song of their own manufacture, the General sometimes joined in the chorus, and drove off all the gloom which hovered around them. No commander was ever more beloved, or better obeyed. Though his orders were given more like requests, sometimes, than absolute commands, yet they were always obeyed instantly and implicitly, by all under his command. His care of his troops more resembled that of father, than a military commander. No father was ever kinder in his manner of conveying his advice, his reproofs or applauses. We do not know of even one soldier's being executed, in his army. In the county where this was written, a private soldier was arrested for desertion, and found at home, here, while the army was marching towards the frontier, and this was the third offense of the same kind. The detachment halted, the soldier was brought forward to his company, and the general informed of all the circumstances, and asked, if the soldier should be punished? The general came near, looked carefully at the man, and said, "no, he regrets what he has done, I will forgive him, for he will never be guilty again." Joining his company, this soldier, Morris was finally killed, charging the enemy at Fort Erie, in August 1814.

General Harrison's education is good. He graduated at William and Mary college, in Virginia, after which he studied medicine, in Philadelphia. These early advantages were not lost on him. He is a beautiful writer, and a most eloquent orator. His despatches, general orders and addresses

were always extremely well written. On any sudden and great emergency, such as the sudden appearance of Proctor and his red allies, at Camp Meigs, in April, 1813, Harrison's short address to his troops, produced a most powerful effect, when he pointed to Wayne's battle ground directly across the Maumee, reminding them of what valor and patriotism had done there, in 1794.

His knowledge of medicine, was of great importance to him, of which he availed himself, in his intercourse with his troops. Their health always had his strict attention. Their food, clothing, care of themselves, and every little circumstance, connected with their personal welfare, were always objects of importance, in the estimation of their commander-in-chief.

He enjoyed one great advantage, in being well known to the entire people, in the country where he commanded. They all knew him, and confided in him as their friend, and as their defender. Farmers parted with their property, at his demand, and even gave it freely, when he called for it.

Though a military man, from the time he was twenty-one or two years old, yet, he ever advocated the subordination of the military to the civil powers. His attachment to our constitution and the republican system is unbounded. This he has shown in all the stations which he has held, whether delegate or member of congress from Ohio, governor of Indiana, or minister to Colombia. At the head of our armies he was defending this form of government and the liberties of his country.

A man of the common size, erect, as in youth, and though, sixty-four years old, yet active, quick to move and to think, and ready to meet any emergency, as at thirty years of age. He enjoys perfect health of body and mind. His temper was always mild, even, and entirely under his control. He was never seen to be in anger. His disinterestedness is clearly proven by his comparative poverty. In his dress, and in all his expenses he is plain and economical; but not parsimonious. Although he has held many offices, out of which *a modern*

patriot would make millions, general Harrison has never laid up, even one dollar. He owns the farm, which his father-in-law, judge Symmes, gave him at the North Bend, but that is all he owns.

His benevolence is bounded only by his means; and, could he have his wishes gratified, every human being would be virtuous, good and perfectly happy.

The war may be said to have ended in Ohio, on the 5th day of October, 1813, and all that was done afterwards, was merely guarding this frontier, by general Duncan McArthur, who was appointed a brigadier general, in the regular United States army, and took the command here. Governor Meigs, had been appointed Postmaster general, and settled in Washington city. Harrison resigned his commission, and was elected to congress, by the Cincinnati district. McArthur, made an expedition into Upper Canada, in the summer and autumn of 1814, disarmed the militia, and destroyed some public property there. The peace was declared in the spring of 1815, and, all has been peace, ever since, in Ohio. And so may it forever remain, in peace and prosperity. The immediate effects of this war, on Ohio, are summed up, in a few sentences.

The war brought many people, into the state, who finally settled down in it, and thus added to our numbers. The soldiers, who traversed the country, and were finally discharged, at Chillicothe, in the spring of 1815, continued in the country. The embargo, and the war, drove many families from the Atlantic frontier to Ohio. Large sums of money were disbursed here, and all sorts of provisions and even labor commanded high prices. Farmers entered many tracts of land, and paid the first payment, on them. The conclusion of the Indian war, in 1795, left among us, the remains of Wayne's army: so the war of 1812, added to our numbers in the same manner. Those who traversed so fine a country, saw it, were pleased with it, and tarried in it. But, as the last war, brought more men and more money to support the war, into the country, than the first war did, so the last event, effected more, for this

state than the former one had done. At the conclusion of Wayne's war, we had scarcely five thousand inhabitants, perhaps, not even that number. At the conclusion of the war of 1812, our numbers were probably three hundred thousand. The population increased, after this war, not rapidly, yet steadily, for two or three years, until, by a succession of untoward events, the state became stationary, for several years. But we will reserve our remarks on that portion of our civil history, for a separate article.

As a national affair, the war, which we have been considering, so far as Ohio was concerned in carrying it on, was conducted as well as could have been expected. Her citizens had no sailors impressed on the high seas, nor any ships or goods seized there, by England, yet our people never murmured that it was an *eastern war*, and ought to be borne by eastern men. Our citizens never objected to crossing an imaginary line, under any poor, frivolous excuse, but on the contrary, they complained that they were not led into the heart of the enemy's country instantly, and allowed to end the war on this frontier, at once and forever. Our citizen soldiers, patiently underwent all the hardships of warfare, without a complaint, and they cheerfully obeyed their officers, who were elected by themselves. The officers treated them as their neighbors and friends, even standing guard while their soldiers slept. Western members of congress served as privates in western campaigns. McArthur, Cass, and all the officers stood as sentinels, often, as if they had been privates. Desertions were rare, and not a volunteer was punished with death, for any crime, nor ever deserved it. There was no party opposed to the war, in Kentucky, Ohio, or Indiana. So far as these states are concerned, now, they are as true and faithful citizens to the nation as can be desired. We have stated facts within our own entire recollection, and cannot be wrong. Impartial truth is all we aim at in our relation of events.

By the war of 1812, the nation might have been indirectly benefited, by gaining some little notice abroad. It might have

roused up the nation from a sort of torpor of the body politic, but impressment was left where we found it, unprovided for by treaty stipulations.

It is quite possible the governments of both countries got heartily sick of the war, and so made peace. On the part of Great Britain, it was certainly a poor, and very small business, and if continued, would have issued eventually greatly to her injury. England can never have any interest in quarreling with us whose trade is all she needs, and which war interrupts and if persisted in, and continued very long, would finally destroy. War long continued with England would make us a manufacturing nation, and independent of England. We have no interest in quarrelling with our old stepmother, whose language we speak, and whose institutions we have copied, and bid fair to extend and perpetuate over all North America.

To all human appearance, this nation is eventually destined to be the most powerful one that now is, ever was, or ever will be on the globe. At our present rate of national increase, in numbers, wealth and power, in one century to come, this nation will consist of more than one hundred millions of people, who will occupy the surface of all North America; whose commerce will encircle the globe, and whose power will be felt on every sea, and in every country of the whole earth. May her mercy and benevolence be coextensive with her power; protecting the weak, warring only on the unjust, and enlightening the ignorant. May she carry all the useful arts to every portion of mankind, and spread the benign principles of the gospel in all lands. Thus our nation may, if she will, become a blessing to all mankind.

GENERAL EVENTS.

PERIOD FIFTH.

THIS PERIOD COMPRISES THE HISTORY OF OHIO FROM 1815 TO
1825.

DURING the period of which we are about to treat, there was a stagnation of business of all sorts. To relieve the pressure in the midst of it, congress reduced the price of their lands in the west, from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. This reduction was extremely injurious to land owners, many of whom held large tracts, on which they had long paid taxes, until the taxes themselves, amounted to more than the lands were worth. The productions of the lands, meat and bread, no longer found a market near the place of their production. A want of good roads, either by land or water, on which our home productions could be transported, added to our far inland situation, operated severely on industry of all sorts, and palsied every manly effort, either of body or of mind, in Ohio. This stagnation of business, and this torpor of the body politic were increased, and greatly aggravated by the failure of a great number of little country banks. These had sprung up like mushrooms, in a night, during the war, when every article, which the farmer could spare, sold readily for cash at a high price. The eastern merchants, to whom we were greatly indebted, refused our western bank paper, except at a ruinous discount, in payment either of old debts or for goods. Our specie had been transported on pack horses over the Alleghanies. The vaults of our banks were emptied of their silver and gold, and all our banks either stopped

payment, or ceased to do business. The farmer was discouraged from raising much more, than what he really needed for his own immediate use; the trader feared to take bank paper, that might be of no value, before he could use it; and his old customers could no longer purchase any goods except mere necessities of life. The people living in the towns, became idle, lazy, and of course, dissipated. Amidst this gloom, the national government brought suits in court on all the bonds due to them, for the internal duties on distilleries, &c., &c., and against the collectors of the revenue. United States lands had been sold to settlers on a credit, and these were forfeited for non-payment.

Universal ruin stared all in the face, and it seemed for awhile, as if the people of the west would retrograde into a state of barbarism.

Congress had chartered a national bank, but although this measure operated for a moment, auspiciously by throwing into circulation a sound currency, yet inasmuch as the balance of trade was greatly against the west, we received no lasting benefit from it.

Three-fourths of the state, all south of the summit which separates the waters of the Mississippi from those of the St. Lawrence, carried their produce to New Orleans for sale. This trade was very little better than no trade, only as it tended to keep men out of absolute idleness. The arks, or as they were called "New Orleans boats," cost about two hundred dollars each, where they were built, and as they were of little value at New Orleans, and could not be used by their owners, only for descending the river, the entire cost of the boats was lost. The hands employed in this long, tedious and expensive voyage, provided they escaped death by the yellow fever, or by some robber, were compelled to return home by land through the Indian country. In the interior where these boats were built along the Ohio, and its branches, after building the boats and loading them with flour, pork, lard whisky, cider, apples, fowls, &c., the freshet must come before they could depart on their perilous voyage. And it might hap-

pen, and often did happen, that all the streams in the state of Ohio were up, at nearly the same time. The flood came, and with it departed such an amount of produce, that the market was glutted. The best flour has been sold for three dollars a barrel, and pork for four or five dollars a barrel, in New Orleans, which amounted to a total loss of the cargo. Or the boat sunk on its voyage, and not merely were the boat and cargo lost, but every man on board it perished. If those who left their property for sale in New Orleans, lost only all they thus stored in the agent's warehouse, and were not called on for a considerable amount, as the difference of value between the expenses of selling and what the sale produced to the owner he was truly fortunate, in those times. Or if a man, who had purchased and paid for twenty thousand dollars' worth of produce in Ohio, and had succeeded in making what was then considered a good sale of his property, in New Orleans—we say if such a man should have been taken sick at an inn, where he lodged, (and he was sure to be, if he put up at one of them) and should die there, among strangers, with his twenty-five thousand dollars, about his person, not a dollar was ever returned to his family, but in its stead a bill of several hundred dollars for funeral expenses, was forwarded to his widow, parents, relatives or friends, who generally paid the host all he demanded. Numerous cases of this sort, fell out within our entire recollection of them, and all their attendant circumstances.

Although taxes were levied on lands, for the support of the state government yet they were but poorly paid. And the sales, for taxes were so loosely, carelessly made, by the collectors, that a tax title to land was good for nothing. The more of them one had, the poorer he would be, in the same proportion.

At an early date of the state government, all the lands in the state, which had been sold by the United States over five years were divided, into three rates, first, second and third rates, and taxed accordingly, without any reference to their real value. Bottom lands, along the streams, and rich prairie

lands, were first rate, and paid the highest tax. These lands might be worth very little from many circumstances, such as their liability to be overflowed by freshets, and they might be distant from any town, &c., so that even third rate lands might be by far, more valuable than the first rate lands. For mere cultivation, the second rate lands, lying generally on what was denominated second bottoms, were better adapted to produce grain, than those of the first class. Besides, the county officers did pretty much as they pleased in their returns, and first rate lands in one county might be estimated as second, or even third rate lands, in a county adjoining. This system of taxation was very erroneous, and unequal in its operation, doing great injustice, and productive of discontent among the land owners.

It is easily seen that a system of taxation so loosely framed, and so unjustly too, could not be very well enforced. The money raised by it so far as the members of the general assembly were to be paid out of it, was grudged by the tax payers. Not a few of these givers of law, were extremely illiterate; so much so, that some of them could neither write nor read their own names.

The poorer sort of people were mere squatters on the public lands, or tenants on the lands of the more wealthy land owners. These men were all voters, and they not unfrequently obtained seats in the legislature. They paid no taxes themselves, but they levied heavy burdens on others. We need not wonder that taxes so levied and in part (and no small part either) for such a purpose, were badly paid.

From these causes, and those causes heretofore enumerated, the state treasury at length became totally exhausted. All the salaries of the state officers, were in arrear, and all these officers, and even the members of the general assembly were paid in audited bills on the treasury. Governor Brown, though faithfully exerting every power he had, actually failed to borrow twenty thousand dollars on the credit of the now great, populous and wealthy state of Ohio. Yes, reader, such was the fact, only a very few short years since. Several unskill-

ful, or possibly fraudulent attempts, had been made previous, to these times, to raise a revenue by incorporating no small number of banks. These had failed, as every man of sense knew they must fail—and as they always will fail to produce much revenue to the state treasury, under any circumstances.

And at the period of our lowest depression, as to credit, no money scarcely of any sort, had a circulation among us.

Pork sold for one dollar per hundred pounds, Indian corn for twelve and a half cents a bushel, wheat for twenty-five cents, and every other article of produce was equally cheap where they were produced. And there was not a demand even at these prices, for all the farmer could easily spare.

These times, we can all remember; and, as matters of mere historical fact, we can now look back upon them, with pride and exultation, while we look around us, on the contrast, every where seen, felt and fully realized. Amidst all these gloomy circumstances, there were a few men, in the state, who looked through them, towards better days. The first impulse, which roused into activity, the sleeping energies of the Western people, was Fulton's steam boat. The first one, built on the western waters, was constructed by Robert Fulton, at Pittsburgh, and departed from that place, in December 1812, and arrived at New Orleans, on the 24th of the same month. It was called the ORLEANS. The second was called the COMET, built by Samuel Smith, and went to Louisville, in the summer of 1813. Third, The Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and descended to New Orleans, in the spring of 1814. Fourth, The Enterprise, built at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was owned and constructed by Daniel French, on his patent. This boat made two voyages to Louisville, in the summer of 1814, under the command of captain Israel Gregg. Fifth, The Aetna was built at Pittsburgh, 1815, by Fulton and company. This business of building steam boats, increased annually, until in 1819, forty one steamers, had been constructed on the western waters. The improvements in every part of the machinery, by this time, had so far succeeded, and those who managed them, had, by

actual experience, so far perfected themselves, in their business that the public attention had been turned towards steam boat navigation.

A new era, may be said to have commenced, which, in its beneficial effects, has produced a great deal of real good, to all the western people. There are now, four hundred steamers navigating our western rivers!!

The inventor of the steam boat, was ROBERT FULTON, a native of Pennsylvania. By occupation, he was originally, a portrait painter. He inherited nothing from his parents except his genius, but, he was so fortunate, as to marry into a distinguished family, in the state of New York. That family, was not only wealthy, but talented and influential; it was the LIVINGSTON family. Although, the power and uses of steam, had long been known, to a great degree, in Europe; and although, Bolton, Watt and Arkwright had successfully applied it, to a great many useful purposes, yet, until Robert Fulton, brought this power into useful operation, in propelling vessels, nothing practical was effected by it, in navigation. Fulton expended a fortune, on his invention, and died not worth a dollar, leaving behind him, a family of orphans. He even lost his life, in trying an experiment, on a vessel of war, which congress had employed him to construct. His fate, and his services as well as Clinton's, under any modern European government, would have entitled their heirs to a competency, during their lives, in consideration of the services of their fathers, to the country, which had been so signally benefited by their labors. What has the republic done for Fulton's and Clinton's heirs? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

To the western states, whose lakes and rivers, are unrivaled, in the whole world, for their length, size, and usefulness, aided by this invention; the steam boat is an inestimable blessing. It diminishes space and time. And a voyage may now be made, in two weeks, from New Orleans, to Cincinnati or St. Louis, which would before the steamer was in use, have taken three months to perform. And four hundred tons may be transported in one vessel, now, whereas thirty tons, was all that a

common keel boat, could carry upwards, in its long, tedious and dangerous voyage.

The vast advantages, to be derived from the use of the steamer, are not yet fully unfolded. It seems designed to penetrate, all the great rivers, of the world; those of both continents; to penetrate Africa, to its centre, as well as Asia and South America. It seems peculiarly fitted for all the islands of the Pacific, and finally, to be one in number, of the vast amount of means, now using, to promote commercial intercourse between all mankind; to spread far and wide, all the useful arts of life, of science, of civilization, of humanity; and all the lights of our holy religion. While we sit writing here, England is making efforts to bring into successful operation, the steamer, on the Euphrates and the Red sea. The Niger, the Nile, the Ganges, the Indus, the Burrampooter, the Amazon, the La Plata, the Tocantius, the Magdalena, the Columbia and Orinoco, may yet be navigated, as much, as now are the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, Ohio and Missouri. That time is rapidly approaching, indeed, the steamer will one day, be seen, in every harbor, visit every island, coast and country of the whole earth. Give the warrior, who desolates whole countries, and destroys millions of his fellow men, his bloody fame, but give us a fame as pure, and as well deserved as ROBERT FULTON's, and we would ask no more. Unstained with blood, vice or crime, the fame of Fulton, shining brighter and brighter, shall live forever.

During all that period, whose now departed, gloomy ghosts we have made walk, in sad procession, before the reader, not a few of us, in this state, corresponded with our old friend DEWITT CLINTON of New York. All our difficulties were correctly stated to him. On his part, he counselled us as a father would have advised his children. As to funds, he suggested to us, that our school lands and salt reservations, might be sold and they would produce funds enough with which to begin our canals. He suggested to us, "that from our peculiar location, as a state, Ohio might by means of roads and canals, become the centre of travel to and from the Valley of the Mississippi. That canals

and roads, passing through our coal and iron regions, would render those mines very valuable, then almost useless. That our rich soil and its productions, would, by means of these improvements, render us wealthy, enterprising and prosperous." Having originally advocated our admission into the Union; having been our warm friend, always, even in our darkest days, gave him peculiar claims to our confidence. He stood before the nation, as the principal supporter of Internal Improvements. He was their earliest advocate, whose successful career, drew all eyes towards him.

Assailed at home, by a combination of little men, who envied his greatness, he nevertheless, moved forward in his course, with giant strides, conquering all opposition until he had united the western lakes, with the Atlantic ocean. The people of Ohio saw, with wonder and admiration, the progress of what, was truly considered, at that day, a stupendous work. The completion, of the "Clinton canal," (as all, but New Yorkers, will forever call it,) dispelled all doubts, about the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river. The great question was solved. In effect, IT WAS DONE.

Before this time, Ohio always professed to believe, in the practicability of the New York canal. When Clinton and his early associates, in the winter of 1812, perhaps, applied to the states, for aid in making the great New York canal, Ohio, even then, answered, "that she believed in the practicability of making such a canal, and that New York, and her Clinton could effect it; but, that Ohio, had no money to spare, yet she would cheerfully do all she could in aid of that project, in congress, by her votes and influence." To all the applications of New York, to congress; to the several states, and territories, on this subject, only one, truly friendly answer was returned to them; and, with pride and pleasure we record it; that answer was given by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO.

Governor Clinton, never forgot that answer, nor did his friends in New York forget it. From that time to this, Clinton's friends, in congress, from New York, have, generally, been friendly to us, whereas, his enemies of that state, have,

as uniformly been our enemies, on every question, when their votes could injure us, in the national legislature.

SCHOOL LANDS, AND COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The congress of the United States, by several acts, usually denominated "the compact," gave the people, of all the territory northwest of Ohio river, one thirty sixth part of the land, for the support of common schools. No small portion of these lands, was occupied, at an early day, by persons, who settled on them, without any other title to them, than what mere occupancy gave them. These occupants, made no very valuable improvements, on these lands, but they contrived, in time, to obtain various acts of our general assembly, in favor of such squatters. Such acts increased in number every year, until they, not only had cost the state, large sums of money for legislating about them, but some entire sessions were mostly spent, in such unprofitable legislation.

In the meantime, scarcely a dollar was ever paid over to the people, for whose benefit these lands had been given, by congress.

Members of the legislature, not unfrequently, got acts passed and leases granted, either to themselves, to their relations or, to their warm partisans. One senator contrived to get, by such acts, seven entire sections of land into, either his own, or his childrens' possession!!

From 1803 to 1820, our general assembly spent its sessions mostly, in passing acts relating to these lands; in amending our militia laws; and in revising those relating to justices' courts. Every four or five years, all the laws were amended, or as one member of assembly well remarked in his place, "were made worse." At a low estimate, this perverse legislation, cost the people, one million of dollars. The laws were changed so frequently, that none but the passers of them, for whose benefit they were generally made, knew what laws were really in force. New laws were often made, as soon as the old ones took effect.

During these seventeen years, there were, a few persons, in different parts of the state, who opposed this course of legislation. And here we introduce to the reader, Ephraim Cutler, of Washington county, near Marietta, who was one of the framers of our state constitution. He had succeeded in his motion, so to amend the original draft of that instrument, as to make it the imperative duty of the general assembly, to support "religion, morality and knowledge, as essentially necessary to good government." And the constitution goes on to declare "that schools and the means of instruction, shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." This provision, remained a dead letter until, in December 1819, Judge Cutler, its author, being then a member, of the general assembly, introduced a resolution for that purpose, and was appointed chairman of a committee, on schools. He introduced a bill, into the house of representatives, for regulating and supporting common schools. This bill, after being much injured, by amendments, passed the lower branch of the legislature, but, was either not passed in the senate, or so modified, as to render it useless. This state of things continued, until, in December 1821, the house of representatives, appointed five of its members, to wit: Caleb Atwater, Lloyd Talbot, James Shields, Roswell Mills and Josiah Barber, a committee, on schools and school lands. To that committee, was referred a great number of petitions from the occupants of school lands, in almost every part of the state. This committee devoted nearly all its time, to the subjects submitted to its charge. All the acts of the legislature, relative to the school land were carefully examined, and this committee came to the conclusion, that, inasmuch as the legislature were the mere trustee of the fund set apart by congress, for the support of common schools, not a few of these acts were void, because they were destructive to the interests of the people, whose children were to be educated by this grant. The trustee, the committee believed, had the power to so manage this fund as to increase its value; but, the trustee had no power to destroy the fund. The committee, saw all the difficulties which surrounded the object of their charge; as well as the delicacy of their

own situation, sitting as members with those who had possession of more or less of the school lands. They weighed, in their minds, all these things, and finally, adopted a plan, and the only one, which appeared to them feasible, which was, to recommend the adoption of a joint resolution, authorizing the governor, to appoint seven commissioners of schools and school lands, whose duty it should be, to devise a system of law, for the support and regulation of common schools. Their chairman, who writes these lines, immediately after this decision, drew up, and presented to the house of representatives, the following

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message, as relates to schools and school lands, have had those subjects under their consideration, and now beg leave to Report,

That in the opinion of the committee, the education of our youth, is the first care and highest duty of every parent, patriot and statesman. It is education, which polishes the manners, invigorates the mind and improves the heart. If it has been encouraged even by despotic governments, how much stronger are the motives held out to induce the republican statesman to promote this object of primary importance? Shall Louis XVIII. of France, support from the national treasury, learned professors, in every branch of science and learning, in all the celebrated schools in his kingdom; and will the legislature of this young, rising and respectable state, neglect to provide for the education of her youth? The committee presume not.

It will be recollectcd by the house, that many of the best scholars, patriots, warriors, philosophers and statesmen, whom this nation has produced—men who have shone as lights in the world; who have been blessings to their own country and the world at large; who have been applauded by the whole civilized world, for their learning, their genius, their patriotism and their virtues in public and private life, were many of

them, when young, poor and destitute as to property, and yet through their own exertions, under the genial influence of the republican institutions of our elder sister states, were enabled to raise themselves from the lowest circumstances, to the heights of fame and usefulness.

The name of the illustrious FRANKLIN will occur to every mind. Are there no Franklins, no Monroes, no Wirts in the log cabins of Ohio, who possess not even a cent of property, who have no knowledge of the rudiments of a common education, and are deprived of a father's advice and protection, and even without the benefit of a mother's prayers? Is it not the duty of the legislature, to lay, in season, a foundation on which to build up the cause of education? Ought not a system of education to be founded, which should embrace with equal affection, the children of the poor and the rich?

It has been said that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." This may be true in monarchical governments, where the extremes of wealth and poverty, power and weakness exist, but never can be true, in a republic like ours. Where universal suffrage is the birth right of every citizen, learning enough to enable the elector to become acquainted with his own rights and his ruler's duty, is necessary for him to possess. In a moral point of view, learning enough to enable every rational being to fully understand his duty to himself, his neighbor and his Creator, is absolutely necessary. Without education and morality, can a republic exist for any length of time? The committee presume not.

A great philosopher has said that "knowledge is power." It is that power, which transforms the savage into the civilized man, surrounds him with a thousand comforts, unattainable, through any other medium, and exhibits man as he ought to be, at the head of this lower creation, and the image of his Maker. It is an acquaintance with letters, which enables man to hold a correspondence, and become acquainted with his fellow man, however distant they may be from each other. Through this medium, all the ideas of the warrior, the statesman, the poet, the philosopher and the patriot are conveyed

from age to age and from country to country. Through this medium, the treasures of learning and science are brought down to us, from the remotest ages past. Through this same medium, these treasures accumulating, as they are borne along down the stream of time, will be conveyed to the remotest ages yet to come.

Gratitude, to those who have gone before us, for their labors in the fields of learning and science, duty to ourselves and to those who are to come after us, call on us for a system of education for common schools, so framed, that genius, to whomsoever given, by the allwise and beneficent Author of our existence, may be drawn forth from its abode however exalted or however humble that may be, to enlighten mankind by a divine radiance.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
"The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Is it not the duty of the legislature to explore the recesses of the ocean of distress and poverty, and to draw forth the gems of genius and place them before the public eye? Ought not the field of learning to be so far extended as to enclose within its limits, those beautiful wild flowers of genius which are now wasting their sweetness on the desert air?

But it may be asked, how shall we effect this desirable object? Where are our means of doing it? The committee answer, that nearly one thirty-sixth part of our territory has been granted by congress, (for a fair equivalent it is true) to the state, in trust for the support of common schools. Had this fund, been properly managed, the committee are of the opinion, that a great permanent one would have been created, the interest of which would have done much towards the support of common schools. The committee deeply regret, that the school lands have been, in many instances, leased out, for different periods of time, to persons who, in numerous in-

stances seem to have forgotten that these lands were granted to the state (for a fair equivalent by congress,) for the support of education, and for the benefit of the rising generation.

From all the committee have been able to learn, it would seem that more money had been expended by the state in legislating concerning these lands, than they have yet or ever will produce, unless some other method of managing them be devised than any hitherto pursued. The committee refer the house to acts concerning these lands on the statute book, and to the fact, that in numerous instances, the lessees are destroying all the valuable timber growing on these lands. The committee are impressed with the belief, that unless these lands are soon sold, and the proceeds thence to be derived, invested in the stock of the United States, or in some other permanent and productive stock, no good and much evil, will accrue to the state from the grant of these lands by congress. Shall we proceed on, legislating, session after session, for the sole benefit of lessees of school lands, at the expense of the state? Or shall we apply to the general government for authority to sell out these lands as fast as the leases expire or are forfeited by the lessees? Or shall we entirely surrender these lands to present occupants, with a view to avoid in future the perpetual importunity of these troublesome petitioners? The committee are of the opinion that in order to collect information on the subjects committed to their consideration, commissioners ought to be appointed to report to the next general assembly, a bill to establish and regulate common schools, accompanied by such information on the subject, as they may be able to collect.

Should the general assembly authorize the Governor to appoint such commissioners, a judicious selection would doubtless be made, with a reference to the local interests of the state, as well as to the cause of learning among us.

Such commissioners ought to take into their consideration, the propriety or impropriety of obtaining leave of the general government, of making such a disposition of the school

lands of the state, by sale or otherwise, as may best comport with the original intention of the grantors.

It is our sincere wish to excite into activity, the learning, the talents and patriotism of the state, so that the attention of our constituents may be immediately turned towards the subjects committed to us.

The following resolution is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the house:

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the Governor be authorized to appoint seven commissioners whose duty it shall be to collect, digest and report to the next general assembly, a SYSTEM of education for common schools, and also, to take into consideration, the state of the fund set apart by congress for the support of common schools, and to report thereon to the next general assembly.

This Report and this resolution being read, at the clerk's table, were ordered to be printed, and on the 30th day of January 1822, they passed the house, without a dissenting vote. The joint resolution, for the appointment of commissioners, passed the senate, January 31st, 1822, without opposition.

In the month of May, following, Allen Trimble, Esquire, the then governor of the state, appointed seven commissioners of schools and school lands, to wit: Caleb Atwater, the Rev. John Collins, Rev. James Hoge, D. D., N. Guilford, the Honorable Ephraim Cutler, Honorable Josiah Barber, and James M. Bell, Esquire. The reason why seven persons were appointed, was because there were seven different sorts of school lands in the state, viz: section number sixteen in every township of congress lands; the Virginia military lands; United States military lands; Symmes' purchase, in the Miami country; the Ohio company's purchase, on the Ohio river; the refugee lands, extending from Columbus to Zanesville; and, the Connecticut Western Reserve land.

Caleb Atwater was appointed for congress lands; John Collins, for the Virginia military lands; James Hoge, for the refugee lands; James M. Bell, for the United States military

district; Ephraim Cutler for the Ohio company's lands, N. Guilford for Symmes' purchase, and Josiah Barber for Connecticut Western Reserve school lands.

All the persons appointed commissioners, accepted of their offices, as it appears, by referring to governor Trimble's message to the legislature, in December 1822. Five of these commissioners, to wit: Caleb Atwater, John Collins, James Hoge, Ephraim Cutler and Josiah Barber, entered on the duties of their appointment, and assembled at Columbus, the seat of government, in June 1822. They organized their board, appointed Caleb Atwater their chairman, and, inasmuch, as N. Guilford, and James M. Bell, did not appear, nor act, the five, who were present and acting, informally appointed Caleb Atwater, to perform the duty, assigned to N. Guilford; and, James Hoge, was appointed to supply the place of James M. Bell.

This board, thus organized, ordered their chairman, to address a circular letter, to all such persons as had the charge of the school lands, in the state, soliciting information, as to those lands; what was their value, how they were managed, how, and by whom occupied, and finally, all the information, necessary to be possessed, by the commissioners.

Each commissioner, agreed to exert himself in obtaining all the information, in his power, relating to these lands. After an active session of seven days, the board adjourned, to meet again in August then next.

Five hundred letters were addressed to persons in various parts of the state, and fearing that unless the postage were paid, these letters would not be attended to by those to whom they were addressed, the author of them paid the postage. His time was devoted almost wholly to this business, until in August following, the board met again at Columbus. At this meeting which lasted seven days, the chairman was directed to prepare three pamphlets for the press: first, a pamphlet, showing the actual condition of the school lands; second, a bill proposing a system of law, regulating common schools; and

thirdly, an explanatory one, of the school system to be proposed.

The chairman was directed to collect all the school systems, in use, in all the states; and to consult, by letter, or otherwise, all our most distinguished statesmen, scholars, teachers and jurists, on this matter. In pursuance of this order, he opened a correspondence with not a few such men, in all the old, and many of the new states. This correspondence occupied nearly all his time, during the three following months of September, October, and November, until early in December 1822, the board again assembled at Columbus. During all this time, not, a dollar had been advanced by the state, to this board, nor was there a dollar in the state treasury to spare for any object.

Two of the commissioners, had been elected members of the general assembly, to wit: Ephraim Cutler and Josiah Barber. The other three, Messrs. Atwater, Collins and Hoge devoted up their whole time to this service. Occupying a room, in a public house, it became a centre of attraction, for all the lovers of learning, who visited the seat of government; during that session of the state legislature. In this legislature, were many influential men who were opposed to a school system; to a sale of the school lands; and, to internal improvements. Calling occasionally, at the commissioners' room, these enemies of all improvement, discovered the commissioners discussing the merits of the different school systems, which they had collected. These opposers, as it now appears, with the intention of swindling the commissioners out of what would be justly due to them for their expenditures of time and money, requested the chairman to let them see what the postage on his official correspondence amounted to, and they would pay it. This being acceded to, and that being found to be seventy dollars, these legislators so framed a report, in the senate that it would appear, that all the services had been finished and paid for, nine weeks before the commissioners concluded their session!!!

The board proceeded in their labors, day after day, and

week after week, and prepared for the press and printed, the three pamphlets aforesaid, at the expense of printing and paper, paid for by the chairman, and never fully remunerated to this day, by the state! Fifteen hundred copies of each, or four thousand five hundred copies, after an absence from home on that business, of eighty-two days were printed, and done up in handsome covers. They were circulated over the whole state in the spring, summer and autumn of 1823.

On the assembling of the legislature in December, as soon as that body were properly organized the report of the commissioners was presented to the general assembly which they accepted, *thanking*, but not paying any thing for their labors and expenditures. This session had a majority in both houses, opposed to the school system and the sale of the school lands, and all that was done by them, was to quarrel about these subjects. They finally broke up in a row and went home. During the next summer and autumn, the contest about the sale of the school lands, the school system, the canal, and an equitable mode of taxation, was warm and animated, but the friends of all these measures, triumphed over all opposition, at the polls in the October election of 1824. Large majorities were elected in both houses, friendly to these highly beneficial measures. These measures were carried through the general assembly, and the greatest revolution, politically, was effected that our history offers to the reader. That legislature was the ablest in point of talents and moral worth that we ever had in the state.

They gave us a system of education for common schools; changed the mode of taxation; created a board of fund commissioners who were authorized to issue stock and borrow money on it, wherewith to make our canals. They passed many other wise, morally healthful and useful acts. These measures effected more for us than all others, ever originating with the people, and carried out into execution by the legislature.

Our domestic policy thus established, has never varied since

that time, and this new state has as fixed a policy as any other state in the Union.

PREPARED MEASURES LEADING TO THE OHIO CANALS, BEGUN JULY 4TH, 1825. COMMENCEMENT OF THE CANALS, AND GOVERNOR CLINTON'S VISIT TO OHIO.

But we are anticipating a great era in our civil history. As we have stated already, great efforts had been made by our writers to produce a total change in our civil policy. Not less than seventy writers for our newspapers, had urged the necessity on the people, of having a good system of education introduced into our common schools; of changing the mode of taxation, into an equitable, honest and just one; of opening and rendering permanent a navigable water communication between lake Erie and the Ohio river. There was a perfect coincidence of views between the friends of these three great measures. The tide of public opinion began to move in the direction favorable to all these improvements.

There had been an act of the general assembly already passed some two years or more, before this time, relating to the subject of a canal. Private individuals had endeavored to get a charter for a company to make such a canal, but all had failed. In October, 1821, MICAJAH T. WILLIAMS of Cincinnati, had been re-elected by the people of the county of Hamilton, to a seat in the house of representatives. Immediately at the commencement of the session of the legislature in December, Mr. Williams, began to sound the minds of members on the subject of a canal. At an early day, December 6th 1821, he laid a resolution on the clerk's table for appointing a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the governor's message as related to the subject of canals. The resolution passed, and Messrs. Williams, Howe, Thomas. Worthington, W. H. Moore and John Shelby, were appointed on the committee.

Within fifteen minutes after the passage of this resolution,

Mr. Atwater, a member from Pickaway county, laid on the table a resolution for appointing a committee of five members on schools and school lands, which resolution also passed, and a committee was appointed accordingly. This fact is brought forward here, to show the entire harmony between those who were endeavoring to bring about the great revolution in our civil policy, which has succeeded the wretched state of things before the canal, school and equitable mode of taxation, systems, were introduced among us.

Mr. Williams and his committee, of whom he was the soul, attended strictly to their duty. They had considerable difficulty from various sources to contend with; but by address, care, prudence and discretion, he and his committee overcame all opposition. On the third day of January, 1822, he presented to the house an able and elaborate report recommending the passage of a law, authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, by a canal. He introduced a bill immediately after his report was read, which embraced the views which his report recommended.

To this bill, in all its stages on its passage through the house, there was a steady hostility kept up by about thirteen members, whose names will forever stand on the journal of that house, in large capitals. We name them not. On Monday January 21st 1822, Mr. Williams's bill passed the house on its third reading. And it became a law, on its engrossment and third reading in the senate on the 31st of January 1822. On the same day, and hour, the joint resolution for appointing seven commissioners of schools and school lands passed the senate. The same messenger from the senate to the house announced the final passage of both in the senate, in the same message.

Thus it appears that both these measures originated in the house of representatives on the 6th day of December, and that both became laws on the 31st of January thereafter; they originated within fifteen minutes of each other, and they passed into laws simultaneously.

By the passage of the act, for that purpose, a certain num-

ber of commissioners were appointed, whose duty it was to employ an engineer to examine the country and report on the practicability of making a canal from lake Erie to the Ohio river. Those commissioners employed the Honorable James Geddes of Onondaga county, New York, as an engineer, who arrived at Columbus, the seat of government, in the month of June 1822. He had already entered on his arduous labors.

On his way he had examined the Cuyahoga summit. In the spring, summer and autumn of 1822, Mr. Geddes examined the country for a canal a distance in length amounting to nine hundred miles. Our engineers, Samuel Forrer and others, leveled eight hundred miles with one instrument. All this was done in less than eight months.

The commissioners themselves assisted in the examination, and devoted nearly all their time to this service. These commissioners continued the examination of the different canal routes during the whole season, for such works, in the years 1823-4, and finally, early in the year 1825, determined, on the route commencing at Cleveland and ending at Portsmouth on the Ohio river. They also determined on making a canal from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Great Miami river. In the mean time a board of canal fund commissioners had been created by law, and a stock had been created, and these fund commissioners had borrowed money in New York city sufficient to begin the excavation of the canals, and carry on the work the first year. All this being done, and having also appointed David S. Bates Esquire, of Rochester New York, chief engineer, and as many assistants as necessary; in fine, every other preparation being made, the canal commissioners, and all our constituted authorities—our whole people indeed, invited **DEWITT CLINTON**, governor of New York to be present at the commencement of making our canals.

DEWITT CLINTON'S VISIT TO OHIO.

Governor Clinton, attended by his aids, colonel Jones and colonel Reed, colonel Solomon Van Renselaer of Albany, who had traversed the state when a wilderness, as an officer under general Wayne; Messrs. Rathbone and Lord, who had loaned us the money with which to commence the canal, and judge Conkling, United States district judge, of the state of New York, started from Albany, New York, and landed at Cleveland Ohio, in June 1825. They arrived at Newark near the Licking summit, on the third day of July on a beautiful afternoon. Here were assembled to meet, welcome and receive these distinguished friends of Ohio, the governor of Ohio, JEREMIAH MORROW, the good, able and patriotic chief magistrate of a state which he had long faithfully served in many high trusts; our secretary of state; the state auditor; the treasurer; all our members of congress; nearly all our members of the legislature; the military to a great number of all arms, dressed in their best attire, with all their arms. And there were present also nearly all those who had so long and so faithfully written, printed and published so much on the subject of a canal. The whole number amounted to many thousands.

As soon as governor Clinton's carriage appeared on the public square, all these thousands rent the air with their loud huzzas of welcome, to DEWITT CLINTON, "the father of internal improvements." Four companies of artillery fired one hundred guns, in honor of the state's guest. Of this great assemblage, many of them were personally known to governor Clinton, and all of them were his personal friends, with many of whom he had all along corresponded on the subject which had brought them together. The meeting of so many old friends on an occasion so dear to all their hearts, was deeply affecting to all present.

On the 4th day of July 1825, forty-nine years after the declaration of independence, this great work of connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, by a navigable canal, was com-

ced, by the sons of those who achieved the independence of their country. With the citizens of Ohio, this day will be forever held doubly sacred.

The day was as fair as heart could desire, and the summit where the first shovel full of earth was to be excavated, was three miles or more westwardly of Newark. The underbrush was cleared off from an acre or more in the woods, near the summit, where under many wide spreading beech trees, tables and seats were placed for the assemblage to dine. GORLEIB STEINMAN of Lancaster, made these preparations and furnished a dinner for all this large company.

At an early hour in the morning of the 4th, the whole assemblage moved from Newark, on to the ground which had been prepared for them. Governor Clinton, governor Morrow, and the state officers went to the ground on the summit, and excavated each a few shovel fulls of earth. After this ceremony was performed, these officers retired to a rude platform, under a shade, where, being seated, Thomas Ewing Esquire, our late United States senator, delivered an address on the occasion, to the people and to governor Clinton. This address was replied to by governor Clinton, who was repeatedly interrupted by the loud huzzas of the thousands there assembled. As soon as his address was finished, one burst of universal applause from all present, followed it. One hundred guns told the world that the canal was begun. At these demonstrations of respect and gratitude, spontaneously given, governor Clinton wept. Surrounded as he always had been, by the politicians of his own state, such tokens had never before been tendered him. They overcame his feelings for a moment, and he shed tears. This was a foretaste of the applause which posterity will certainly forever bestow on his gigantic labors for their benefit. So long as the Hudson, Erie and Ohio are connected by canals, so long will his memory be blessed.

The addresses having been delivered, the company sat down to dine in the shade of wide spreading beeches. The Governors of Ohio and New York occupied the highest places at the table, and the state officers of both states sat next to them.

Toasts were drank, in honor of the day, and of the particular occasion, which had called this vast assemblage, together, but when governor Clinton's health was drank, all the guns were fired, and the small arms also. In addition to the hundred guns from the cannon, and all the small arms, the air was rent, by thousands of voices, huzzaing for the state's guest.

On the 5th of July, Governor Clinton was escorted to Lancaster, where he tarried over night. On the next day, he and a great concourse who followed and accompanied him, went to Columbus, the seat of the state government. Here, on the next day, in the capitol, in the presence of all the state officers and of a large assemblage of both sexes, governor Morrow delivered an address to governor Clinton, which the latter answered in an appropriate and eloquent manner. A public dinner ended the proceedings of the day. Escorted from Columbus, to Springfield, by a large number of gentlemen, either in carriages or on horse back, governor Clinton was received by the people of the town last named as he had been, by those of Columbus. The Governor of New York was addressd by CHARLES ANTHONY Esquire, in behalf of the citizens of Springfield. On the next day after partaking of a public dinner, the two Governors and their escort, moved forward twenty-five miles to Dayton. Here on the next day, surrounded by a vast crowd of citizens, governor Clinton was addressed in behalf of the citizens assembled, by the Honorable JOSEPH H. CRANE, a member of congress. There was a public dinner here, after the address and its answer. On the next day, the two Governors went to Hamilton. Here were an address by the peoples' member of congress JOHN Wood Esquire, and a public dinner, given by the citizens. From Hamilton, the cavalcade moved forward to the city of Cincinnati. Here a dinner had been gotten up for HENRY CLAY of Kentucky. This the governors of Ohio and New York attended as invited guests.

At the period of which we are speaking, there was no canal around the falls of the Ohio, and there were two parties, near those rapids, or one party on each side of the river, in favor of their own side of the Ohio, for a canal along it, to overcome

the rapids, called the "Falls." We have said there were parties, and we might have added two chartered companies, one by Kentucky and the other by Indiana, were disputing about which side of the river, was best adapted to a canal. These companies, deputed agents, who strongly insisted on governor Clinton's visiting the Falls and settling the dispute about the best location for this canal. To this invitation, Clinton yielded and assented to visit Louisville, by water, in company with governor Morrow. The latter appointing general Schenk, Joseph S. Benham Esquire and Robert T. Lytle Esquire his aids de camp, he accompanied governor Clinton to the Falls. Here after a patient and careful examination of the ground on both sides of the river, Clinton gave his decided preference to the Louisville side of the Ohio. To this decision all parties in the end assented, and on that side, since then, a canal has been made.

From Louisville, the Governors ascended the Ohio river to Cincinnati where, by the appointment of that city, in the first Presbyterian church, Joseph S. Benham Esquire, in a house overflowing with citizens, delivered an address to governor Clinton. This address and its answer by Clinton were admired for their classical eloquence, pure patriotism, and their heart stirring effect, on all who heard them. A most splendid public dinner, was next offered by the city and partaken of, by the state's guest.

From this city the governors went to Middletown, on the Great Miami, where amidst a vast concourse of people, the Miami canal was commenced by the Governors. An address to governor Clinton and to the citizens was delivered by JOSEPH H. CRANE Esquire. And there was a public dinner, at Middletown.

Governor Clinton was escorted from the Miami country to the Scioto river, at Chillicothe, thence passing through Circleville, Lancaster, Somerset, Zanesville, Cambridge and other towns eastwardly; he visited Pittsburgh, where he was received in Pennsylvania, with distinguished attention. In addition to all other tokens of respect, which that city tendered to him, a large and beautiful steamer was launched in his presence,

named DEWITT CLINTON; adorned with his bust, a most perfect likeness of the Governor of New York. He then passed rapidly across Pennsylvania and New Jersey to New York city.

During all the time, while Mr. Clinton was in this state, from the first moment he touched our soil, at Cleveland, until he left the state, neither he nor his aids, ever paid a single cent, for whatever they needed. They were every where treated as Ohio's invited guests. From one shire town to another, Clinton was attended by all its county officers, and the most distinguished citizens of each county, to its line; where the governor was received by a similar escort, from the adjoining county, and, by them conducted to the next city or town. In this manner, he passed across the state. As soon as he appeared in sight of any town, the bells of all its churches and public buildings rang their merriest peals; the cannon roared its hundred guns, and a vast crowd of citizens huzzaed; "Welcome, welcome to the Father of Internal Improvements!"

The grave and the gay, the man of grey hairs and the ruddy-faced youth; matrons and maidens, and even lisping infants, joined to tell his worth, and on his virtues dwell; to hail his approach and welcome his arrival. Every street, where he passed, was thronged with multitudes, and the windows were filled with the beautiful ladies of Ohio waving their snowy white handkerchiefs, and casting flowers on the pavement where he was to pass on it. Every town where he went, gave him a public dinner.

He, on his part, visited all the public institutions, wherever he went. He visited also every family with which he was personally acquainted, and these were many. To all who approached him, he was kind and conciliating. Even the children went, in crowds to see him, with whom he shook hands, and not unfrequently addressed them. They all knew his history; that he had always been Ohio's friend, and had now come on a visit to see us and our country, from motives of kindness towards us.

The moral effect, of this visit, on the citizens of this state, was great, and that effect and its consequences, on the pros-

perity of our people, have induced us to detail circumstances, otherwise not worthy of a place in our work. Our citizens were apprehensive, that is many of them, that the state was not able to make our canals, without involving us in a debt, which would forever oppress us. To all such persons, Mr. Clinton, stated, that the money could be borrowed for six per cent interest, or even less, on a credit, until the canals would pay for themselves.

He farther stated it as his opinion, "that when our canals were made, even if they had cost five millions of dollars, they would be worth three times that sum; that the increased price of our productions, in twenty years would be worth five millions of dollars; that the money saved on the transportation of goods, to our people, during the same period, would be five millions of dollars, and that the canals would finally by their tolls, refund their entire cost, principal and interest." These statements, coming from such a source, satisfied the minds of thousands, who were doubtless opposed originally, to our canals. And there were many who lived quite distant from the canal routes, and felt fearful, that they would be called on to pay heavy taxes for what would never benefit themselves. To such he said, "that the general prosperity would reach them, and that the contemplated canals would make others, in almost endless progression. That our canals would be bonds of union, binding the states together." And he called on all our people, "to elevate their views, to that period, when Ohio, from her very position, in the nation; from her soil, more fertile than any other; from her mild and genial climate; and finally, from our very constitution, which forever excludes slavery, and the enterprise and energy of our people, such as no other people ever possessed;" from these considerations he argued and convinced, our whole people, that our canals should then be prosecuted to completion.

DEWITT CLINTON, in his person, was large and robust, and, take him all in all, was the best looking man, that this nation ever produced. For our people to behold such a man, standing before them; a man, who in despite of a constant opposition to

him, from men, however contemptible in themselves, yet men who carried along with them the rabble of New York, under the name of republicanism; to see such a man standing among us, after he had triumphed over all opposition, at home, and had come here, to see the commencement of our canals, and to encourage our people in their undertaking, was exhilarating to the minds of our citizens. Its moral effect was greater, and possibly of more importance than is now generally supposed.

Had the Governor lived, until our Ohio and Erie canal had been finished, arrangements would have been made, to announce the completion in the city of New York, as soon as sound could carry the news there, from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river. This was to have been done by placing cannon so near each other, all the way from place to place that the sound of each gun, would be heard by those who were stationed at the next gun. Governor Clinton's death frustrated the design, inasmuch as the state of New York, then fell under the dominion of her own, and our worst political enemies.

Mr. Clinton's labors have been so beneficial to this state, that his history belongs to ours. No sooner was his death announced in the capitol of New York, the legislature being then in session, than one of his worst enemies, then a member of assembly, from Albany, perhaps, seized that very moment, to introduce resolutions into the house, expressive of a sorrow for the event, which he certainly did not feel. He next introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. Clinton's family, granting, by the great and wealthy state of New York, the pitiful sum of ten thousand dollars! The bill passed into a law, the money was invested in the stock of insurance companies, in the city of New York. By the great fire in that city, the companies failed, and the family were left without a dollar in the world.

When the news of Mr. Clinton's death reached Washington, congress was in session, and the members from New York, had a meeting on that occasion, at which general Stephen Van Renselaer presided. The principal speaker at that meeting, had a seat in the United States senate. Among other things brought forward by this speaker, for the purpose of de-

grading the GREAT MAN who was dead, was a remark, that the speaker "almost envied Mr. Clinton his grave!" Had any other person accused the speaker of being actuated by such malice, the accusation would not have been generally believed to be true. But what adds to the poignancy of our feelings, is the fact, that the body of Mr. Clinton lies uncovered in an old vault; his coffin is so decayed that it has fallen down, and has left the body uncovered and exposed to view! so that the envy of the speaker, is now appeased or ought to be; his wish in that respect, having been gratified.

CIVIL HISTORY.

PERIOD SIXTH.

THIS PERIOD EXTENDS FROM JULY 4TH, 1825. UNTIL 1837.

THE original intention of the legislature which passed the act of February 4th 1825, was to make the Ohio and Erie canal, extending from lake Erie to the Ohio river, and the southern end of Miami and Maumee canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton. And provided congress made provisions for assisting us in continuing the last named canal to lake Erie, running almost wholly through United States lands, our legislature intended in such case to complete that canal to lake Erie, as they now are doing.

The Ohio and Erie canal could scarcely be said to have been completed until 1831-2, nor the Miami and Maumee canal from the Ohio river to Dayton until the locks at Cincinnati were finished in 1834.

The commissioners named in the act of January 31st 1822, were Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Ethan A. Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Ebenezer Buckingham junior. This board appointed the acting commissioners, engineers, &c. Jeremiah Morrow having been elected governor of the state, resigned his office of commissioner; and in February 1823, Micajah T. Williams was appointed in his place. After the canals were fairly under way Messrs. Kelley and Williams were appointed acting commissioners, under whose superintendence these canals were constructed.

CANALS.

The total disbursements on canals up to December 1st, 1832, amounted to five millions one hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-four cents. The aggregate length of navigable canals constructed and owned by the state at that time, amounted to four hundred miles, comprising one hundred and eighty-four lift locks overcoming a total amount of ascent and descent of one thousand five hundred and forty-seven feet; nine guard locks; twenty-two aqueducts; two hundred and fourteen culverts; one hundred and eighty-two of which are of stone masonry, sixty of wood; nine dams for crossing streams, and twelve feeder dams. The main trunks of the Ohio and Miami canals have each a minimum breadth of forty feet at the water line, and twenty-six feet at bottom with four feet depth of water. A large proportion of both, particularly of the Ohio canal, is of much larger dimensions, having a breadth at the water line varying from sixty to one hundred feet, and a depth of from five to twelve feet. In many places, it even exceeds, for considerable distances, these dimensions, both in breadth and depth. It has been a standing rule in the construction of the canals, to increase their dimensions beyond the minimum, in all places where it could be done without materially enhancing the cost.

The walls of the locks are of solid stone masonry, resting on floors composed of timbers laid crosswise of the pit, covered with planks three inches in thickness, both in the chambers and under the walls, and between the walls with an additional floor of two inch plank well joined, and secured with spikes to the timbers on which they rest.

The face of the walls are of cut stone, laid in regular range work, and in lime mortar, the whole wall grouted with the same material. The breadth of the locks is fifteen feet between the walls, and the length of the chambers, being the space between the upper and lower gates, ninety feet—ad-

mitting boats seventy-eight feet in length, and fourteen feet ten inches in breadth, to pass freely through.

Aqueducts are constructed with wooden trunks, supported by piers of stone masonry, which, on the Ohio canal, with the exception of two small structures in the Cuyahoga valley, is of the same character as that used in the locks. The masonry of the others is of uncut, or hammer dressed stone.

The stone culverts on the Ohio canal, with the exception of a few of a small class, erected soon after the commencement of the work, are composed of arches, formed of stone, cut in regular segments, and laid in range work, with wing and parapet walls of cut stone. Those on the Miami canal, and a few on the Ohio canal, are composed of rough or uncut stone.

Wood culverts are used for land drains, and to pass small spring runs under the canal, in situations where they will always be kept under water, so as not to be liable to decay.

Large aqueducts and culverts, as well as dams, are founded on piles, except where rock or other secure foundations could be had.

Where it has been found necessary to erect locks, in situations where the earth at the bottom of the pit was composed of light alluvion, mud, or quicksand, bearing piles have in some instances been used to form a secure and firm foundation. But mature reflection, confirmed by numerous experiments, has produced the conviction that a more secure, as well as more cheap foundation can be obtained by excavating the pit to an extra depth, and covering it with a stratum of coarse gravel of from one to two feet in thickness, wrought into puddle, in which the floor timbers are to be imbedded. This plan has therefore, in most instances, been adopted.

The Ohio and Erie canal, extending from the Ohio river at Portsmouth, to Cleveland on lake Erie, was finished in 1831-2. It is three hundred and nine miles long.

This main canal has many other canals connected with it. The side cut, leading from Lockburn to Columbus is eleven miles in length. Ascending the main canal to Carrollton, a side cut canal, now finished to Lancaster, is making to the falls of

Hocking, and will be extended to Athens, and even to the Ohio river, perhaps, if practicable. This canal will be from seventy to one hundred miles in length.

In Licking county is a canal made, from the main trunk to Granville. Still ascending to Dresden where we find the main canal is connected with the Muskingum river, by a dam and lock. By a series of dams, short canals and locks, along the last mentioned river, now in a state of forwardness as to completion, this water communication will be finished to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum at Marietta.

The next canal, connected with the main one, as we ascend it, is the Walhonding canal, at Roscoe. This is making now; that is, about thirty miles of it, are soon to be finished. Ascending to Bolivar, in Tuscarawas county, (three miles or more from Zoar,) at the mouth of Sandy creek, a canal is making and will be finished, one hundred miles long. This canal connects Bolivar with the town of Beaver, on the Ohio river, thirty miles below Pittsburgh. Starting from near Beaver, another canal is rapidly making to intersect the main canal at or near Akron. The former passes by New Lisbon, the latter, by Warren, in Trumbull county. These last named canals are about equal in length and in their cost. Their length is one hundred miles, each, and their cost, one million of dollars each, or upwards. Though owned by private companies, in part, now, the state will soon be the sole owner of them.

THE MIAMI AND MAUMEE CANAL,

Extends from Cincinnati to Piqua, passing Middletown, Dayton &c. It is now finished the distance of one hundred miles and is rapidly extending northwards towards lake Erie. It is navigated about one hundred miles. Thirty miles of this canal extending from Piqua towards lake Erie, are now making, and an equal or greater distance, is extending from the mouth of Maumee bay at the lake, up the Maumee river. This canal will, when completed, be the longest one in this state. Where it touches the eastern line of Indiana, it will be

connected with the great Wabash canal, extending to Evansville on the Ohio river.

The importance of this canal, passing through the Miami and Wabash valleys, down the Maumee valley to Manhattan, on lake Erie, is apparent to any one who looks at the maps of Ohio and Indiana. That branch of it, which passes along the Wabash river, will do a vast deal of business for Indiana and Illinois states. It passes through the richest soil of both states. Our branch of this canal, passes through the Miami valley, the best cultivated portion of Ohio. The northern end of it, from lake Erie to Indiana line, will be sixty feet wide, six feet deep, with a double set of locks, so as to admit lake vessels, up into the heart of the country. Ohio has in possession, either in land or money, ample funds to complete this splendid canal. The amount of tonnage carried on it will, one day, be great, and exceed, perhaps, that carried on any other, in the western states. Side cut canals auxiliary to this, will be numerous, though but one is now making from the main trunk to Lebanon.

Other canals, from the Ohio and Erie canal are in contemplation and will finally be made, connecting lake Erie with it. One from Sandusky city to Lockburn; another from the mouth of Black river to connect the main canal with it, and several others.

To make all these additions, we have on hand two millions and a half of dollars; we have a small tax, annually levied on all the personal and real estate of Ohio, we have the industry, the enterprise, energy, and wealth of individuals, the canal tolls and the credit of this state.

We had forgotten a canal now making from Cincinnati up White water into Indiana. This canal will throw into the Ohio river at an important point, the productions of the richest part of our neighboring state. It will be of great value to Cincinnati, and invaluable to a portion of Indiana. It is called,

THE CINCINNATI AND WHITE WATER CANAL.

It is estimated to cost, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its length is twenty five miles, and connects with the White water canal of Indiana at the state line, half a mile south of the town of Harrison. It passes down the east side of the White water river to near its mouth, thence crossing the Miami river through a deep cut at NorthBend of one fourth of a mile in length, thence along the the bank of the Ohio river, to Cincinnati.

ROADS.

The Cumberland road, extending west from Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, is making by the United States. It will, when completed, reach all the capitals of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and strike the Mississippi river, either at Alton, or, opposite St. Louis, in Missouri. This road is completed from Bridgeport to fourteen miles west of Columbus. The labor now doing on it, is performing immediately east of Springfield. It ought to be finished, in this state, to Indiana line, within three years, or by 1840. As soon as any portion of it is finished, the state receives it from the general government, and places gates on it, and collects tolls, wherewith to keep it in repair.

RAIL ROADS.

The first rail road made in this state, was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee bay. The road extends westwardly into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a rail road, about to be made from Cincinnati, to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio river up to the Little Miami river, and there turns northwardly up its valley, to Xenia, and passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The state will own one half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati, the

other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to lake Erie, at Sandusky city, within a few short years.

There is a rail road about to be made, from Painesville, to the Ohio river. There are many charters for other rail roads, which will never be made. So we fear, we might say of several turnpikes, for want of enterprise and public spirit where they should be made by the people in their vicinity.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The first one made in this state, extended from Warren in Trumbull county to lake Erie.

There is a clay turnpike from Ohio City, in the direction of Columbus, but, except in dry weather, we cannot praise it greatly.

The same remarks apply to the road from Columbus to Sandusky city, one hundred and six miles in length. There is a charter for a turnpike, from Cincinnati to Zanesville, through Chillicothe, Lancaster, &c. There is a sort of a road, from Sandusky to Perrysburgh.

There is a turnpike in progress, actually making from Cincinnati to Springfield, through Lebanon, Waynesville and Xenia. So far as it is finished it is an excellent road.

There is another road from Cincinnati, along the Ohio river and up the Little Miami, twenty odd miles, completed in a substantial manner.

There are two other excellent roads from Cincinnati, extending northwardly into the interior.

All the canals, rail roads and turnpikes actually begun, will be finished by 1843. And these canals and roads will have cost fifteen millions of dollars. We shall then have eight hundred miles of canals, and one thousand miles of rail roads, and turnpikes, including the Cumberland road. Tolls will be collected on all of them. On the Cumberland road, sufficient tolls will be paid to keep it in repair. Some of the roads, will do more than that, but, the capital expended on roads, generally, may be considered as gone forever. Few roads will

ever do more than keep themselves in repair.. Canals will pay for their construction, at some future day, roads never will do it. We have neither the room, nor the wish to prove our proposition, but from information which we have received all over the Union, as to roads, we are satisfied that our Ohio roads will never refund a cent of the capital, expended on them.

If the Baltimore turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland can do no more than keep itself in repair, no road in this state can even do that, without more travel than we have, and higher tolls than travelers will pay. The state has done wrong, to subscribe to the stock in our roads, until we had more money than we knew what to do with. However, it is done, and cannot be undone.

The Cumberland road must soon be made wider, to accommodate the increased travel upon it. Allowing the western country to contain now eight millions of people, and that our increase be one million a year (a low estimate) in 1850 there will be twenty-one millions in the country west of the mountains. These twenty-one millions will visit every year, (that is our business men) the eleven millions east of the mountains. And the ten or eleven millions in the east, will also travel westward more or less. No small portion of all this travel will pass over our territory in Ohio. To accommodate all this traveling population, we must have more, wider and better roads and canals. In constructing them, we should have special regard to the increase of travel and business to be done on them, even within a very few years.

If our roads and canals are too narrow for our population thirteen years hence, how can they accommodate the travelers on them, fifty years hence, when nine new states will be and must be admitted into the Union, on this side the Rocky mountains; and those states be the largest states as to territory, in in the whole Confederacy? This hint is intended for those who are in authority. Even this state, in 1850, will contain three, but more probably four millions of people. Our roads

and canals are scarcely sufficient for the people, whose business *must be done* on these great highways of the nation.

We have said nothing of our vastly increased amount of agricultural products at that time, which will pass along these highways to a market; nor of the increased wants of the eastern people for the prime necessities of life, as their soil wears out, and fails to produce food enough for those who live on that sterile, narrow strip of land, called the old thirteen states. Their food must eventually come from this western country, or from Europe; probably from both, within a very few years to come. Our board of canal commissioners should elevate their views as they look through the vista of futurity, and project all our public highways for fifty years' growth of the West.

Should a war come with England again, these highways would save millions of dollars to the nation.

Should a war happen between this nation and England six years hence, forty thousand volunteers could easily be raised in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. After the troops from Kentucky had reached the Ohio river, at the proper points, they and all their munitions of war, could be carried to lake Erie in five days. All their provisions, horses and cannon would be conveyed along these highways, free of toll. In this view our improvements are invaluable, not only to us, but to the whole nation. But no future Proctor will ever land on the soil of this state, and no army of ours will ever again suffer for food, for raiment, or ammunition, on the soil of Ohio.

Should the south be invaded, our four hundred steamers in the West, would soon convey an overwhelming force to meet, and either conquer, or drive the enemy into the sea. The days of our infancy in the West are passed away, and gone forever. Our youth is ripening into manhood, when the West will be the seat of an empire, such as the world does not contain now, either in numbers, wealth or power. The reverse of our now situation in Ohio, must one day, be our lot. Now when New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina and Georgia, have four secretaries at Washington, and we, *two inferior clerks!*

In the valley of the Mississippi, the sun of our prosperity has risen and will assuredly continue to ascend until he shines in all his meridian splendor. The seat of the last, the greatest, the most glorious, wealthy and powerful empire in the world, must be located in the Mississippi valley. The hand of time which will strike out of existence other empires, and sink them into oblivion, shall only roll up the curtain which hangs before them, and show the world all the splendors of this. We must have patience, and wait a short period, and "*this day of small things*" shall be forgotten, or remembered only with pride and exultation at the then contrast. Let us elevate our views, discard all narrow ones, all low aims, and prepare for the destiny which awaits us, as well as our posterity, forever.

COMMON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Many of these are very good during about eight months in the year. From Columbus to Chillicothe is such a road, but it needs more bridges across the streams, and should be thrown up in the form of a turnpike, so that no water would stand on it. The difficulty of procuring stone to cover it, is a misfortune, which at present we cannot remedy. We have not in this region any good hard limestone near us. In this respect the Miami country enjoys a privilege which we do not possess. Our country is alluvial and all the stone we have fit for the purpose is in the beds of our streams brought to us from near their head waters. These pebbles will one day be used by those who come after us. All our common roads are not what they should be, and what we hope they will be at a future day. Every man in the state is taxed annually, two days work on our roads. We have a small amount from the United States on the sales of their lands, and a tax on our property, in aid of our poll tax, appropriated yearly for road purposes. More labor is necessary to be beneficially expended on our roads. The best common roads are now, perhaps, in New Connecticut.

Their roads in that part of Ohio are straight, and much labor is expended on them by the people.

The United States ought to make a road from Lower Sandusky to Detroit. The one which they have pretended to make is of little value.

The **BLACK SWAMP**, should we have another war with our old enemy, in the first campaign, would tell congress what they had neglected to do. During this period of peace, is the time to make this road, and unless all former experience is lost on the nation, appropriations will soon be made annually, to make this road what it should be, a permanent, good, substantial highway. The black swamp has already cost the nation a million of dollars, besides many brave men who perished from the sickness which they caught by wading through it. Pittsburgh and Greensburgh in Pennsylvania, and Petersburgh in Virginia, will long remember those who thus perished and were buried in this black swamp. Ohio lost in the same way, and in the same swamp, not a few of her best soldiers.

BRIDGES.

Our best ones and the greatest number of them, are on the national road. All of them are good, and some of them are excellent. Across the Stillwater at Cambridge, the Muskingum at Zanesville, and the Scioto at Columbus, there are bridges which may vie with any others in the west. Across the Scioto at Circleville and Chillicothe, are excellent bridges, which the people in their vicinity have erected. At Dayton and Hamilton are good bridges across the Great Miami. The best bridged stream in the state is the Great Beaver in New Connecticut. We need in the state, ten thousand additional bridges. We need wider and better roads and canals; such as will accommodate ten times as many travelers as now pass along them.

THE STATE OF LEARNING IN OHIO.

One of our difficulties, which we must meet, is, and for thirty years to come, will be, the certainty of large numbers of immigrants, settling among us from all parts of Europe. These, when they arrive among us, are, and always will be, entirely ignorant of our institutions. These are to be instructed, and moulded into the mass of our people. Their children are to be educated. Thus far, whenever these foreigners have settled down in any town, they have made very good, peaceable and quiet citizens. Their children have, many of them, soon learned to read and speak our language. In Cincinnati where most pains have been taken to teach them, they have made very commendable progress in learning, for the time they have been at school. It is cheaper, for those who own property, to educate all the children of the state, than to punish them for the crimes, which they will commit, if left to grow up in ignorance and vice. In this view of the subject, if we rise no higher, in our motives, every man of property, will cheerfully bestow some of his time, as well as his money, on this subject, so desirable and praise worthy. With a continual eye to this object, our legislature might soon have an income arising from stocks in our canals and roads, sufficient to educate every child in the state. Let us hope that our means may keep pace with our wants.

There ought to be a Board of Education, who should have the superintendence of all our colleges, academies and common schools. This board should be selected without reference to any party in religion or politics; to be appointed by the governor, and not liable to be removed from office. The superintendence of such a board, would be extremely useful to our colleges, in a variety of ways. Their visits to the several literary institutions, would produce an excellent effect on the teachers and scholars, and diffuse among the great mass of the people, a healthful, moral action.

As things now are, in this state, too many of our literary institutions, seem to be so many elements of sectarian

views, in religious matters. This is not as it should be; or if so, then the state should set up institutions, not under any particular sect of Christians, and foster only such as were founded on the broadest basis of Christianity, without any reference to any of the various sects, into which Christianity is divided, and subdivided. We would not exclude clergymen from being instructors of youth, nor confine learning entirely to them.

To be an instructor of youth, requires as much tact as it does to be a divine, a physician or a lawyer. And the learning it requires, to be an instructor in our higher literary institutions, is certainly more than is requisite for one who would follow almost any other profession.

At the present time, Cincinnati has within its corporate limits, more and better means of affording instruction, than any other place in this state. Its medical school may be said to be the only one, in the state, of the kind; and if any one seeks to acquire a thorough knowledge of the modern languages, Cincinnati possesses the amplest means of affording such instruction.

And if any young man wishes to acquire a knowledge of any one of the learned professions, Cincinnati is certainly the best place of obtaining it, in the Valley of the Mississippi. And if any one wishes to learn any mechanical art, Cincinnati is the very place to learn it. The field is larger and better cultivated too, than any other, in Ohio, in which the arts grow and flourish. And this will necessarily continue to be the best place in the West, for a long time, in which to acquire knowledge. Perhaps we might except female instruction, to which Columbus, Dayton, Chillicothe, Zanesville and Circleville, have paid great attention.

The greatest difficulty in our way, is not the want of persons competent to teach, but a want of discernment in parents to properly appreciate and reward competent instructors for their labor. So long as the business of an instructor, is not considered in its true light, as one of the highest, noblest, and most useful employments on earth; so long, too, as the compensation is very low, so long shall we labor under all the

disadvantages of our present depressed state of learning. That our schools, of all sorts, should not be equal to those in the Eastern states, whose, age, wealth and experience surpass ours, is not surprising. Ours is a new country, yet, and we have not had the time, to mature our institutions, of all sorts. It affords us some consolation, though, to see a gradual improvement, slow, indeed, but steadily, moving forward, to its ultimate usefulness. And we must not despise the "day of small things," but hope rather, that the pace will be quickened, when the sun of science rises higher above the horizon. A board of education and funds at its command, would be of immense value to us; and let us hope that the day is not far distant, when such a board may be created and funds be set apart for its benificent uses.

It has often been pressed upon individual members of the legislature, to introduce a bill, for the purpose of organizing a board of education. It should form a part of the constitution itself, because, without education, no real good government can exist any where. Even monarchs have found it for their interest to have their subjects well educated. The kings of England, France and Prussia have done a great deal to promote learning among their people, and they are still doing much, in that way. All the protestant princes of Europe are doing not a little, to promote education. We have done something, in this state, but more needs doing, daily, by our rulers and by our people, to instruct all our citizens, in all that is useful for them to know. With our increased numbers, more statesmen will be needed to govern us; more lawyers, physicians and divines will be required, to maintain the rights of individuals; to heal the sick, and afford moral and religious instruction to our increased numbers of people. The present statesmen and professional men, were educated mostly, in the East, where they were born. These men, will not live always, nor is it probable that there will long be, an influx of educated young men from the East, into this state; such will soon begin to travel farther west before they settle down. We shall be compelled, very soon, to rely on our own resources, for profes-

sional men, and unless our colleges are equal to eastern ones, there will be a falling off, in learning at the bar, in the desk, and in the halls of legislation. As the state increases in numbers and wealth, *more, not less*, learning will be required. It requires something more than a mere superficial education, to carry on the business of this great and growing commonwealth. We fear that one reason, why our western young men who attend our higher schools, obtain no more education, while actually at school, is owing to a want of application to their studies, such as eastern colleges require. That youth should not have all the wisdom of age, is not surprising, but, that they should not feel willing to submit to hard study, to labor and diligence, would be their own and their country's misfortune. They will soon take our places, and govern the country; if well, they will be benefited by it, and if not, they will suffer for it, not their fathers, who will be in their graves. The world will be theirs who take it, not by sloth, but by labor, toil, diligence, activity and vigorous exertion.

Let us hope that our sons and daughters may surpass, not fall behind their parents, in all that is manly, good and fair, so that in every age, Ohio will shine brighter and brighter, as a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Union. So DeWitt Clinton predicted in his speech in the United States senate, when we were admitted into the Union; and so may it be.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

KENYON COLLEGE

Was founded chiefly through the instrumentality of Philander Chase, D. D., L. L. D., the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Ohio.

It was first established as a theological seminary for the education of pious young men for the ministry in that church. Funds for this purpose were obtained in England in the year 1824, and in the same year an act of incorporation was grant-

ed by the legislature. A supplementary act was past the following year, by which the institution obtained the power of conferring degrees in the arts and sciences under the name and style of the "President and Professors of Kenyon College." In the same year the convention of the Diocese fixed the site of the college and seminary in Knox county, on a tract of eight thousand acres of land, purchased of William Hogg Esquire, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, who generously abated some thousand dollars from the price, in favor of the College. Upon these lands, under the laborious and active supervision of Bishop Chase, a village was immediately laid out, which received the name of Gambier, from Lord Gambier, a distinguished benefactor of the institution, in England. Valuable mills were soon erected, and a college building of stone, on a magnificent plan, was partially completed.. In 1831, however, the want of funds caused a temporary suspension of the work.

At the convention held in September of that year, Bishop Chase having resigned the presidency of the college, and the charge of the Diocese, Bishop McIlvaine was elected his successor, but did not enter upon the duties of his office until the winter of 1832. His first object, was the procuring of means to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the institution, and to enable it to complete its buildings. In this he was so far successful as to enable it to complete the college edifice, erect a large and commodious building for the use of the junior preparatory department, furnish dwelling houses for the professors, and put up several other valuable and necessary buildings. It still, however, feels the want of more extensive accommodations for its students and officers.

The institution is situated in Knox county, five miles East of Mount Vernon, being nearly in the centre of the State. It now owns, and has entirely under its control a tract of four thousand acres of very valuable land, in the centre of which the college is placed. Its location is elevated and beautiful, commanding a view of Vernon river, and its rich bottoms for

several miles. The advantages, derived to the college from its position in the centre of its own domain and having the exclusive control of its immediate vicinity, must be obvious to every one. The institution now embraces four departments: a theological and a collegiate department, and a senior and a junior preparatory department—the latter is called “Milnor Hall.” The course of study in the seminary and college, is essentially the same as that adopted in eastern institutions of the first rank. The senior preparatory department while auxiliary to the college, is also conducted on the plan of a high school. Milnor Hall is intended for boys under the age of fifteen years, who board with their instructors, and lodge in the same building. The number of students has always been equal to the extent of the accommodations which could be furnished, and the prosperity of the institution is now greater than at any former period. It numbers in all its departments, two hundred and six students, and has fourteen professors and instructors.

THE MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Is located at Oxford in Butler county. We have already told the reader how it happened to be here located by the legislature. It is endowed by the township of land where it is placed. It has a president and professors, and, about one hundred and fifty students attend its sessions. In its numbers it stands next to Woodward college. We need further information concerning it.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY,

Situated on the Ohio company's grant at Athens, is endowed by two townships of land adjoining the institution. There are collegiate institutions at Marietta, Granville, New Athens, Hudson and Worthington. They languish for the want of funds to sustain them.

At Cincinnati are several colleges; some of them well en-

dowed, and all of them well conducted. Of these we will remark, that the LANE SEMINARY, a presbyterian theological school is located on Walnut hill, near the city. Its officers are extremely well qualified for their stations, and PRESIDENT BEECHER and PROFESSOR STOWE stand high in the public estimation. We regret our want of information, as to its library, funds, number of students and other facts which we do not possess.

THE WESTERN LITERARY INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE OF PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS.

Improvements in the modes of Instruction, is the object of this Institution, and for this purpose the members have endeavored to open a communication, with all similar associations, and also with such individuals of either sex as feel the importance of the subject to such a degree as would induce them to hold a correspondence, either to communicate or obtain information, or for the general encouragement of so important an undertaking.

A few years ago the teachers of Cincinnati organized a society for mutual improvements. Its first anniversary was celebrated on the 20th of June 1831, at which time the Rev. B. H. Bishop, D. D. President of the Miami University, delivered an excellent address on the importance of demanding and encouraging faithful and well qualified teachers. This association, however, not extending beyond the boundaries of the city, was necessarily restricted in its operations, and its benevolent designs, even there, were almost entirely paralized by jealousies, local prejudices and conflicting interests. Under these discouragements some of its founders were for abandoning the objects altogether, believing it could never be rendered productive of any valuable results. But Mr. Albert Picket, senior, a veteran in the profession of teaching, unwilling to abandon his object, devised a plan, which would not only sustain the sinking cause, but greatly augment its usefulness and respectability.

He very wisely concluded, that if a literary institution were formed which should be composed of all the instructors of youth and other friends of education in the West, who should annually meet in convention, all the members would be apt to unite in the promotion of the great object in view, while all local schemes and selfish policy would be rendered powerless or be forgotten. This idea he communicated to some of his friends, and as it received their hearty approval, circulars of invitation were immediately sent, as far as information could be obtained, to all engaged in teaching, whether in colleges, academies or schools, to meet in Cincinnati on Wednesday, October 3rd 1832. At which time, a respectable number convened. A resolution was passed for the establishment of the present College. A constitution was prepared and unanimously adopted.

Thus commenced the western College of professional teachers; the most popular and useful literary institution in the western country, if not, in the Union, and which has already accomplished wonders in the advancement of the cause of general education in the West.

Should this Institution continue to flourish, the advantages to be derived from it, will at some future day, be great. It brings together the presidents and professors of our Colleges and Universities and the teachers of Academies and Primary Schools. They form a mutual acquaintance and learn to respect each others' character, merit and usefulness. And the time will come, when there will exist between them, a mutual dependence, which will be productive of mutual benefits. The Colleges and Universities will then furnish efficient teachers for the Schools and Academies, and they in return, when efficiently taught, will furnish a great number of pupils for the Colleges and Universities. In consequence of our young men being early initiated and established in regular habits of study and in the love of useful knowledge; where there is now one pupil who wishes for the advantages of a collegiate education, there will then be many.

In order to give the reader some idea of the subjects discussed by the members of this institution, we select what follows,

from their published works. We give the names of the authors, the subjects discussed, and the time when delivered.

Rev. B. P. Aydelott. On introducing the Bible into schools, 1836.

Professor Bascom. Philosophy of letters as a question of moral interest, 1832.

Rev. L. Beecher, D. D. Importance of making the business of teaching a profession, 1833.

Professor Biggs. Domestic education, 1835.

Rev. B. H. Bishop, D. D. Difficulties in the government of Colleges, 1836.

Professor Bradford. Modern language, 1832. The kind of education adapted to the West, 1833.

Mr. Mann Butler, A. M. Qualifications of teachers, 1832.

Rev. Alexander Campbell. Union of moral and intellectual culture, 1836.

John D. Craig. On the superficial modes of teaching, 1836.

Daniel Drake, M. D. Physical education, 1833. Philosophy of family school and college education, 1834.

F. E. Goddard. History of mathematical science, 1832.

Hon. T. S. Grimke. Importance of rejecting the classics and mathematics from a general course of education, 1834.

John P. Harrison. M. D. On popular education, 1836.

Nathaniel Holly, A. M. Importance of preserving the innocence and purity of the infant mind, and uniting therewith, a thorough and liberal education, 1832. On the necessity of universal education, 1833. On the plan of study as proposed by the Hon. T. S. Grimke, 1835. On the best method of animating the community on the subject of general education, 1836.

W. Hopwood, A. M. On the best method of teaching languages, 1834.

A. Kinmont, A. M. On the study and nature of ancient languages, 1832. On the study of character, 1833. On the study of the classics, 1834. On fictitious reading, 1836.

Samuel Lewis Esq. On common schools, 1835. On the causes of fluctuation in the common schools, the evils and their remedies, 1836.

O. S. Lenard, Esquire. On arousing the public on education, 1836.

E. D. Mansfield, Esquire. On the study of the mathematics, 1834. On the qualifications of teachers 1836.

Rev. W. H. McGuffey, A. M. The study of the Bible on intellectual and moral improvement, 1834. Reciprocal duties of parents and teachers, 1835. On conducting examinations in schools, Academies &c. 1836.

Rev. S. H. Montgomery. Importance of education, 1836.

Mr. Thomas Maylin. Nature and objects of education, 1832.

M. W. Morrison. On common schools, 1831.

Mr. Robert Munfort. Duty of parents and teachers, 1832.

Professor Niles. On the number of pupils for one teacher, 1832. On the government of public literary institutions, 1834.

Professor Nixon. Natural and moral influence of music, 1834.

Rev. B. O. Peers. Intellectual education, particularly in its early stages, 1833.

Albert Picket, Esquire. Objects of this institution, 1834.

General duties of teachers, 1835. Opening address, 1836.

Professor Post. Expediency of studying the classics, 1834.

Bishop Purcell. Philosophy of the human mind, 1836.

Joseph Ray. Utility of cabinets of natural science, 1836.

Professor Scott. Importance of a more practical education, 1835.

Doctor Thomas Simm. Claims of Phrenology on teachers.

Rev. E. Slack. Physical science in general, 1832. Application of principles to practice in physical science, 1834. Agriculture as a branch of education, 1836. On fictitious reading, 1836.

Professor Stowe. Discipline of the intellectual power, 1833. Education of Immigrants, 1835.

D. L. Talbott. Best method of teaching composition, 1835.

Timothy Walker Esquire. Object of education in the United States, 1833.

Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D. Universal education, 1836.

Milo G. Williams. Manual labor in schools, 1836.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,

Is the best institution of the kind west of the Alleghanies. Its charter was originally procured by Dr. Daniel Drake on his sole application. Its funds, library, anatomical apparatus and buildings are respectable, and its number of students, one hundred or upwards.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE has languished, but is now rising, under an able board of trustees, and under the supervision of William H. McGuffey D. D., its worthy and talented president.

WOODWARD COLLEGE OF CINCINNATI.

The number of scholars in the Woodward college, is nearly two hundred. Its income from all sources amounts to four thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars annually. In seven years, the funds of this institution will produce from six to eight thousand dollars annually. It originated in the enlightened benevolence of William Woodward, of Cincinnati.

His first grant of land for his endowment, was made on the 1st of November, 1826, to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Cogswell, perpetual Trustees. The site of the building was a subsequent donation by the same gentleman. It was first chartered as "The Woodward Free Grammar School." This title was afterwards changed into that of "The Woodward High School," and with the alteration of the name, there was also a change in the character of the institution. The course of study was raised in consequence of the establishment of common schools. These latter, while they supplied the place, filled by the former under its organization, as originally contemplated, seemed to call for an institution of a higher grade.

As a high school, its course of study has been gradually extended till it embraces every subject usually taught in our colleges, besides the modern languages and book keeping as parts of a mercantile education. In the winter of 1835-6, the trustees applied to the legislature for collegiate powers;

which were accordingly granted under the title of "The Woodward College of Cincinnati." To this last step the board was induced by several considerations. The city had become so large as to require such an institution,—the Woodward high school was a college in almost every thing but the name,—the public sentiment is decidedly in favor of diplomas; without the power of conferring these, the advanced students would continue to leave this school for others having such privileges,—and to name no more, those whose circumstances would not permit them to go elsewhere, would be deprived of the advantages of graduation. For these reasons, we now have established "The Woodward College of Cincinnati."

Trustees,

William Green, Esquire, President; Osmond Cogswell, Esquire, Secretary; John P. Foote, Esquire; Oliver Lovell, Esquire; *Samuel Lewis, Esquire.

Faculty,

Rev. B. P. Aydelott, M. D., President and Professor of moral and political philosophy; Joseph Ray, M. D., Professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry; Mr. T. O. Prescott, Tutor in languages; Mr. F. W. Prescott, Principal of the preparatory department; Mr. H. W. Aydelott, Assistant in the preparatory department.

THE EYE INFIRMARY, under Dr. Drake, is a valuable institution.

The Roman catholic college, under the name of the ATHENAEUM, we presume is better endowed than any other literary or scientific institution in this state. We have no data, ex-

*Mr. Lewis and Mr. Cogswell are trustees for life, with the power of appointing their successors with the same privileges; the other trustees are chosen, one each year, by the city council. In case of the failure of an appointment in either class of Trustees, it will thenceforward forever be made by the court of common pleas of Hamilton county.

cept what we see in and about its lofty and splendid edifices, from which to give our readers any idea of its present state. The society under whose entire control it now is, exerts a great influence in the city. And from the number of people in the city and vicinity under the charge of the "Society of Jesus" estimated variously from twelve to twenty thousand, two thousand children are probably here educated by this order.

SELECT SCHOOLS IN CINCINNATI.

These vary as to numbers, in different seasons of the year. We presume, though they may be fairly estimated at one hundred. In these schools is taught every branch of science and literature.

Among the female academies, that of the Messrs. Pickets, stands deservedly high. Mr. Carlo DeHaro teaches the Spanish, Italian and French languages.

Mr. A. Kinmont excels in teaching all branches of the mathematics, and indeed, every branch of literature. Dr. Daniel Drake, teaches, with great success, botany and all the branches of natural history, as well as every thing else, which a physician or surgeon needs to learn. The same remarks equally apply to Landon C. Rives, M. D. brother of our late minister to France, from Virginia.

The teachers in this city, as a whole, are superior to those of any other city or town in the western states. They may be equaled, but certainly not surpassed by the teachers of any other city on this continent. Their manner of instruction can never be improved. Without any punishment, they acquire the unbounded confidence of the pupil, soon after it enters the school. The facility and clearness, with which these talented teachers convey instruction, are truly remarkable. And as one whole, these teachers deserve higher wages. Few of them do more than merely live well, without being able to lay up much, for sickness and old age. It should be otherwise.

PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS IN CINCINNATI IN 1837.

These are under the government of trustees and visitors, who are Peyton S. Symmes, President; George Graham, junior; Elam P. Langdon; James R. Baldridge; William Wood.

These visitors examine and employ the teachers, carefully inspect the schools, adopt rules for their government, and finally, do every other act proper and necessary to be done, in execution of their high trust. Thus far they have acted wisely and efficiently in the management of these noble institutions.

The city council have a board of education, whose business it is to raise the funds wherewith to build school houses, pay the teachers, and keep the buildings in repair. They have erected ten large edifices, at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars. This sum includes the cost of the lots on which these splendid buildings are erected. Each of these buildings is divided into four rooms thirty-six feet in breadth by thirty-eight feet in length, two in each story, besides the basement rooms. The building is two lofty stories in height, above the basement story. In these buildings forty schools are taught, by about eighty instructors. The number of schools for males and females is equal, in which, about two thousand five hundred children are instructed during the whole year, except two vacations of two weeks each. The wages of the teachers are seven hundred dollars annually, for principals, and three hundred, for assistant male teachers; and only two hundred and fifty dollars for female principals, and two hundred for assistant female teachers! All these sums are paid by the city, for the instruction of the children who have no parents, or those whose parents are poor.

So much we can say, for the benevolence, wisdom and charity of Cincinnati.

The instructors of these public schools are all well educated. The principals of the male schools, are graduates of eastern colleges, and the female teachers are educated in the best manner. The teachers in their department, are per-

fect gentlemen and ladies. Their constant examples before their pupils, the moral as well as literary instruction, which they convey to their schools, are productive of the happiest effects. Pupils are admitted when six years old, and they can be instructed until they are fourteen years old, and all this instruction costs nothing to them, or their parents and guardians.

Among the teachers in the higher department of females, Mrs. Wing and Miss Eustis, are preeminent for their education and polite accomplishments. We mean no disparagement to other teachers, because they are all good, and deserve higher wages than they now obtain.

IMMIGRANTS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

There is also another institution of learning in this city, under the patronage of the immigrants' friend society of the valley of the Mississippi. The object of this society is to educate the children of foreigners in the English language; to instruct them in the scriptures, and the nature of our free institutions. This object commends itself to the understanding of every thinking patriot when he looks at the fact, that the great mass of this foreign population are inaccessible to us, through the medium of our language, because we have otherwise no means of diffusing useful information among them. It is their object also to remove their misapprehensions, and correct their errors. The members of this institution extend the hand of kindness to this portion of our population, and establish schools for the education of their children, so that they may be prepared for the reception of useful knowledge, and become good substantial Americans. Although this society is yet in its infancy, yet it is truly in a flourishing condition. They have one school in Cincinnati numbering two hundred pupils in daily attendance. They have also, a school recently established in Louisville, and one in New Albany, by their general agent the Reverend J. J. Lehmanowsky. He makes it his business to raise funds, and

establish schools, in any town where there is a sufficient foreign population to need them, throughout the whole Mississippi valley. At Cincinnati F. C. F. Salomon, A. M., is the Principal.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Executive Committee,

Honorable BELLAMY STORER, President; John Myre, Vice President; H. K. Wills, Recording Secretary; Professor C. G. Stowe, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob Guelick, Esq. Curtis M. Doolittle, C. P. Barnes, William Neff, Dr. John Allen, D. W. Tolfard, Otis Aldrich.

Treasurer,

Alfred W. Bentley.

General Agent,

Reverend John J. Lehmanowsky.

The general assembly of the state, have incorporated the above named society and placed their school in Cincinnati, on the same footing with the public common schools, which are supported by the public funds.

We have twenty-two incorporated academies in the state, some of which are flourishing.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

Every township is divided into school districts, which are governed by a board of directors, elected by the people. School houses are built by a tax levied on the people, and the public money is paid over to the teachers in proportion to the number of scholars who attend the schools. The system is a wise one, and the funds to support common schools now

amounts to nearly two millions of dollars. A part of this fund is employed by the state, and another part of it is loaned to individuals. The interest of this fund, in both cases, is guaranteed by the state to be punctually paid. By care and good management, this fund may be increased to five millions of dollars within a few years. In many instances, the schools throughout the state are very well conducted, but in other cases they are not managed as they should be. On the whole, though, better school houses every where appear, and the teachers are better ones than we had a few years since. This is encouraging.

STATE OF THE MECHANIC ARTS.

These are improving rapidly. The construction of our canals taught our people the art of cutting stone and laying them; the art of bridge building, and of erecting dams on our streams. Had our canals done us no other benefit, this would have been of great advantage to us. So of the construction of the Cumberland road across this state. The able engineers which the government has sent here, have taught our people how to construct roads.

In the construction of houses of all sorts, our house builders have greatly improved of late years.

In Cincinnati these builders of houses, vie with their eastern instructors, in all that is useful or ornamental in their art. Our cabinet furniture, too, now equals that made in the eastern cities, from whence our mechanics came. The brick-maker, brick layer, house carpenter and joiner, sometimes unite, buy some lots in a new town, and all join and build row after row, of elegant houses and stores. The merchant and mechanic follow them, and fill the houses with goods, families and mechanic tools. The farmers settle around them, and town and country flourish as if by enchantment, where the forest stood a very few years before.

THE OHIO MECHANICS INSTITUTE,

Was established in Cincinnati, in October 1828, for the purpose of aiding, in the diffusion of scientific information, among all classes of the community.

John P. Foote, Esquire and others, got up a public meeting of the citizens, who framed a constitution and adopted it, thus organizing a society. Operations commenced under this constitution, and a course of lectures was delivered. Two classes were established, one in Geometry, and, another in Arithmetic.

In 1829, a class in Mathematics was formed, which has continued to this time. Lectures were delivered, and application was made to the legislature, for an act of incorporation. This was granted on the application of John D. Craig, John P. Foote, Thomas Reilly, Luman Watson, William C. Anderson, David T. Disney, George Graham junior, Calvin Fletcher, Clement Dare, William Greene, Tunis Brewer, Jeffry Seymour, Israel Schooley and Elisha Brigham. The object of the society was the advancement of the best interests of the mechanic, the artisan and manufacturer, by the more general diffusion of useful knowledge, among the aforesaid classes of citizens.

During the three last years, three lectures in each week, have been delivered in the lecture rooms of the Institute.

The library consists of about fifteen hundred Volumes of well selected books, which have been presented to the institution by individuals. The members of the Institute contribute, each, annually, three dollars.

The society have an annual Fair, for the exhibition of such articles as our mechanics and manufacturers may feel disposed to exhibit. The Fair held in May 1838, at the Bazaar, was attended by all the intelligent citizens of Cincinnati. The articles exhibited, did honor to the ingenuity and skill of those who produced them. We saw, and felt proud of the producers and their productions. This institution deserves the patronage of the whole people and we hope will receive it.

The classes in the Institute are established by voluntary

association of young men, who form their own by-laws and adopt a course of mutual instruction; receiving aid from professional teachers, many of whom have been very zealous in promoting the objects of the Institution.

During the summer seasons, courses of lectures in natural philosophy are delivered in the Institute to young ladies.

A class of fifty is now attending Doctor Craig's course.

THE STATE OF RELIGION AND THE DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS SECTS.

An experiment is now making which will ascertain whether religion can be sustained without the support of the government. Our constitution utterly forbids any preference to be given to any one religious sect. It permits religious societies to be incorporated, so that they can build churches and own the land where they stand; it also recognises any contract entered into by any society with a clergyman for his support and maintenance. But these things are all the government does, unless it be that religious people are protected by law, while they are worshiping their Creator, as it does any other persons while peaceably assembled together for any lawful business. Should any one suppose, however, that our western people are not as religious as those who have an established religion, supported by, and connected with the civil government, he would do them great injustice. Our people believe that religion is a matter between God and his creature, with which, the civil ruler has no right to interfere. Most of the ministers who are in some sense permanently settled, perform much more labour than ministers do in the eastern states. Doubtless there are conveniences and inconveniences, pleasures and the reverse, connected with the situation of a western, or an eastern minister. Our balances will not weigh these very correctly, so we do not attempt it. Our eastern brethren are wonderfully deceived in one thing respecting us. They often state in their meetings, papers, magazines, &c., that we are destitute of preachers.

According to our population we have two ministers here,

of some sort, to where they have one there.* Ours are itinerants, each one officiating in several neighborhoods. This is owing to our great number of religious sects. We speak of Ohio. We have swarms of missionaries from the Atlantic cities, and from our own, consisting of Cumberland Presbyterians, Campbellites, Catholics, &c., all in motion, to build up their various sects; but they all move forward in peace, and in a good degree of harmony. We see no evils growing out of all these sects, except it be, that the people are not able to support all this host of ministers. Fewer of them, and those well qualified for their missions, would be a vast improvement. If the people were divided into one half the sects to which they now belong, and would be contented with one half the preachers we now have laboring among us; and if the other half of our preachers, would travel farther west, and officiate there, a great deal of good might be done, by this improvement, in our religious matters. The people of the east, need not mourn over our destitute state, as to preaching, because we have ten sermons to their one, in proportion to our numbers. There is scarcely a day in the year but there is preaching of some sort, in every town of any size in the state. We by no means, say that we have too much preaching, but we do say that there is no want of it in Ohio.

That there is a prejudice against all preachers in this and all other states, is certainly true, but so far as we are acquainted with them, and we know them well, we are compelled to say, that our clergymen in Ohio, especially those who have lived here ever since our first settlement, deserve unqualified praise for their zeal, and good works. No men in this state have been so useful in building up society, in making us a moral and truly religious people. Their disinterestedness and benevolence, their kindness, forbearance and charity, zeal, industry and perseverance in well doing,

*The presbyterians and protestant episcopalians need more ministers, and have many churches without being able to supply them at present. Our remarks do not apply to them.

merit and receive the respect, gratitude and affection, of all good men. They have labored zealously, faithfully and long, and their pay has been but trifling. But they have generally been blessed, in their children, whose good conduct, prosperity and success in life, are the consolation and support of these aged servants of the most high God. We name them not, though we know them all. They have always been the true friends of liberty, and they would be the very last men in the nation to wish to overturn our free institutions. Persecuted they may be, but it must be, either by those who know them not, or by those who would overturn all good government, good morals and true religion. The religion of Jesus is friendly to liberty, but because, in the rude and barbarous ages of Europe, there were hypocrites in the church, who made merchandize of this religion, that is no reason why its Author should be persecuted, more than it would be, to refuse to receive the true coin because there were counterfeits in circulation. Christianity is friendly to free government; and without this religion, there can be no good government.

RELIGIOUS SECTS.

These are composed of Presbyterians, Methodists, Protestant Episcopalians, Baptists, Catholics, Dunkards, Congregationalists, Seceders, Unionists, Friends, or Quakers, Cumberland Presbyterians, Swedenborgians, Jews, Newlights or Halcyons, Associate Reformed, United brethren in Christ, Radical Methodists, Universalists, Campbellites, German Lutherans, Unitarians, Shakers, and Mormonites. We have several shades of difference, even among several of the above named religious sects, such as high and low Churchmen, among several sects, but they all live together in a good degree of harmony, often assisting each other, in the erection of churches, and, in permitting ministers of other denominations, to officiate in their churches. This tolerant spirit, is highly commendable, and is rather gaining, than losing ground, among us.

We suspect that a greater proportion of our population belong to some church, than any other people in the Union. This is more the case with the people in the Scioto and Miami countries, than in any other part of the state, perhaps, but it is so, generally, in all parts of it. As to talent and learning, we have at all times, had a good degree of them in the pulpit. Our ministers, like our lawyers, speak with a great deal of animation, otherwise, they would not be western people. They speak extempore, mostly, but not a few of them, speak accurately, so that every sentence might be printed, and it would read very well. On the whole, we feel quite proud of our ministers as such, as Christians, as citizens and as men.

The Presbyterians have in the state, about twenty presbyteries as follows, viz:

Presbyteries.	No. of ministers.	No. of churches.	Communi- cants.	Names of the stated clerks of these Presbyteries.
Steubenville,	16	31	3218	Charles C. Beatty.
Beaver,	18	37	2515	Robert Dilworth.
Grand river,	15	35	1721	Dexter Witter.
Portage,	27	23	1857	William Hanford.
Huron,	19	24	1025	Xenophon Betts.
Trumbull,	12	18	3246	Wells Andrews.
Cleveland,	27	39	1785	Daniel W. Lathrop.
St. Joseph,	11	12	364	Phanuel W. Warriner.
Monroe,	9	21	1310	Ira M. Weed.
Athens,	9	19	1134	Addison Kingsbury.
Columbus,	12	15	1124	James Hoge, D D. L L D.
Lancaster,	21	31	2622	James Culbertson.
Wooster,	9	26	2069	William Cox.
Richland,	10	21	1528	James Rowland.
Chillicothe,	22	28	2892	Henry Van Deman.
Miami,	18	23	1250	James Coe.
Cincinnati,	27	29	1858	Thomas J. Biggs.
Marion,	8	19	1348	John P. Vandyke.
Oxford,	14	26	1083	John W. Scott Professor, in Oxford college.
	304	477	33,949.	

This denomination of christians, have besides the above three

hundred and eight ordained ministers, twenty licensed preachers, besides thirteen candidates, for the ministry. Let us see, three hundred and eight ministers, and four hundred and seventy-seven churches, or sixty nine more churches, than preachers.

The Methodist Episcopalians are far more numerous, than any other christians, as the following statement, derived from the very best authority shows. Number of church members, seventy-seven thousand and thirty six; two hundred and ninety four traveling preachers; five hundred and sixty local preachers, four hundred and ninety churches, in the state, fifteen district, and these are divided, into one hundred and thirty nine circuits and stations. They have erected, at different places, fifty six parsonage houses for the accommodation of the itinerant ministers.

This denomination, own a large commodious, Book room in Cincinnati, eighty feet, by forty-two, four stories in height, erected on the corner of Eighth and Main streets. From this western book establishment, they distribute many thousand dollars worth of books, annually, into Ohio, and all the states and territories, west of the Alleghanies. The present agents, of this valuable establishment, are John F. Wright and L. Swartsted. They publish at this establishment, a religious periodical, called "The Western Christian Advocate." And to this paper, there are now, eleven thousand subscribers. C. Elliot and L. L. Hamline are the editors of this paper.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Names of the churches; places where located, in 1834, to wit:

Trinity Church,	Columbus,	Trinity Church,	Newark,
St. James'	" Zanesville,	St. Luke's "	Marietta
St. Paul's "	Chillicothe,	Trinity "	Cleveland,
St. Peter's "	Ashtabula,	St. Paul's "	Norwalk,
St. James "	Boardman,	St. Paul's,	Mt. Vernon
Christ Church,	Windsor,	Christ "	Dayton,

All Saints Church, Portsmouth, Harcourt Church, Gambier,
St. Thomas' " St. Clairsville, St. James' " Batavia,
St. Mark's " Mill-Creek, St. John's " Cuyahoga Falls
St. Matthew's Church, Perry, St. James' " Hanover,
Christ Church, Cincinnati. St. Michael's " Unionville,
St. Paul's " Cincinnati, St. John's " Ohio City,
St. John's " Worthington, St. Timothy's " Massillon,
St. James' " Piqua, St. John's " Lancaster,
St. Paul's " Steubenville, St. Paul's " Utica,
St. James' " Cross-Creek, St. Jude's " Montville,
St. Paul's " Medina, Trinity " Lyme,
St. Peter's " Delaware, Christ " Liverpool.
St. Peter's " Morristown, St. James' " Painesville,
Grace " Berkshire, St. Matthew's " Ashtabula,
St. Stephen's Church Grafton, St. Andrew's " Elyria,
St. Matthew's " Hamilton, Trinity " Jefferson,
St. Phillip's Church, Circleville, St. Paul's " Greenville,
Trinity " Troy, St. John's " Wakeman.
St. Luke's " Granville.

Intimately connected with Christianity, and one of its legitimate offspring, is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located at our seat of government.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

Is located in Columbus. Here the Deaf and Dumb are received, and that mental and moral cultivation is bestowed on them, which raises them to the occupations of society, and the enjoyments of social life, of which they were naturally deprived. It is one of those benevolent institutions, to which this age has given birth, and which does honor to human nature.

This Asylum has been in operation nearly nine years. It owes its origin to the philanthropy of the State legislature. The present number of pupils is thirty-five; twenty-seven of whom, are supported by the bounty of the State. It is an

additional misfortune to many of this class of persons, not only to be deaf and dumb, but poor.

The Asylum is managed by a board of Trustees, appointed by the Legislature. It is at present under the immediate superintendence of a Principal, and two Assistants. The expense attending a year's residence at the Asylum, is seventy-five dollars. This sum covers all expenses at the institution, except those for clothing. Pupils remain at school four or five years, during which time they study Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c., and become able to do business for themselves. The system of instruction is that of the Abbe L'Epee, and perfected by his celebrated successor, Abbe Sicard. The eye is the avenue through which the instructor communicates with the minds of his pupils. Signs are substituted for sounds; and they are found sufficiently copious and expressive, to teach written language, or any branch of education.

There is now erected in the vicinity of Columbus, a building for the accommodation of the pupils. Its dimensions on the ground are eighty feet by fifty. There is some land belonging to the Asylum, on which it is expected the male pupils will labor.

In this Institution, the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb children of our state will for a time find an "asylum," and will, through its means, have light shed on their darkened minds. H. N. Hubbell, A. M., is the Principal.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

We export, wheat, maize, or Indian corn, hemp, flour, bran, salt pork, beef, bacon, feathers, hops, iron in hollowware, and bars and pigs of iron; cider, apples, hay, whiskey, mill stones, grind stones, earthen ware, glass, cordage, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, wool, boards, shingles, coal, woolen and cotton cloths, janes, gun powder, printing types, cabinet ware, beer, fowls, butter, cheese, boards, planks, steam boats, frames for houses,

bricks, hewn stone, boots, shoes, books, paper, rags, thread, twine, tobacco, of all sorts, manufactured or not manufactured, plows, shovels, spades, potatoes, grass seed, ale, porter, domestic maple sugar, molasses, axes, hoes, saddles, bridles, bristles, tallow, staves, printing types and printing presses. The two last articles are made at Cincinnati in abundance for our supply, and enough, for the West.

REMARKS.

Of the above enumerated articles of commerce, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, beef, pork, lard, bacon, wheat, flour, Indian corn, and whiskey, form our principal ones, of value, and produce, at least, a great many millions of dollars, annually, equaling, and more than equaling in value, all our imports. This balance of trade, in our favour at this early day, of our existence as a state, is but the mere dawning of a brighter day, when all our territory shall be filled up with such a population, as will naturally find their way to Ohio. Large quantities of pork and flour, are exported from the Scioto Valley to Montreal, Quebec, and the Islands below the mouth of the St. Lawrence bay. These are sent to feed the getters out of lumber, in the British North American provinces. For these, we receive cash, in payment. English goods landed at New York, pay for pork in Ohio. The money comes from New York and returns there, or buys lands in the west.

OUR IMPORTS,

Consist of the productions of every country on the globe; and of the manufactures of every manufacturing town in Europe. The cloths of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany, find their way into Ohio, and are worn by our citizens. England, sends us her earthen wares, her cloths, Liverpool china, her cutlery, needles and pins. France sends, us her silks, printed calicoes, watches, wines, brandies, prints, and procelains. Switzerland sends to us watches and jewelry.

Germany, her cloths, and glass. Holland sends her gins, pins, and delf wares. Italy sends us her figs, currants, raisins, olive oil, gewgaws and beggars. Sweeden and Russia, send their iron, cordage, and furs. Africa furnishes us ivory for the handles of our knives, and for combs. Central America sends her mahogany wood to make our tables, chairs and bureaus.

We use the teas of China, her porcelains and silks. We have the wares of Japan, the coffee of Java and of Mocha—of Brazil, of Cuba, and the West Indian isles—their sugar also. We have the spices of the East Indian islands, and the cocoa nuts of the islands of the Austral Asians—their tortoise shell, and their pine apples.—We use the oil and bones of the whales of the arctic oceans, about each pole.

We use the furs of the Northwest coasts of America. We use the skins, and fur of the seals of the far southern islands of the Pacific ocean, and the tins of Banda, and of England. We have in our Cincinnati Museums, specimens of nearly every mineral, and of every animal in the world.

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama furnish us with cotton and sugar. We import lead from Galena and Du Buque—furs, skins and peltries from the Rocky Mountains, and send them our productions in return.

We import the manufactures of our own eastern states—glass, and the manufactures of iron from Pittsburgh—shoes and leather from all the cities, east of us—their cotton and woolen goods—their fishes, and all sorts of manufactured articles, either of wood, iron or steel. Paints, dye stuffs, drugs and medicines are imported. We feed our eastern brethren, and they clothe us, and they send us medicines to keep us in health, or cure us, when sick, so that we can furnish them with meat and bread to eat, and horses to ride on, or be drawn along by, in their carriages, on their roads.

We build steamers for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and they send us sugar and cotton in return. We send cabinet ware to the west, northwest and south—so of whiskey, flour, pork, dried fruits, &c.

This trade and commerce—this interchange of productions keep up, a constant intercourse between men, render them active, enterprising and industrious, promote their health, comfort and happiness. This constant intercourse, is a bond of union, which may no one, ever burst asunder. Mutual intercourse produces mutual dependence, mutual profit and mutual friendship. May these forever be continued to us and our posterity, to our eastern brethren, and their descendants.

This constant intercourse, trade and commerce, will require all the energies, of ourselves, and of all our neighbors to be in constant exercise to improve all the means of transportation, now in operation; to create new modes of conveyance; new roads, new canals and rail roads, passing through the state, and to and from it, so as to make Ohio, what it should be, the point at which, all the travel to and from the western states, should centre.

Our trade should be extended more and more, north and south; to Montreal, and especially, to New Orleans and Texas. The northern trade will build up our cities located along Lake Erie, and the southern trade, render wealthy and populous, our towns along the Ohio river. Canada needs our beef, pork and flour, and we want British goods, British sovereigns and guineas.

The amount of our productions for exportation, will for a long time to come, increase annually, as our numbers increase; and new markets should be sought for them.

Foreign goods can frequently be purchased in Montreal cheaper than in New York city, and our merchants should visit Montreal, in the autumn, and ascertain where they can buy the best and the cheapest goods.

Canada will forever, to a certain extent, be a good mart for our agricultural productions. So will Western New York be one for our grain.

All the lower Mississippi country will always purchase their flour and provisions, from the people north of them. Texas will soon open a market for our flour and manufactured

articles. This trade will be more and more valuable as that country fills up with people.

Why do our merchants when from home in quest of goods buy in New York, domestic goods, which are produced in Rhode Island and Massachusetts? The New Yorker purchases them at the east and puts his profits on them. Why should Ohio pay these profits? The article of fish, a great amount of which we consume annually, should always be bought in Boston or even farther eastward. The savings in the purchase of these things in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, would in a few years, amount to a million of dollars. Why not add this million to our wealth? Why not go to Montreal and obtain our English cloths, and order them home, and then rapidly proceed to Boston and Providence and procure their productions, and return to Ohio, through New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and there complete the assortments?

Our trade to the south is very important to us, and is daily increasing in amount and value. Our cotton, sugar, coffee and spice are brought to us from the south. When we have more houses established in New Orleans, Tampico, Cuba and St. Domingo, more of our productions will there be sold, consumed and paid for, in the productions of those regions. Steamers, such as navigate lake Erie, rigged with tall masts, carrying sails would best suit the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico. The people of Ohio can build and navigate them from island to island, and from port to port; extending our commerce, and enriching our citizens. Our coffee, our cotton and sugar should be purchased by us on the spot, where they are produced.

Our commerce on the upper lakes should be increased annually, and those seas covered with our sails.

The fisheries on those lakes, ought to contribute at least a million of dollars' worth of fish annually to this state.

All these extensions of our trade and navigation will increase our manufactures, and open new outlets, for our agri-

cultural products. They will extend and increase the number of our yards, for building ships. They will demand more iron, more foundries, for making machinery for steamers, and more men to labor in these factories. These men will need clothes to cover them, and food to support them and their families.

The trade, navigation and fisheries of the Upper lakes, ought, at no distant day, to support one million of our citizens living on the shore, and near it, of lake Erie. Another million might easily be supported by the trade, navigation and manufactures connected with the western rivers. Ten millions more could easily find a support, and full and profitable employment, in the interior of this state, on their farms, in their shops, offices, stores and factories of all sorts. The valley of the Mississippi, the largest one on the globe, contains ample space in addition to the Upper lakes, for us, in which, to move about and act. In this large theatre, we should be the actors. On these boards the people of the East may be as they please, either the actors or the audience.

Laying aside the figure, their productions will be very different from ours, and will not compete with us, in any market. Ours, consisting of food for the planter and his laborers, of hay and horses to eat it, of cotton bagging, and gins to clean his cotton, of boilers and steam engines, with which to manufacture his sugar, will not compete with Maine, with her ice and tripes packed in it, of fishes, either fresh or salted, of lumber, such as boards spars and staves.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island may carry their cloths and their fishes, and Connecticut her wooden clocks, but Ohio will not be in their way.

Name, place, and date.	Loans and discounts.	Due from banks.	Specie.
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati, Jan. 4, 1836	3,103,461	501,847	666,787
Franklin Bank, do. do.	1,195,414	142,861	204,628
Lafayette Bank, do. do.	1,987,571	140,033	105,650
Ohio Life and Trust Co., do. January, 1836	1,515,952	357,116	268,984
Miami Exporting Co., do. Oct. 17, 1836	7,802,398 591,742	1,141,857 86,681	1,246,049 119,531
Total of Cincinnati banks,	8,394,140	1,228,538	1,365,580
<i>On or near the Ohio river:</i>			
Columbiana Bank, New Lisbon,	98,009	96,331	41,629
Far. and Mech. Bk. Steubenville, Jan. 6, 1836	376,758	110,417	56,754
Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville, Jan. 5, 1836	316,088	43,364	43,536
Bank of Marietta, Marietta, do.	145,184	27,886	26,412
Scioto Bank, Portsmouth, January 7, 1836	306,450	109,727	38,308
<i>Valley of the Muskingum:</i>			
Far. Bank of Canton, Canton, Jan. 4, 1836	214,803	95,820	56,124
Bank of Massillon, Massillon, do.	247,152	89,643	64,431
Bank of Wooster, Wooster, do.	213,046	4,091	53,403
Bank of Zanesville, Zanesville, Jan. 8, 1836	343,204	85,320	54,728
Bank of Muskingum, Putnam, Jan. 1, 1836	239,378	100,351	32,068
<i>Valley of the Scioto:</i>			
Franklin Bank of Columbus, Columbus,	696,491	46,030	132,662
Clinton Bank, Columbus, January 4, 1836	557,139	261,017	124,879
Bank of Circleville, Circleville, Jan. 1, 1836	414,460	75,199	51,158
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Jan. 25, 1836	602,729	72,291	70,417
Bk. of Mt. Pleasant Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 4, 1836	369,259	32,709	45,815
Bk. of Chillicothe, Chillicothe Dec. 23, 1835	704,526	245,494	176,446
<i>Valley of the Miami:</i>			
Urbana Banking Co. Urbana, Jan. 5, 1836	252,294	43,691	38,398
Bank of Xenia, Xenia, December 8, 1835	122,833	16,389	68,129
Dayton Bank, Dayton, December 21, 1835	285,685	118,946	81,261
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1836	192,015	49,926	53,107
<i>On or near Lake Erie:</i>			
Western Reserve Bank, Warren, Jan. 9, 1836	279,878	56,654	35,530
Bank of Geauga, Painesville, Dec. 7, 1835	197,629	—	31,759
Com. Bk. of L. Erie, Cleveland, Jan. 15, 1836	611,910	90,755	75,387
Bank of Cleveland, do., Jan. 4, 1836	411,257	57,385	56,747
Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Nov. 30, 1836	272,587	74,429	38,867
Bank of Sandusky, Sandusky, Jan. 1, 1836	214,810	86,291	16,371
Total of 31 banks and 1 branch	170797143,318,708	2,934,906	

STATE OF AGRICULTURE, PRICE OF LANDS, PROVISIONS AND LABOR.

The state of agriculture has improved greatly within a few years past. There are farms in the vicinity of all our larger towns, in a good state of cultivation, and our farmers every where, either have already, or soon will have good substantial houses, barns and out houses. These are not only commodious and substantial but sometimes even elegant. In New Connecticut, almost every farmer has an elegant dwelling house. In that part of the state, we see more framed than brick houses; in some parts, though, brick houses predominate. In the remainder of the state, brick is preferred as the cheapest, most durable and best. The materials for brick are near the spot when they are needed; the wood to make fuel, and burn them, needs to be cleared off, and the farmer and his sons can make the brick without hiring any of the work done. Within a very few years, after the farmer had settled down in the woods, we generally see around him a well fenced, well cultivated farm, with good buildings, and a good orchard coming forward. In a few more years his children will be grown up, married and settled on farms of new land like the one on which they were brought up. Thus the forest recedes before us, and a highly cultivated country smiles far and wide around us.

Farmers in parts of New Connecticut, in Washington county, and along the upper part of the Scioto country have, during twenty years past, turned their attention to dairies and the manufacture of cheese. The business has been profitable, but enough is not made yet for our own consumption.

The apple tree flourishes in all parts of the state, and cider is so abundant some years, as to sell for only one dollar a barrel. Many apples are carried down the Ohio river to New Orleans, and the lower country.

The price of land varies from one dollar and twenty-five cents, to one hundred dollars an acre.

The price of labor is fifty per cent. higher than in the Atlantic states, and provisions are about fifty per cent. cheaper than there.

Mechanics of all sorts get higher wages, and where they settle in towns, as they mostly do, they get rich in few years, if they are industrious, and well understand their business.

Laborers by the day, month or job, can always get employment, high wages and prompt payment, in cash, on our public works—our roads and canals. It will continue to be so for ages, because this state will never cease to improve the country by canals and roads. Every dollar laid out thus, by the state, will pay an interest that will forever make it the duty of the state, to proceed in her internal improvements. So that any young man in the East, who wishes to become a good substantial farmer, may come to Ohio, get employment, buy a farm, pay for it, own and improve it, and be an independent citizen of this great and growing state.

Manures have been but little used yet, in this state. Such is the natural fertility of the soil, that farmers have neglected to make use of their manure. Compost is unknown to our farmers, and plaster of Paris is, as yet, but little used. That many parts of Ohio would be the better for manure we doubt not, nor do we doubt but that when the lands are more worn by cultivation, that manure will be used by farmers. The best soil is doubtless one that contains sand enough in its composition to prevent its baking or becoming hard after a rain, and which also contains clay enough in it, to retain sufficient moisture. That our hilly region, whose soil is composed of such materials as these, possesses within itself a mineral richness, scarcely equaled any where else, is certain; hence, all our hilly region has deceived every one, almost, who saw it covered with a forest. Such lands are coming into high repute for farms; and whole counties, once deemed poor, are settling rapidly, and will continue to do so for a long time to come. Their soil is as good for grain, especially wheat, as any portions of the state, formerly supposed to be preferable,

THE RAISING OF HOGS, HORSES AND CATTLE.

In these branches of a farmer's business, our people have very well succeeded. In a country which produces so easily and so abundantly, all the grains and grasses, on which such animals subsist—where there is so little winter for which to provide—where the snow lies only a few days, at a time, and then is not over three or four inches in depth, all the domestic animals can be supported with ease, on the abundance of food which this country furnishes. Formerly, vast droves of hogs were driven every year over the mountains, but since our canals are made—since the steam boat moves on the Ohio, Mississippi and the lake, our people kill their hogs at home, salt them and carry them off in barrels, either to New Orleans, or to Cleveland, thence, to Montreal and Quebec, or to New York. Horses are still sent off in droves to market, either to the east or to the south.

So of our cattle, they are fattened and driven, sometimes, all the way to Boston to market. The value of all these exports we do not know, nor have we the means of knowing, but it amounts to millions of dollars annually, for our cattle, hogs, horses, mules and sheep. Great pains have been taken to improve the breeds of all these animals, and companies have repeatedly sent all the way to England to get better hogs, horses and cattle. The evident improvement of the whole breed, shows that those who have done these things, are public benefactors.

THE STATE OF THE PRESS.

In 1435, John Gutenburgh of Mentz, was carrying on a law suit, in Strasburgh, with a burgher of the place last mentioned, one Drizen, about a copying machine, which Gutenburgh had invented.

That copying machine was a PRINTING PRESS, which has done more for mankind than any other invention. By this machine of Gutenburgh's, mind can move minds, and render

earth, air, fire, water, aye, even immense tracts of space, far as the telescope can discern, tributary to man's comfort, knowledge and happiness. Aided by Gutenburgh's copying machine, every new idea, useful to mankind, soon crosses every sea and every ocean, and finally, pervades every part of our habitable globe. It was this copying machine that enabled Martin Luther to spread his doctrines over christendom, and to assert the rights of conscience, and the liberty of speaking and writing our opinions, upon all matters in religion, science, politics and literature. This machine has prostrated error, wherever it has had free scope. It is the friend of genuine liberty, of justice, of human happiness and human glory. Through the aid of this machine, the scriptures have been spread, are spreading, and will continue to do so, until the light of the gospel shall shine on all lands, enlighten all nations, and render all men happier and better. Happy will it be for mankind, if the Press continues to be unshackled, as it now is, in this country. May those who use it, never descend to licentiousness—to the servility of panders, for the men in power, nor become the tools of aspiring demagogues, either in church or state. The Press multiplies copies of books, and renders them cheap,* and accessible to all readers. Ideas beget ideas, which are the parents of others, in endless progression. One invention leads to other inventions, enabling man to overcome time and space, and turn to his use and benefit all the elements. He conquers the whole world, rendering useful to him earth, ocean, air, and every plant and every animal. He is enabled to make the very stars in the deepest vault of the far blue heavens useful to him. And whether he travels back, down the long lapse of ages past, or rise on the wings of his enraptured imagination, and fly into the most distant regions of futurity; his wanderings may be all recorded by a pen, and by the Press circulated all over the world, and their remembrance be perpetuated forever.

*Two hundred years ago a New Testament cost two hundred dollars—it costs now ten cents.

In this way, he may be said to overcome death itself, because his thoughts are immortal. They live to ennable, to animate, and bless mankind. The spirit of an author will forever hover around, and take possession of the inmost souls of his readers. Kingdoms, states, and empires, may rise, flourish, decline, fall, and be almost forgotten, in the dim distance of oblivious *eld*, while the inspirations of the man of genius remain green, flourishing, and entire, unimpaired and indestructible.

May those who conduct the Press, elevate their ideas into pure regions of thought, and fly, always there. To them, in a very special manner, are committed the future destinies of mankind. They are the lights of the world—shining, not for themselves, but for the whole human family. By the aid of these lights, all can see their several paths through life. As these lights increase in number and brightness, men will see clearer, farther, and better all around them, all over the world, until time shall end. Until then, may the Press be free, pure, and useful.

The first newspaper ever printed northwest of the Ohio river, was issued at Cincinnati on the 9th of November, 1793, by William Maxwell. It was entitled “THE CENTINEL OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY”—its motto, “*Open to all parties, but influenced by none.*” This paper, after changing its name and owner, in 1796, was continued until 1800.

In the autumn of 1810 The Western Spy was commenced by Captain Joseph Carpenter and Ephraim Morgan. It continued to be published by them until the death of Captain Carpenter, in February 1814. It passed through various owners' hands until its title was changed into the National Republican, which name it still bears. It is printed by James H. Looker and edited by Charles R. Ramsay Esquire. It is published weekly, tri-weekly and daily.

The two oldest papers in Cincinnati are published at large establishments, and have a considerable influence on the public mind. Soon after the state constitution went into operation, John W. Brown established a paper at Cincinnati: It

was printed by his son, Samuel J. Brown, called the Liberty Hall. It is now the Gazette and Liberty Hall, edited by Charles Hammond, Esquire. It is the oldest and largest newspaper establishment in the state. It is published daily, tri-weekly and weekly.

To trace the rise of each newspaper establishment in every town of any importance in the State, would be needless; but we content ourselves with a few remarks. At Columbus the seat of Government, Philo H. Olmsted, published the "Western Intelligencer," commenced in March, 1813. Without changing its owner, it became the "Columbus Gazette" in 1818, and is now the "Ohio State Journal," published by Scott & Wright. There had been before this time two newspapers established in Chillicothe, where the ancestor of the poet Wyllis, and Joseph S. Collins, now of Washington city, published a paper, under the old Territorial Government.

All the first papers printed in Ohio were small ones, and badly printed. The most of the presses and types first used in Ohio, were old cast off ones, in the east, with a few new job types to each establishment. The change within the last twenty years, in all respects, as it regards the art of Printing in this state, is highly gratifying to our state pride. We have now, at least, one hundred newspapers, published weekly, in the state. Many of them are as large as any in the east—nine of them are daily ones—several twice a week;—and we have twenty establishments for printing books, in which they are printed handsomely, as well as bound well. Our printing presses are made in Ohio, and the types are cast here. Our papers are not only handsomely printed on good paper, which is also made in the state, but they are edited very ably, especially when the interests of Ohio are endangered from any quarter. On all such occasions, those who stand on the watch-towers of liberty will ably do their duty to their fellow-citizens of Ohio.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

During this last period of our History, there have sprung up, into existence, three societies which have state societies and state officers, with branches of them, in many, if not most of the counties. From their influence and importance, our duty in the station which we have assumed, does not permit us to let them pass by us, without a few remarks. Not belonging to any one of them, and having never supported or opposed them, we feel no personal interest in them. We are perfectly aware of the delicacy of the subjects, which we are about to notice, but our duty, must be so far done, as to state, that we have organized in Ohio, first, an **OHIO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY**, which meets annually, at the seat of Government. It has been in operation several years, and, it had a paper devoted to its views. It has changed already, to a considerable extent, a custom of keeping spiritous liquors in every family, which were formerly urged upon friends, when they called to pay visits. It has, to a great degree, banished distilled spirits from the table at dinner. This society has operated on the higher classes of the community, and banished spirits from some, indeed many steam boats, canal boats and public inns. Thus much it has done. It has been conducted wisely, and has prospered. It is no longer fashionable to drink spirits as it once was, and lawyers and physicians rarely drink any thing, stronger than water. In some towns, little has been effected by the society, but, on the whole, a reformation is effected. Many have reformed who once drank to excess, and thousands of the rising generation, are saved from ruin by being educated not to taste distilled liquors. The subject has been discussed in all lawful ways, but has found no opposition to its full, fair and free discussion.

Could the practice of distilling grain be altogether abolished, a vast amount of money, time, and labor, would be saved, and much human misery would be prevented. The money, time and labor would be turned to some useful purposes. As soon

as a *temperate legislature* is elected, in any one of the states, penal enactments may be passed, to punish, as a crime, the drinking of spirits, or at least the sale of them in such state.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

Is a National Society ; Ohio has a state branch of it, and the counties have auxiliaries. Having very few free blacks, in the state for it to operate upon, little has been done here by it. In other words, having nothing to do, it has done nothing.

But another state society and its numerous branches, have excited highly, the public mind, and called forth expressions, on both sides of the question in dispute, not always in strict accordance with truth and propriety ; This is THE ABOLITION, or ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY. The first society of this kind, the parent of all others, in this Union, was established in Philadelphia, about fifty years since, and Doctor Benjamin Franklin was its first president. Its object was to protect and defend those who were unjustly held in slavery. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and, the most distinguished men in Virginia, highly approved of it under their own hands, in letters addressed by them to its thrice illustrious founder. This society wisely moved forward operating beneficially, and opposed by none. But some few years since, things took a different turn, in which Ohio had nothing to do, and it belongs not to our history. Finally, a few societies were founded here, mostly, we believe, by persons immigrating into this, from slave-holding states. A few remarks on the origin of this society in Ohio, its views, tendency and persecutions seem to us to belong to our history and cannot be dispensed with by its author. We do not make facts, but merely relate events, which we would sometimes rejoice were they otherwise. Thus situated, and compelled to speak, what we believe to be the truth, offend whom it may, we proceed in our remarks, on the society, and likewise, on its sensitive and bitter opponents. This society is of very recent origin in this state, dating no further back than February, 1834.

Its objects so far as we know them, are to prevent slavery from spreading into this state; to induce great numbers who own slaves in the states south of us, to set them free, and, send them to Africa. These slave-holders live in Ohio, but own slaves in the south. These are the objects of the society. The friends of the society disavow all interference with slaves and slave-holders *out of this state*. These are views not inconsistent with our duty to our neighbors. The tendency of the doctrines, of the society, when kept within the pale of prudence, and so long as the society originally founded by Franklin and the friends in Philadelphia is followed as an example, Washington, Jefferson and the patriots of their day, if now living would not raise any objection to them. The anti-slavery society in Ohio, in May 1837, contained 213 auxiliary societies, and 17,253 members. Its persecutions have consisted in being interrupted in their meetings, sometimes, and in having their press destroyed in Cincinnati by a mob. These outrages will not be repeated. To sustain themselves in their controversy, both parties, to the question, for slavery or anti-slavery, have boldly appealed to the bible, as the authority on which they rely. They have brought forward the example and precepts of our Savior and his apostles. Sitting in judgment on the case we proceed to examine the law and the testimony, impartially, fully and fairly, before we enter any final judgment. First, then, as to our Savior's example and precepts. He was by birth, a Jew, and his mother, brothers, sisters and all those with whom he associated as near and dear to him, were Jews. Both parties, have said, that there were no slaves in Judea at that time! This is not true. The entire nation was in a slavery of the worst kind, that any whole nation could endure! they were all slaves, and they were taxed and oppressed by the Romans, whose legions were every where stationed, and used as instruments of oppression by the civil officers. Their rulers, civil and military, were all appointed to office, by the Roman emperor at Rome. The Jews had, in fact two governments to support, at the same time; their own ecclesiastical government, and that of the conquerors. Well, thus situa-

ted, what did our Savior say? He said, "render unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's, and "unto God, the things that are God's." And why did he so teach the Jews? He shall answer that question for us. "My kingdom is not of this world." He intended to show, that his religion ought not to connect itself, in anywise, with the state. Any nation who connects these two things, religion and politics, may have ever so much religion, but it is not christianity, but the reverse of it. Our Saviour, though, laid down this law as an universal rule of action, forever to govern the world: "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

We next open Paul's letter to the Ephesians, and thence read "servants be obedient unto them that are your masters, according to the flesh, in *fear and trembling*; in singleness of heart as unto Christ." We will next read what he says to the masters of these servants: "And ye masters, do ye the same thing unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing that *your* master, is also in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him."

We next read what the same apostle says in his letter to the Colossians: "servants obey in all things, your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service, but as unto God." To masters he says: "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye have a Master in heaven." We next proceed to read what Peter says in his first letter 2nd chapter, 18th verse and onward; "Servants be subject to your masters, with all fear; not only the good and gentle, but also the froward. For this is thank worthy, if a man for conscience towards God, endure grief, suffering, wrongfully."

Two inferences from these authorities present themselves on a first view; first, that slavery is at best, a hard and painful condition; secondly, but nevertheless, provided a master governs his slaves, equitably, justly, and on christian principles, he may be a good christian, inherit eternal life, and not be condemned, merely for holding slaves. And, we may add, that the duties of servants and masters, are clearly pointed out by the apostles. Peter's letter was addressed to the strangers

throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia [Minor,] and Bythinia. These provinces, were the great slave marts, the Pennsylvania Avenues, the Georgetowns and Alexandrias of the ancient world. But, we have not yet done with Paul's conduct, precepts and example, as they respected masters and servants. Paul had left his Ephesian church in tears, when they fell on his neck and kissed him, and had gone to Jerusalem where he had been arrested and condemned for being a christian, from which judgement, he appealed to Caesar himself, Paul being a Roman citizen. He had sailed to Rome, to await his trial, and was in jail. Onesimus, a servant of Philemon, ran off from his master, and had arrived at Rome likewise. Here while Paul was in prison, this servant was converted by the apostle's preaching. To Paul, Onesimus confessed his faults, and that he had grievously wronged his master.

We do not find the wrongs specifically set forth, but there were *wrongs* done to the master by Onesimus. Paul being in jail, had great need of the services of Onesimus, but learning the exact circumstances, from the servant of his flight from his master, and the wrongs done him; the apostle wrote a letter to Philemon by Onesimus, and sent him back to his old master. Tychicus, who was about to travel the same route, as far as Colosse, became a fellow traveler, and the two, jointly carried a letter from Paul, to the Colossians. These epistles thus sent, we proceed to examine. To the Colossians, the apostle writes, as he had to Ephesus, in relation to masters and servants, holding the same language, almost word for word. He reminds Philemon of the new relation which now subsists between him and his servant; that now they are brothers. Does Paul threaten Philemon with everlasting perdition, unless he instantly emancipates his slave? No, he does not threaten him at all, but he prefers a request, though, very pressingly too, that Philemon would set his servant free, and that if he did so, to charge Paul, in account with him, all the sums out of which, Onesimus had, in any wise wronged him, and he, Paul, would pay them, on demand. This example of the apostle of the Gentiles, should

never be lost on us in Ohio, in all similar cases. These precepts of Christ and his apostles, these admonitions to masters and servants, in all the passages above quoted or referred to, leave us in no doubt as to our duty, in such cases.

All our preceding remarks are intended, in part at least, for immediate abolitionists. But we now proceed to say some things for the serious consideration of their opponents. They have said a thousand times over and over, "that in the fundamental law of this nation, our constitution, the right to own slaves is secured to them." Being thus secured they add, "that being so inserted in that instrument, their right is of too sacred a nature, to be at all, discussed, in public or private." We now proceed to examine this allegation in their declaration, and their proofs under it—the constitution. That instrument does not profess to be perfect in itself, and therefore contains provisions, for its amendment by the people, to promote whose happiness, it professes to have first been made. This amendment can never be made without discussion, without public meetings, without consultation, and without the aid of the press. The liberty of speech and of the press is secured to us, one and all, by the same constitution. But the friends of slavery say that their right to hold slaves is of too sacred a nature to admit of being discussed in public or private, orally or through the press. Let us look at this most extraordinary proposition. We all profess to believe that the Bible contains the law of God, and that itself is the word of God. We all know that the law of God, that the word of God, and even the attributes of the Deity himself, are discussed every day in the year, in public, orally and through the press; and yet no man dare deny our right to discuss all these matters in all these ways. Is our constitution more sacred than the Bible? more sacred than the Deity himself? The proposition is so preposterous, that we need say no more on that subject, perhaps, but let us state the case once more, in a plain way. The slaves themselves, either have not, or they have immortal souls and are really human beings! First, if the slaves have no souls, then they are on a par with horses, hogs,

mules and cattle. In that case a public meeting got up to form a society, an "Ohio agricultural society," to go and purchase these brutes with the intention of turning them into the prairies of Illinois, to feed, would be considered lawful and praise worthy, and no mob would assail the meeting with stones and brick bats. But suppose, secondly, that these slaves are human beings, and have immortal souls to save. Have philanthropists no right to assemble quietly and consult on the best means of saving from perdition, these millions of human beings? They certainly have such a right and may exercise it when, where, and as they please, under our constitution, without a single obstacle being thrown in their way, by any man or combination of men, under the whole heavens. Where would the world have been now, had not the liberty of speech and of the press been freely and fearlessly used to enlighten mankind? We answer that they would be groping still in papal darkness, monkish ignorance and superstition. They would be *now* bowing in reverence before idols, or on their knees before the shin bone of some worthless saint! Yes, so we should be at this day, but for free discussion, and the press of JOHN GUTTENBURGH, of Mentz. Away then, with doctrines and practices which tend to throw us back into the gloom of the dark ages. Those who oppose all discussion of this or any other matter, ought to know, that the liberty of speaking and writing, and publishing our opinions freely, are using means to pull away from beneath it, the main pillar on which our whole fabric of civil and religious liberty rests. Thus undermined and deprived of its only supporting pillar, the whole splendid dome will fall on us all who sit beneath its spacious roof, and we shall be crushed by its weight.

Another suggestion is presented to those who raise riots and mobs, to prevent discussion. Such persons ought to know, that when the Creator made man, he gave him two faculties of the soul, among others: "a natural love of justice," and "a sympathy with the afflicted." Yes, He gave man another faculty, that of a love of himself, and a disposition to defend and protect himself. These are all faculties of **every**

human soul, and all these faculties rise up against persecution and oppression. Every riot, mob and disturbance of peaceable people assembled for deliberation on slavery or anti-slavery, add to the number of the friends of anti-slavery in this state. Nominally we have now very few more than seventeen thousand members of this anti-slavery society; but let one man be killed by a mob, as E. P. Lovejoy was, at Alton, Illinois, for belonging to this society; printing or circulating its books, newspapers or pamphlets: or if another press is destroyed in Ohio by a mob, because used or owned by this anti-slavery society, and we know that thirty thousand new members would instantly join this society in Ohio. A few more such mobs following afterwards, and this state government in all its branches, would be in the hands of the anti-slavery society. So beware.

We care comparatively little about the liberty of the slave, but we do seriously care about preserving our own freedom; and our citizens are determined to preserve it against all sorts of violence, come from whence that violence may—whether from domestic or foreign foes. If any man or combination of men, assail any public meeting (peaceably assembled, and conducting its proceedings) with missile weapons, he or they who thus assail the meeting, would be tried for the offence, sentenced to a dungeon and be in one, within two hours after the commission of the crime. This is Ohio now, and so may it remain forever, under the dominion of the laws and the constitution.

Drawing a circle around Columbus, as a centre, large enough to contain one hundred thousand people within the territory included in the bounds of the circle, and there are within such a circle but two anti-slavery societies, with less than seventy members in both of them! Why are there so few members among such a population? We answer, these societies and their members meet as often as they please, where they please, stay there as long as they please, and say and do, write print and publish what they please, and

no one interferes either with them or with what they do. So far as this state is concerned, the great mass of this society are the most quiet, peaceable and unoffending christians, beloved and respected by all who know them.

There is a sensitiveness among the friends of slavery, which we cannot understand. Any discussion on this subject in Ohio cannot reach their slaves and render them uneasy. That is absolutely impossible. What then can be the reason of all this madness, about this discussion? It may be that, possibly, although our discussions might never reach the slaves, yet they might reach the masters of them, and induce them to push slavery south, and below Virginia and Kentucky, and thereby prevent Ohio from draining these states of all their young men; the life, the enterprise and energy of those states. These friends of slavery in the south, and friends to us, may naturally suppose, that had Rufus Putnam and his associates settled on the soil of Virginia, on the 7th of April 1788, and had that state been then a vast wilderness, filled with Indians and wild beasts, and the settlers being under precisely the same law which following as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, they journeyed into this vast forest; that instead of Ohio, had Virginia been the region in which they had settled, that vast state with its rich mines of iron ore, of coal and of gold! with its vast water power descending from the Alleghanies in never failing abundance, in a million of streams; with its towering forests so near the sea coast; its pure mountain air, the purest which ever was breathed by human beings; with its broad, deep and splendid rivers, unrivaled by any others in the world; with its lofty mountains and low vales, and with an extent of latitude, aided by altitude or depression equal to eight degrees of latitude; our opposers of the anti-slavery society may suppose, we say, that had Rufus Putnam and his pilgrims settled in Virginia, on the same day on which they did in Ohio, and under the same law, which he and they followed here, prohibiting slavery forever in that state, Virginia would now contain five mil-

lions of white freemen; and in the next fifty years, Virginia would contain twenty millions of happy human beings.

As a state, it is our interest, in Ohio, to have slavery continued in the slave-holding states, for a century yet, otherwise our growth would be checked. The broad and deep streams of wealth, numbers, enterprise, youth, vigor, and the very life blood of the slave holding states, now rolling into Ohio like mighty floods, would be stayed; and even roll back to their sources, rendering those states, not merely our equals, but even our superiors, in numbers, wealth and political power. No. We have adopted a policy which, for a century yet, requires slavery in the states south of us, to be continued, until they become deserts, (that is none of our business) while we have twelve millions of people in Ohio; until, indeed, this whole state, becomes one vast, lovely paradise: all cultivated, intersected every where, by roads and canals; covered with cities, and their splendid domes. No; let slavery be continued where it is, during the next century, at least. But, let that subject, be freely discussed, though, by whoever pleases to discuss it, either in Ohio or elsewhere. Let the law reign, and our people be free forever. No; never will we whisper a word, that any old Virginia nabob shall hear, advising him to abolish slavery in that most splendid of all countries in the world, wherein to build up manufactures, and make that state more populous than Great Britain is at this time.

The secret of our growth, in all that is desirable, must be kept a profound secret among ourselves. With such views of this subject, where is the patriotic citizen of this most prosperous of all states ever founded, on the surface of this earth, who would wish to stay its growth or, even check its prosperity? No; let slavery be continued for a century at least, and our descendants will go and settle in the now slave holding states, as forests, and make them, what they will not be until then.

CINCINNATI ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution, situated on Elm street, was founded in June 1833; and designed for the reception of destitute orphan children.

An act was passed by the legislature, in the session of 1832-33, incorporating the Asylum, with an endowment of ten acres of land, situated near Mill Creek. There was on the land, a small building to be occupied by the orphans. And one thousand dollars were paid out of the Township treasury for the support of the orphans. This site being unhealthful, an exchange was made with the City council for the ground on which the present building stands, which was erected by subscriptions collected from the citizens of Cincinnati. The one thousand dollars from the township treasury were withdrawn according to the charter in 1836, and one fourth part of the duties collected in Hamilton county, from the sales at auction, was appropriated in its stead, until the year 1840.

Its present income, is the auction fund as above, and a sum received from the trustees of the townships for the maintenance of destitute children, placed by them in the Asylum, together with such subscription as the managers collect from its patrons.

Twelve female managers are elected triennially by subscribers, to regulate all the interior concerns, and govern the institution; but the township trustees, appointed by the charter, make all the contracts for the sale, or purchase, of real estate.

The building is of sufficient extent to accommodate from two hundred and fifty, to three hundred children. About seventy orphans are now maintained, clothed and educated in the Asylum. June 11th 1838.

Mrs. Clarissa H. Davies, is the President, Mrs. Louisa Staughton, relict of the late learned, talented, and benevolent Doctor Staughton of Cincinnati is the Corresponding secretary of this truly christian institution. Mrs. Staughton, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Baum, Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Urner, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Burnet and Mrs. Mitchell have set an example in founding this asylum,

which we hope will be followed in all our future cities, in every part of the state.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

The state of Ohio is divided into seventy-four counties. The date of their organization, number of civil townships, superficial contents and the respective county seats of each, are as follows:

COUNTIES.	When organized.	Square Miles.	No. of Townships.	COUNTY SEATS.
Adams,	1797	550	10	West Union.
Allen,	1831	543		Lima.
Ashtabula,	1811	700	27	Jefferson.
Athens,	1805	740	19	Athens.
Belmont,	1801	536	16	St. Clairsville.
Brown,	1818	470	14	Georgetown.
Butler,	1803	480	13	Hamilton.
Carroll,	1833		13	Carrollton.
Champaign,	1805	417	12	Urbana.
Clark,	1818	412	10	Springfield.
Clermont,	1800	515	12	Batavia.
Clinton,	1810	400	8	Wilmington.
Columbiana,	1803		21	New Lisbon.
Coshocton,	1811	562	21	Coshocton.
Crawford,	1826	594	12	Bucyrus.
Cuyahoga,	1810	475	19	Cleveland.
Darke,	1817	660	10	Greeneville.
Delaware,	1808	610	23	Delaware.
Fairfield,	1800	540	14	Lancaster.
Fayette,	1810	415	7	Washington.
Franklin,	1803	520	18	COLUMBUS.
Gallia,	1803	500	15	Gallipolis.
Geauga,	1805	600	23	Chardon.
Greene,	1803	400	8	Xenia.
Guernsey,	1810	621	19	Cambridge.
Hamilton,	1790	400	14	CINCINNATI.
Hancock,	1828	576	5	Findlay.
Hardin,	1833	570		Kenton.

COUNTIES.	When organized.	Square Miles.	No. of Townships	COUNTY SEATS.
Harrison,	1813		13	Cadiz
Henry,		724	2	
Highland,	1805	555	11	Hillsborough.
Hocking,	1818	432	9	Logan.
Holmes,	1825	422	14	Millersburg.
Huron,	1815	800	29	Norwalk.
Jackson,	1816	490	13	Jackson.
Jefferson,	1797	400	13	Steubenville.
Knox,	1808	618	24	Mount Vernon.
Lawrence,	1817	439	13	Burlington.
Licking,	1808	666	25	Newark.
Logan,	1818	424	9	Bellefontaine.
Lorain,	1824	580	19	Elyria.
Madison,	1810	480	10	London.
Marion,	1824	527	15	Marion.
Medina,	1818	475	14	Medina.
Meigs,	1819	400	12	Chester.
Mercer,	1824	576	4	St. Marys.
Miami,	1807	410	12	Troy.
Monroe,	1815	563	18	Woodsfield.
Montgomery,	1803	480	12	Dayton.
Morgan,	1819	500	15	M'Connellsburg.
Muskingum,	1804	665	23	Zanesville.
Paulding,		432	3	
Perry,	1818	402	12	Somerset.
Pickaway,	1810	470	14	Circleville.
Pike,	1815	421	9	Piketon.
Portage,	1807	750	30	Ravenna.
Preble,	1808	432	12	Eaton.
Putnam,	1834	576	2	Kalida.
Richland,	1813	900	25	Mansfield.
Ross,	1798	650	16	Chillicothe.
Sandusky,	1820	600	10	Lower Sandusky.
Scioto,	1803	700	14	Portsmouth.
Seneca,	1824	540	11	Tiffin.
Shelby,	1819	418	10	Sidney.

Stark,	1809	19	Canton.
Trumbull,	1800	875	Warren.
Tuscarawas,	1808	19	New Philadelphia.
Union,	1820	450	Marysville.
Vanwert,		432	
Warren,	1803	400	Lebanon.
Washington,	1788	713	Marietta.
Wayne,	1811	660	Wooster.
Williams,	1824	600	Defiance.
Wood,	1820	750	Perrysburgh.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

COLUMBUS is the seat of the state government. It is situated on a high bank, on the east side of the Scioto, about ninety miles from its mouth. Including its immediate vicinity, it contains about seven thousand inhabitants, who are among the most intelligent, active and enterprising people in the state. Its buildings are, many of them large, commodious and handsome. The state house is not such an one, as Ohio ought to have, at this day, nor are the other public buildings, for the public offices, what they should be.

The penitentiary is a large, handsome building, of stone, built mostly by the convicts, who are confined in it.

The United States have a good court house for their courts, and the county of Franklin holds its courts in it, also, having assisted in building it.

The state has erected a large building, for the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in sight of the town. This is a very useful institution, for those, who are Deaf and Dumb. The legislature patronizes it.

A hospital for the insane is now being built near Columbus, by the state.

The German Lutherans have a collegiate institution here, which needs patronage, and deserves it. It is under the charge of the reverend Wm. Smith, D D.

Columbus was surveyed off, into lots, streets &c. early in the

year 1812, and the first sale of the lots in it, commenced on the same day, that president Madison signed the act for declaring war against Great Britain; on the 18th of June, 1812.

It is now a city, and the Honorable Jarvis Pike, was its first Mayor. Lyne Starling, Esquire, is the only original proprietor of this city, now living in it.

The citizens have paid great attention to the education of their children, especially their daughters. Their professional men; clergymen, physicians and lawyers stand high, and deservedly so, in the estimation of all who know them. The state officers, too, are very faithful and attentive to their duties; and the same remark may truly be applied to such of the United States officers, as are located at this point. The governor of the state is compelled to be here, but we have erected for him, no house to live in, and what is worse, his salary is insufficient to support him here, or any where else, during the time for which he is elected. This is wrong, all wrong.

But we hasten to CINCINNATI, the fairest city of the West. Having often mentioned it, and its position, in this work, we need not repeat what every reader ought to remember.

It contains, including its immediate vicinity, on both sides of the Ohio, at this time, about fifty thousand inhabitants. This beautiful city, like all the towns, in this state, is laid out, on the plan of Philadelphia; all the streets crossing each other at right angles. Many of the buildings are large, commodious and elegant, among which are about forty churches, a court house, and other county, and city buildings. A whole volume would scarcely describe Cincinnati, and its many and useful institutions; its colleges and other schools; its banking institutions; its learned associations, of all sorts; its public inns,* its museum, owned by J. Dorfeuille, in which, whoever wishes to

* GALT HOUSE Ciucinnati.—This house is eligibly situated at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. It has been lately purchased by William E. Marsh, and very much improved by a large addition, furnished with entire new furniture. The house consists of forty single lodging rooms, and fifteen large rooms for families. It has the necessary parlors for ladies and gentlemen. Travelers will find it a pleasant and convenient hotel.

study the natural history of the western states, can find more, to aid his researches, than in any other, one town, in the world. Here are in this city, five hundred stores of goods of all sorts, from every habitable country in the world. They contain the productions of every clime, and of every art, tastefully displayed to attract attention. As a whole, perhaps, no other people, in the world, are better clothed and fed than than these fifty thousand citizens. None are more healthful or happier, and none more intelligent, better informed, better bred, more kind, benevolent and polite to strangers and to each other.

Like all the western people, the Cincinnatians are a stirring people. Through the day, they all diligently attend to their several callings, but when evening sets in, the streets are thronged with pedestrians. The museum is opened and lighted up, into a blaze of brilliant light, and thronged with well dressed people of both sexes and all ages, who sometimes, listen to a discourse on natural History, or some other entertaining and useful subject. The churches are lighted up, and discourses are there delivered, to full audiences. All the public places are thronged to a late hour, when all retire to rest, and all is silence, until morning, then all is in motion again through the day.

There is a city police, who arrest criminals, and there are courts and juries here who punish crimes, speedily and justly. But, mercy is often mingled with justice, where circumstances seem to call for it. Of their courts and juries, we are compelled to speak well, because they richly deserve praise.

The professional men, the lawyers, physicians and clergymen are learned, wise and good.

The Ohio river here, is a beautiful sheet of water, in front of the city, on whose surface, the large steamers move, or lie at the landing, thirty at once, sometimes. The Dayton canal here enters the Ohio river by several locks, creating an excellent water power, and another canal extending from the interior of Indiana will soon be completed to this point.

The city, standing, as it does, on a high bank of diluvial sand

of great depth, is watered by waterworks, similar to the Fairmount waterworks, at Philadelphia. The works are moved by steam power. The water is thrown into a reservoir, on a high hill, in the eastern part of the city, from whence, in pipes, it is conducted to all parts of the town, on to the very roofs of the houses, if necessary.

Forty-nine years since, not a human being dwelt on the site of Cincinnati. "The old Indian war path," from the British garrison at Detroit, crossed the Ohio here, but no one lived here; not even Indians. The deer, bison, bear and elk were occasionally hunted on this site, until major Doughty erected Fort Washington, on the ground now occupied by the bazaar of the truth loving and most amiable Lady Trollope, in the month of November 1789, since which time, it has been occupied by our people.

LANCASTER, is the shire town of Fairfield county. It stands on the eastern side of the Hockhocking river. Before Lancaster was laid out, travelers, who passed along Zane's trace, through the, then, vast forests of Ohio, called this spot, "the place, where they crossed the Hocking, near the standing rock." We refer the reader to our Geology of the state, for an account of the sandstone of this region. Lancaster was laid out in 1800, and now contains about three thousand people. The houses, three hundred in number, are large, durable and handsome ones. The country about it, is excellent for its soil, good water, good freestone, standing in lofty piles, here and there, intersected by most excellent land, for grass, grain and vegetables. A turnpike is making from Zanesville to Maysville through this town, east and west, and a canal is made, connecting Lancaster, with the Ohio and Erie canal, which is now being extended down the Hocking valley, to Athens. All these things are doing by the state, and will soon be done. The town is the centre of a considerable inland trade, which is increasing. The people of Lancaster are an industrious, well informed community, who have always stood high with the people of the state. This town is rapidly growing up, and will soon contain ten thousand people.

CHILlicothe.—This town was laid out in the thick woods, in the summer of 1796 by general Nathaniel Massie, assisted by general Duncan McArthur. The latter erected the first white man's dwelling in the town which was made of the barks of trees from the thick forest here then growing. This town, as we have seen, was once the seat of the state and territorial government, and here the constitution was framed, during the month of November 1802, seven years after this town was laid out. Its streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles and the town faces the Scioto, which bounds it on the north. It contains about five thousand people, many of whom are among the wealthiest in the state. It enjoys many advantages, such as lying on the Ohio and Erie canal, and all the roads seem to centre here from all points of the compass. And these roads are in a state of improvement rapidly at present. The land along the Scioto river, along Paint creek and Deer creek, is excellent. Here the Scioto enters the hilly region, and Chillicothe has around it, a highly romantic country, with all the varieties of hill and dale, of woods and highly cultivated farms, of land and water, of the slow moving Scioto and the canal with its boats and its commerce, with the stage's horn, and the canal boat's bugle to arrest our attention.

The state of society here is highly cultivated, and even fascinating, none more so any where in the Union. The ladies of Chillicothe have always been admired for their beauty, elegance of manners, education and pure patriotism. It was here, that these ladies voted a sword to major Croghan, in the last war, for his gallant deeds in battle when defending Fort Stevenson. Female education is greatly promoted by Chillicotheans, and their sons are not neglected in this respect. From its wealth, its position, its fertile soil around it, its canal and water power, Chillicothe must become an important inland town, a place of wealth and commerce.

Its professional men of all sorts, are now, and always have been highly respectable for their talents, learning, industry and strict moral principles. The citizens of this town are as active, enterprising and useful as any others in the state.

Many of its citizens have at different periods, filled the very highest places of trust within the gift of Ohio. Three of them have been governors of the state, and several of them have been members of both houses of congress, and Chillicothe now has a United States senator and a member of the house of representatives.

The people of this town have always had a great influence in all matters of any importance to the state. They have deserved all the confidence thus reposed in them by their fellow citizens.

CIRCLEVILLE, is on the Ohio and Erie canal, twenty-six miles below Columbus, and nineteen above Chillicothe. The canal here crosses the Scioto river by an aqueduct about thirty rods in length. This town now contains about three thousand people, and is fast increasing, in buildings, population and mercantile business. In this vicinity are the Pickaway plains, famed in all times past, for their fertility; and Pickaway county contains more level, rich land, than any other one in the state.

There is a bridge across the Scioto here, which cost twenty thousand dollars.

In this county, more pork and flour are produced from their own grain, than in any other county of its size, in the Union. The farmers are becoming wealthy, and are buying large quantities of land, in newer countries. We have four churches and about twelve schools. One or two for young ladies deserve great praise, and receive it. The town is fast increasing in size and business of all sorts.

DELAWARE, is twenty-four miles north of Columbus, and is a thriving town. It is older than the last named town, but, not having any connection by water, with the main canal, as Columbus has, by its navigable feeder, Delaware has not grown up, like our canal towns. However its day must come yet, as the country all about it, is good, and will one day, be well settled and well cultivated, inasmuch as lands are cheap and good, in Delaware county. So of MARION, above Delaware, on the

turnpike from Columbus to Sandusky city. The country all around Marion is excellent and will be well improved within a few years.

SPRINGFIELD, the shire town of Clark county, is romantically situated on the United States road, forty three miles west of Columbus, and seventy two north westwardly from Cincinnati. It contains three thousand people and increases rapidly, in all respects.

ZANESVILLE, is situated seventy six miles from the Ohio river, following the meandering of the Muskingum river, on which the town stands. If we include Putnam and West Zanesville in our estimate, we may be allowed to say, that Zanesville now contains, seven thousand people. The old congress granted three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, to Ebenezer Zane, for marking a road from Wheeling across, what is now Ohio State, by the way of Zanesville. Zane marked the road, and for his pay, located one section, at Zanesville, and laid out a town on it; another section was located near "the standing rock" and Lancaster was located on that section. The other section was located opposite Chillicothe, on the north side of the Scioto river. Humphrey Fullerton bought the last named section of Zane, and his widow owns it now. The town of Zanesville was laid out in 1799, and a few cabins built. The mail had been carried along this "bridle path," about two years before that period, on horse back, and so continued to be carried until about twenty years since.

The natural, as well as artificial advantages of Zanesville, are great. The Muskingum here creates a great water power in its rapids. Fossil coal is here in abundance, and the iron ore is equally so. Salt water, too, is in never failing abundance, here or in the vicinity. The United States road passes the Muskingum here, and manufactures of many kinds here flourish greatly.

The state has made a slack water navigation, from Zanesville to Dresden, on the canal, and the same power is employing its energies to complete this slackwater navigation to the Ohio river. This will be effected within four or five years. So

that, with its salt water, its iron ore, and above all, its stirring, active, restless, enterprising population of seven thousand, in number, Zanesville bids fair to become, at no distant day, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the western states, containing seventy thousand people. The clays in this vicinity, equal any now used in England, France or Germany, for earthenware, and we should not be disappointed, if Zanesville should be the very first town on this continent to firmly establish the manufacture of the real Liverpool ware, on the banks of the Muskingum river. The naturalist would find many things to interest him here; and the best place, which we know, wherein, to study our geology and mineralogy, is Zanesville. There is an Athenaeum and a well endowed school here, and there is a taste for science widely diffused among the people of this vicinity. Freestone, limestone, and water lime, are here in abundance, and finally, if Zanesville does not become, a great town, for an inland one, we do not see the cause of such a failure.

All the elements of prosperity are here, and the very people to use them to advantage, are already here, as a nucleus around which, a great manufacturing town will grow up.

CLEVELAND, has been often alluded to already, in this work, and we connot easily forget so important a town. It is so, from its position, from its natural advantages, and from its intelligent active, wealthy and enterprising population. Taking both sides of the river into view, Cleveland now contains, twelve thousand people, but in 1825, it contained only six hundred. It is delightfully situated on a high sandy bank of Lake Erie, seventy feet above the lake, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and on both sides of the Erie and Ohio canal. In the summer season, while its port is crowded with its mercantile marine, of lake vessels, steamers and canal boats, Cleveland is a busy, bustling city. If we look off on the lake we see many a sail, spread to the breeze, on this beautiful inland water.

This town will soon run up to fifty thousand people, and forever, continue to be, an important inland city. The people here, have all the elements of prosperity, in or near the town; freestone for building, limestone, cedar and gypsum on

the lake islands; iron ore and coal, in Tuscarawas county, on the canal; pine forests, in Canada, across the lake; water power in abundance, in the river and in the canal; and a population as stirring, enterprising and industrious as any in the world.

TOLEDO, is near Lake Erie, on the Maumee river, and on what soon will be, the splendid Maumee canal. It was nothing three years since, but it now contains, three thousand people, who have made a rail road, thirty miles in length, leading in the direction of Lake Michigan at its southern end. This will necessarily become, one of our largest inland towns. It stands on the land for which we so long and so righteously contended with Michigan, who had not even a shadow of a claim to it, founded in justice.

DAYTON.

Of our other important towns, DAYTON, at the mouth of the Mad river, on the great Miami, claims a prominent and conspicuous place, in our volume. It now contains, about seven thousand people, as good, as industrious and enterprising as any we have, in our state. The Dayton canal is now rapidly progressing towards the lake, along the Maumee river, although only one hundred miles of it are entirely finished, yet the remainder soon will be completed. The soil, far and wide, around Dayton, is as fertile as it can be, and there is a water power, in the Mad river and in the canal, very valuable. Dayton must always be an important town. Manufactures flourish. There are now, in Dayton, two cotton factories, three grist mills, two saw mills, one silk mill, and all sorts of factories, where water power is employed by ingenious mechanics. And the country all around Dayton is full of mills and factories.

NEWARK, in Licking county, on the Ohio and Erie canal, is located in a densely settled and most fertile country. The town itself contains now scarcely three thousand people, but from its position, on the canal, surrounded by a fertile country whose abundant produce, will always come here, Newark must always be a very important point for inland trade and

manufactures. It has, somehow, been badly treated: it has no bank, and the travel was taken from it, by locating the United States road, a few miles south of it. However, justice must be done to it soon, by the state, and by itself, as the people here want neither industry, capital nor energy. In this state we have no better citizens than are here, and the iron ore and coal, not far off, will not be overlooked by the people. The county is well watered, the land is excellent, and the farmers wealthy.

MOUNT VERNON is a delightful town, on Vernon river, and it is the shire town of Knox county. Here the land is excellent, the farmers are rich, and their farms are well cultivated. Mount Vernon is in the exact centre of the state. Kenyon college is at Gambier, five miles from Mount Vernon. This town will one day become a very important one, when a canal shall be made along Vernon river to the Ohio canal. That very improvement, alone, would make this town, a place of considerable business, with a population of seven thousand people.

STEUBENVILLE.—The shire town of Jefferson county, stands on the Ohio river, some thirty eight miles in a direct line, from Pittsburgh. Its population is only about three thousand, but they are increasing. It has always been a manufacturing town, and always will be one. The people here have been badly represented, quite too often, in the legislature. They have often opposed the policy of the state, like Belmont county, and they now feel the direful effects of such representation.

The same may be said of NEW LISBON, but that town is now, rapidly rising, beside its canal, now progressing to a completion.

WARREN has always voted wisely, for internal improvements, but some how, has not been well treated by the state; but that time is past, a canal is now making past Warren, which will rise up into considerable importance, in the old county of Trumbull, so well settled and improved, by as good a population, as we have in the state.

PORTAGE county contains three or four towns, along the Cuya-

hoga river, which we have noticed under head of rivers. This county, eventually, will be one of the most populous in the state.

All along the Erie and Ohio canal, towns are springing into life, and no description, can be correct, one month, which was so, one month before. And a volume could not describe them and our work forbids even the attempt to do so.

PORTSMOUTH was laid out in 1805, on the northern elevated bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto river, in latitude $38^{\circ} 43'$ north, by Henry Massie, Esquire. The Ohio and Erie canal terminates here, three hundred and nine miles in length. The bottom on which it stands, is sufficiently spacious for a population of fifty, or even of one hundred thousand inhabitants, though at present it contains only about three thousand. The surface of the town is four hundred and seventy feet above the ocean, and ninety-four, below the surface of lake Erie. To persons passing along on the Ohio river, the aspect of the town, with its factories, large, substantial and handsome stores, dwelling houses and churches, produces a pleasing effect. A splendid new court house and jail, four churches, a market house, thirty stores, two large taverns, and several boarding houses, a printing office, and a banking house, are among the buildings of Portsmouth. Within twenty five miles of this place on the southeast, and east of it, are twenty-five blast furnaces for the manufacture of iron. Besides these, there are six water forges. There is also a rolling mill in the town itself, owned by Thomas Gaylord and company.

The iron thus manufactured, near Portsmouth, is worth now, two millions of dollars annually, and is increasing rapidly, in amount and value. Goods are sold here, annually to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, besides a large amount of commission business. The total value of the productions of Scioto county, annually, is about one million of dollars. These productions have been constantly and rapidly increasing, especially during the last four years. This town must soon be among our largest manufacturing and mercantile cities of the western states, and so continue to be forever. It is now im-

proving rapidly, like Circleville, while from the depression of business, other towns improve slowly, or are not improving at the present time.

XENIA, in Green county, is among our older towns. Its location is on elevated ground, and the country around it is well watered, high, dry and healthful. Xenia is the seat of justice for the county. It contains some fifteen hundred inhabitants, who live well, work hard, and are healthy, moral, prosperous and happy. Located on no large river, nor near any canal, this town, almost as old as the state, is not as large as it otherwise would be. But a rail road will pass through it, and a turnpike road likewise, when Xenia will become a larger town. The county of Greene is one of the best watered ones for farmers, in the state. Its soil is excellent. Fruit trees do well, and cattle, sheep and horses, are easily raised by the farmers, in great numbers. The wheat is excellent, which this county produces, so of the grass and corn. On the whole, we know of no portion of this state, more desirable to live in, than this. For pure springs, clear pellucid streams, and healthfulness of climate, this county vies with our very best ones in the state. The people who live in it, are a friendly, industrious and intelligent population. Major James Galloway, whose name is honorably mentioned in our history of the late war, belonged to Xenia, and his troops went from here, and in this county. For love of country, and devotion to our institutions, the people of this region have none more ardent to contend with in the race of patriotism. The exertions now making to improve their condition will effect their object. When the rail road is made, the owner of produce can take it to Cincinnati, sell it, get his pay for it and be at home again to supper. Now it takes him six days, at no small expense for carriage in wagons.

But we are aware that this article is devoted rather more to topography than is consistent with our work, and that this subject is better treated in the Ohio Gazetteer, just published by Warren Jenkins, Esquire. To that volume we respectfully refer all our readers. Our principal reason for touching

this subject is the connection which exists between these towns, their citizens and the events, described in our history. From in and about these towns went our soldiers to war with England. And the people of these towns have governed the state, and still have a great influence on its destiny.

In our older towns where there are not so many new buildings erecting in them, and so many improvements making, a stranger might believe them to be much older than they are. In each city or town, there are a court house and jail, and buildings for the county offices—for the clerk of the courts, for the auditor, sheriff, treasurer, recorder and sometimes for the county commissioners and state's attorney. All these are commodious and handsome structures. The streets are paved and there is a handsome market house in many, and indeed, all the cities and towns mentioned by us. The churches are numerous, and sometimes spacious and even handsome buildings. The side walks are well paved and there are many other marks of older towns than they are. The stores are ornamented with goods, tastefully displayed, to attract attention.

These towns have two or more market days in the week, when the crowd of citizens and market people, present a busy, bustling aspect. The long row of wagons, carts and drays, reminds one of an eastern city, on a market morning. This is Ohio now, happily contrasting with the past, only a few years since. Our towns have grown up rather too rapidly for the country around them, and marketing of all sorts is rather dear, for so new a country, whose soil is so fertile. Our farmers, obtain such high prices for all they produce, that their wives and daughters, neither spin nor weave much cloth, so they go to the store for their clothes. Cows are not kept in very large numbers, and but little cheese is made in most of the counties. Butter, too, is rather scarce and dear. Fowls are becoming dear—one dollar a dozen! Eggs once but four cents a dozen, are now six and even eight cents a dozen. Other articles are equally dear. In one particular our towns are doing well in cultivating our own native trees, shrubs, plants and flowers. The soil and climate suit them,

and they are handsomer, more thrifty and in all respects preferable to any exotics. Our three species of sumac are handsome shrubs which never grow too large for a shade near the house.

Among the flowers, natives of this state, the Phlox family of many species, of every color almost, coming one after another, in the season, from spring to autumn, are becoming favorites. Among the most singular ones, the black flower claims attention. But, the time would fail us, as well as the reader's patience, to tell of all the trees and plants now being naturalized and transplanted into our gardens, court yards, side walks and pleasure grounds. Under the head of Botany, the reader can see what Cincinnati has done in this way. Since this taste for cultivating our own native plants has begun to prevail among us, our towns have assumed a better appearance. Our prairie flowers will soon be gone, and lost to the world, unless they are domesticated. Many of them are among the most beautiful and curious in the world. Let us hope that they may be saved from destruction.

Most of the towns have reading rooms, where a traveler can read all the principal newspapers and periodicals. Libraries are increasing in number as well as in size, every where in the state, and useful knowledge is spreading. "The school master is" not "abroad" in this state, but at home, at his daily task, teaching the youth of our towns, at their homes, or in our schools.

THE NUMBER OF OUR POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS AND
REMARKS ON ITS PROBABLE INCREASE IN FUTURE.

By estimation, in	1791,	3,000 people.
Official,	1800,	42,156
Do.	1810,	230,760
Do.	1820,	586,000
Do.	1830,	937,679
By estimation,	1837,	1,600,000

By the same ratio of increase, we shall have 2,000,000 in 1840.

At the conclusion of Wayne's War, many of his soldiers settled in the country. Before that time, from 1787 to 1791, the increase in numbers was almost nothing; but that war ending in 1795, the population increased rapidly, as will be seen. So, immediately after the conclusion of the war with England, the increase was rapid; but from 1817 up to the time of commencing our works of internal improvement, in 1825, the increase was comparatively at a stand. The demand for labor, its high price, the low prices of food, with the prospect of being enabled to purchase good farms for what could, by each, be earned in a year or two, by laboring on our canals, induced thousands to immigrate from the East to this country, where there was so little winter to provide for in the summer, by the farmer. These were inducements sufficient to draw into our State vast numbers of young laboring men, who wished to see more of the world, and find a home for themselves and for their posterity. Our population at present, we have reason for believing, increases at the rate of one hundred thousand, a year. In November 1836, we gave two hundred and five thousand votes for President, showing an increase in four years of forty thousand votes. The excitement was not great, as it was clearly foreseen what the result must be, between voting for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, so far as this state was concerned.

It may be supposed, that when our wild lands are all sold, our population will not increase in the same ratio as it has done hitherto. It may be supposed, too, that emigration to the West, from Ohio, will be great; but we think that such is the fertility of our soil, such the mineral treasures found in our hilly region, and the call for labor on our Roads and Canals, for which we shall continue, for ages to come, to pay out millions of dollars annually, that vast numbers will be drawn from all the eastern states, into this. In a country where industry of all sorts is better rewarded than in any other; where provisions must always be cheaper and more abundant than in states which purchase their provisions of us, and then transport them a distance, and there sell them, making a profit on their

business. There are other considerations, not to be overlooked in this estimate—we have no slaves in this State; and instead of being disgraceful, labor is honored by all, here. To laboring men, this will always continue to be an inducement to come here, from all the eastern states. Although our institutions, of all sorts, are not yet what we wish them to be, nor what they will be, yet they are decidedly better than they are in any of our western states. Our country, as it respects health, is no longer new—it is as healthful as New England, perhaps even more so, at present.

As to emigration from this state, it has all along been one of the most emigrating states in the Union. A majority of the people in Indiana, went there from Ohio. So of Illinois. On no route through the settled parts of those states, could we now travel, without meeting, every where, old friends and acquaintances from Ohio. We saw them there every where, when in their settlements in 1829. Men, with small farms here, emigrate, and soon own large ones where they go; but, when the farm is sold here, it is transferred to some man immediately from some eastern state, who comes here to better his condition. Eastern men can get along here, very well; but our Ohio people do best in Indiana and Illinois. Their previous training has fitted them to endure and overcome all the hardships incident to a new country—such as a want of mills, roads, schools, good physicians, and the thousand advantages of an older settlement: but suffering, as they must, from the sickness, want of good society, without a school for their children, without a physician to heal them when sick, and without a minister of religion to console them amidst their multitude of afflictions of all sorts, we envy not our old friends, in newer countries than this. We wish them well, and pray for their success, in their new abodes. May God bless them! Many are the tears which they have shed, when they remembered Ohio, and our thousand comforts, compared with their present condition. We have seen them here, and we have seen them where they are; and our tears flowed for them and their children.

To speculate upon our future increase in population, may

be condemned. We care not; because the future is revealed to us, provided Providence permit it to be so. We certainly possess within our territory all the means of greatness—in our people, their habits of industry and enterprise; in our relative position in the Union; in our mild climate; our fertile soil; in our internal improvements, going onward with a giant's strides; in our freedom from domestic slavery; in our State pride and patriotism; in our love of liberty and abhorrence of slavery; in the ample provision which we have made, are making, and will make, to educate the rising generation; in our healthfulness, physically and morally; in our mineral wealth, greater than any other country on earth, of its size, can boast. We envy not those who possess the silvery heights of Potosi, the mines of Golconda and Peru, while we possess the soil of Ohio, the mines of Ohio, the free institutions of Ohio, the people of Ohio, and Ohio's temperate and healthful climate. We see nothing, now, to prevent us from having a population of two millions in 1840, three millions in 1850, and of five millions in 1860. Ohio has all the elements necessary to sustain twelve millions of people; and that number is not a large estimate for 1937. That Ohio is eventually destined to be the very first state in this Union, in numbers, wealth and power, we cannot doubt. We envy not any of our eastern states—nor do we doubt, that the wealthy men there, may wish to keep their laboring people where they are, to work for a mere trifle for them; but why those who are poor, and have feet and hands, and can use them, should tarry where they are, we do marvel, while they can walk here with their legs, and when here, can acquire with their hands, independent fortunes for themselves and, their children.

We have said that many considerations naturally attracted eastern people to this country, as a home for themselves and their posterity. We alluded more especially to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all the states east of them. But, even the Virginians are coming here in considerable numbers; and as to the Marylanders, we call them Ohio people now. They are, always were, and always will be, our natural friends, in peace

and war, in prosperity and adversity. Maryland has always stood by us, as friends, whom we esteem, admire, and love. The Kentuckians are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—we are one people. And do what they will to prevent it, at home, the young Virginians who travel will visit us; and having seen us, they will tarry here. The young men of Virginia, having seen us, our Canals and River, our Lake and our Roads, all covered with moving, active, and enterprising people,—having seen all our people, in their towns, or on their farms—all employed, all engaged in active industry of some sort, naturally forsake dull, old Virginia, now “tired” out, and settle down here. The political power is departing from the East to the West—even now, a majority of the nation live in the Valley of the Mississippi. What then, will be the relative strength of the East and the West twenty-three years hence? And what will it be one hundred years hence, when the old Northwestern Territory alone, will contain thirty millions of people?

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

The act of congress of 1787, justly considered as the Magna Charta of Ohio, and all of the states northwest of the Ohio river, ordained that there never should be here, slavery, or involuntary servitude. That act widely promulgated, all over the world, arrested the special attention of all the genuine lovers of liberty and haters of slavery, in all lands.. Hence we have had flowing towards us, a flood of immigrants who love liberty. Made up of such ingredients, it is easy to conceive, that with the addition of the young, the enterprising, athletic, bold, daring and ambitious, of all states and all countries, the whole mass would be such as never was found anywhere else in the world. The result of their labors, thus far, is seen, in this volume and we challenge all history to produce its parallel. In vain do we look into the tomes of history, or listen to the tales of gray tradition, in order to find any other state, now, or ever in existence, that, in fifty years, increased from

three thousand souls to one million six hundred thousand. During this very period, we have had two wars to pass through, prosecuted by England, with all her means of annoyance; and she was assisted, too, by hordes of the wildest, most cruel, most brave, and warlike savages on the globe. We had, too, an immense forest to clear off—a sickly climate, originally, to contend with, as all settlers in any other new country have.

It may be said that congress has done much for us. We answer, not much. All the lands which congress have granted to us, to the very last acre, have been paid for, either directly or indirectly. Being weak, when admitted into the Union, we made as good a bargain as we could with congress; but still a very poor bargain, by agreeing not to tax congress lands. It was on our part a most wretched bargain. "But congress gave us some lands to assist us in making our canals." Yes, congress gave us five hundred thousand acres of land, which congress could not sell at any price, on condition that we made a canal through congress lands; and by means of our improvements, the remaining lands of the United States have sold for six dollars and upwards, on an average, an acre, which congress could not otherwise have sold, to this day, for six cents an acre. We feel grateful that we have had many votes for western measures, in congress, at different times, from all the states except New Hampshire and Maine, and the New York Bucktails. Ohio has, in return, been friendly to her friends, in congress.

In the west, our young men take precedence, of the older men, whereas in our eastern Atlantic cities, the younger lawyers and physicians, complain, with what propriety, we do not pretend to know, that the older men of their professions, keep all the business in their own hands. Should these young men visit Ohio, they would find every thing reversed. They would see placed on the bench, very young men, generally, presiding there; and the older and more experienced lawyers, standing before them, at the bar! And as soon as a judge becomes qualified for his station, some younger man, who per-

haps, has never plead ten causes of any importance—before he has had two years practice, before he has had scarcely any acquaintance with men and their dealings, he is placed on the bench as a president judge, instead of a man of greater and better qualifications. And this last one, will be displaced by some younger aspirant in his turn. So of the young physician, who comes forward at once, and occupies, often, the place of his older, and better qualified predecessor. In older states, though the snows of fifty winters may have whitened the head, it is not, therefore, inferred, that the heart is chilled by them. The **WISE MEN OF THE EAST**, do not suppose that there is any period in human life, in which we cannot make new acquisitions in knowledge; in which we cannot be useful, innocent and happy. There seems to be a set of ascetics in the West, who think that as soon as a few gray hairs appear in any man's head, he ought to be excluded from all business, public and private: that he ought to withdraw himself from society; become idle, dull, insipid, and wholly useless to mankind. Is there any period of human life, in which men of learning, science and taste, should be secluded from the society of the good, innocent and virtuous, of both sexes? To men like Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, Clinton, Marshall, and a thousand others, whom we could easily name; MEN to whom business and books, science and literature; all the pleasures of taste, friendship and society, have furnished all that refines and strengthens the mind; renovates and expands all the affections of the heart; old age exhibits no diminution of either talent or happiness. Such men, when they cease to be statesmen, do not the less love mankind, the less rejoice in human happiness, nor the less participate in it. Too many in our country, think and act as if there was a law of the mind, which limits its pleasures and powers to some particular period of human life. There is no such period. His physical powers may be diminished, his senses somewhat blunted, but the impressions which they have so long conveyed to him, remain vivid; and the treasures which they have conveyed to him are laid up, "where no moth can corrupt,

and no thief can break through and steal them." The objects of his early affections, may have been taken from him by death; but, if they were wise, virtuous and innocent human beings, they have only preceded him a few years, to his and their ultimate, eternal home; and they must have left with him, ten thousand tender recollections, that will become dearer and dearer; and hopes that will shine brighter and brighter, every day, during his life time. Such a man from his age, profound learning, knowledge of mankind, disinterestedness and sincerity, broad and liberal views, experience of all kinds; business-talents, and other qualifications, is fitter for any high civil station, than at any earlier period of his life.

However, the present course of things in this respect, will be changed, within a few years, when the state becomes more fully settled. From the very nature of circumstances, we in Ohio, are now exactly half way between the highest, and lowest states of society. In the very wisest society, age is honored—so it is equally in the savage state, but here, either very young men, or new comers among us, take the lead in every thing. Time, experience and good sense, will eventually cure the evil of which we may now so justly complain.

In a country where every man is a sovereign, means should be used to make that sovereign a wise and good one. Good masters make good servants. Too much pains cannot be taken by our legislature, and all our influential men, to diffuse the lights of knowledge, morality and religion, among the great mass of the people. That we have, considering our age as a state, considering our remote interior situation, and all the hardships in the way when Ohio was originally settled; located as the early immigrants were, in a vast wilderness, where savages, fierce and barbarous roamed among wild beasts—that we have prospered, we say, more than any other people ever did in the world, is most certain; but our exertions to improve our condition, are by no means to be relaxed. It will require increased activity every moment, to keep pace with the age in which we live; and as our means of doing good increase, the increased numbers of our people will require in

creased activity to instruct them, and point out to them the roads which lead to prosperity, comfort and happiness—to elevate their views, and finally to make Ohio, what it ought to be, the first state in this Union, in numbers, knowledge, wealth and political power. Having attained that elevated point, it will then be our duty to use our power and influence so as to wrong no one, to do justice, and make it the interest of all our neighbors to be our friends. Our position in the nation is peculiarly felicitous, as to soil, climate and productions, and it will be our own fault if we are not the happiest people in the Union.

STATE LIBRARY.

The state library was established in the year 1817. It was commenced with only about five hundred volumes, but, through the liberality and fostering care of the legislature of the state, it now contains more than five thousand volumes of books, most of which are of a choice kind, and selected with great judgment and taste. It embraces nearly all of the *AMERICAN*, and some of the most approved *FOREIGN PERIODICALS*; and a great variety of such historical and miscellaneous works as are anxiously sought by a reading community. The legislature has usually made a small annual appropriation for the purchase of books; and these appropriations have, by a judicious application, already rendered the state library a pleasing resort for all men of reading and science, from different sections of the state, who make a temporary stay at Columbus.

The law portion of the state library affords great conveniences to gentlemen of the legal profession; and the annual purchases of new works, have usually embraced many of the most valuable of the reports of the different states, and the most learned treatises on the science of law and American jurisprudence.

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTED IN 1788, UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF CONGRESS.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor.

Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, John Cleves Symmes, Judges.

Winthrop Sargeant, Secretary. William H. Harrison was subsequently appointed secretary of the territory; he was afterwards elected delegate to congress.

Governors of the state,

AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Edward Tiffin, elected and sworn 3d March, - - -	1803
Thomas Kirker,* (acting governor part of the year,) - - -	1808
Samuel Huntington, elected and sworn in - - -	1808
Return J. Meigs, do. do. - - -	1810
Othniel Looker,* (acting governor part of the year,) - - -	1814
Thomas Worthington, elected - - - - -	1814
Ethan Allen Brown, do. - - - - -	1818
Allen Trimble,* (acting governor part of the year,) - - -	1822
Jeremiah Morrow, elected - - - - -	1822
Allen Trimble, elected - - - - -	1826
Duncan McArthur, do. - - - - -	1830
Robert Lucas, do. - - - - -	1832
Joseph Vance, do. - - - - -	1836

Secretaries of state.

William Creighton, junior, elected - - - - -	1803
Jeremiah McLene, do. - - - - -	1808
Moses H. Kirby, do. - - - - -	1831
Benjamin Hinkson, do. - - - - -	1834
Carter B. Harlan, do. - - - - -	1835

*Those marked with a star, were presidents of the senate, who were, by the constitution, governors for short periods only.

Auditors of state.

Thomas Gibson, elected	-	-	-	-	-	1803
Benjamin Hough, do.	-	-	-	-	-	1808
Ralph Osborn, do.	-	-	-	-	-	1815
John A. Bryan, do.	-	-	-	-	-	1833

Treasurers of state.

William McFarland, elected	-	-	-	-	-	1803
Hiram M. Curry, do.	-	-	-	-	-	1817
Samuel Sullivan, do.	-	-	-	-	-	1820
Henry Brown, do.	-	-	-	-	-	1823
James Whitehill, do.	-	-	-	-	-	

The names of the respective state librarians are as follows:

John L. Harper, Librarian from	1817	to	1818
John M'Elvain, "	1818	to	1820
David S. Broderick, "	1820	to	1824
Zachariah Mills, "	1824	to the present time.	

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Return J. Meigs,	William W. Irvin,	Elijah Hayward,
Samuel Huntington,	Ethan Allen Brown.	John M. Goodenow,
William Sprigg,	Calvin Pease,	Reuben Wood,
George Tod,	John M'Lean,	John C. Wright,
Daniel Symmes,	Jessup N. Couch,	Joshua Collett,
Thomas Scott,	Charles R. Sherman,	Ebenezer Lane.
Thomas Morris,	Peter Hitchcock,	

President Judges.

The names of the President Judges, from the organization of the government, are as follows:

Francis Dunlevy,	Orris Parish,	Frederick Grimke,
Wyllis Silliman,	J. H. Hallack,	John M. Goodenow,
Calvin Pease,	Alexander Harper,	Matthew Burchard,

William Wilson,	Ezra Osborn,	Ezra Dean,
John Thompson,	George P. Torrence,	Joseph R. Swan,
Benjamin Ruggles,	John M'Dowell,	John W. Price.
Joseph A. Crane,	Gustavus Swan,	Joshua Collett,
Peter Hitchcock,	Ebenezer Lane,	Reuben Wood,
George Tod,	Benjamin Tappan,	

Members of the convention,

WHO FORMED THE STATE CONSTITUTION, ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT CHILLICOTHE, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1802.

Edward Tiffin, Pres.	Francis Dunlavy,	Rudolph Bear,
Bazaleel Wells,	Jeremiah Morrow,	Charles W. Byrd,
Michael Baldwin,	John Kitchell,	John M'Intire,
Samuel Huntington,	John Paul,	James Grubb,
Elijah Woods,	George Humphreys,	James Sargeant,
John Smith,	James Caldwell,	Philip Gatch,
Thomas Kirker,	David Abbott,	Henry Abrams.
Joseph Darlington,	Adam Betz,	
Thomas Scott, Secretary of the Convention.		

The following embraces the names of all the Senators, and all the members of the House of Representatives who have from time to time been elected, and have represented this State in the Congress of the United States to 1836.

SENATORS OF CONGRESS.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
T. Worthington,	{ 1803-1807	Joseph Kerr,		1814-1815	
	{ 1810-1814	Benjamin Ruggles,		15-33	
John Smith,	03-08	William A. Trimble,		19-22	
Edward Tiffin,	07-09	Ethan A. Brown,		22-25	
Return J. Meigs,	08-10	William H. Harrison,		25-28	
S. Griswold,	09-09	Jacob Burnet,		28-31	
Alexander Campbell,	09-13	Thomas Ewing,		31-37	
Jeremiah Morrow,	13-19	Thomas Morris,		33-39	

REPRESENTATIVES OF CONGRESS.

	In.	Out.		In.	Out.
W. H. Harrison,	1799-1800 1816-1819	David Jennings, John Thompson,		1825-1826 25-27 29-37	
William M'Millan,	00-01	John Woods,		25-29	
Paul Fearing,	01-03	Thomas Shannon,		26-27	
Jeremiah Morrow,	03-13	John Davenport		27-29	
William Creighton,	{ 13-17 27-33	William Russel,		27-33	
John Alexander,	13-17	William Stanberry,		27-33	
Benjamin Beall,	13-15	Francis Muhlenberg,		28-28	
James Caldwell,	13-17	Joseph H. Crane,		29-37	
James Kilbourne,	13-17	John M. Goodenow,		29-31	
John M'Lean,	13-16	William W. Irvin,		29-33	
David Clendenen,	15-17 17-19	William Kennon.		{ 29-33 35-37	
Levi Barber,	{ 21-23	James Shields,		29-31	
Philemon Beecher.	{ 17-21 23-29	Eleutherus Cooke, Thomas Corwin,		31-33 31-37	
John W. Campbell,	17-27	Humphrey H. Leavitt,		31-34	
Samuel Herrick,	17-21	William Allen,		33-35	
Peter Hitchcock,	17-19	James M. Bell,		33-35	
Henry Brush,	19-21	John Chaney,		33-37	
Thomas R. Ross,	19-25	Thomas L. Hamer,		33-37	
John Sloan,	19-29	Benjamin Jones,		33-37	
David Chambers,	21-23	Robert T. Lytle,		33-35	
Joseph Vance,	21-25	Jeremiah M'Lene,		33-37	
Mordecai Bartley	23-31	Robert Mitchell,		33-35	
James W. Gazlay,	23-25	William Patterson,		33-37	
Duncan M'Arthur,	23-25	Jonathan Sloane,		33-37	
William M'Lean	23-29	David Spangler,		33-37	
John Patterson,	23-25	Taylor Webster,		33-37	
Samuel F. Vinton,	23-37	Daniel Kilgore,		34-37	
Elisha Whittlesey,	23-37	Bellamy Storer,		35-37	
William Wilson,	23-27	William K. Bond,		35-37	
John C. Wright,	23-29	Sampson Mason,		35-37	
James Findlay,	35-37	Elias Howell.		35-37	

Members of the General assembly, who passed the first efficient act, for making our canals. The session commenced December 3rd, 1821.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

From the counties of

- Adams, George R. Fitzgerald.
Ashtabula, Robert Harper.
Athens, Elijah Hatch,
Belmont and Monroe, Wm. Dunn, Alexander Armstrong and
Thomas Shannon.
Brown, George Edwards.
Butler, James Shields, Robert Anderson and Joel Collins.
Clark, John Dougherty.
Champaign, Aaron L. Hunt.
Clermont, Gideon Minor,
Clinton, James Harris,
Columbiana, Wm. Blackburn, Peter Musser and Daniel Har-
baugh,
Coshocton, James Robinson.
Cuyahoga, Josiah Barber.
Delaware, Joseph Eaton.
Darke and Shelby, Jacob Miller.
Fairfield, Robert F. Slaughter and George Sanderson.
Fayette, James Carothers.
Franklin, John R. Parish.
Greene, William M. Townsley.
Guernsey, Lloyd Talbott,
Hamilton, Clayton Webb, M. T. Williams, J. C. Short and S.
R. Miller.
Harrison, John Patterson.
Highland, Richard Collins.
Huron and Sandusky, David Abbott.
Jefferson, James Wilson and Samuel McNary.
Knox, Royal D. Simons.

- Licking, William W. Gault.
Logan and Wood, John Shely.
Madison and Union, William Lewis.
Meigs, Gallia and Jackson, David Boggs and George House.
Miami, Thomas W. Furnas.
Montgomery, George Grove and Samuel Archer.
Morgan and Washington, William M. Dawes and Timothy Buell.
Muskingum, William H. Moore and Alexander Harper.
Perry, Roswell Mills.
Pickaway and Hocking, Caleb Atwater and Valentine Keffe.
Portage and Medina, Jonathan Sloane, and James Moore.
Preble, Daniel Saylor.
Richland, James Hedges.
Ross, Thomas Worthington, Archibald M'Lean, William Vance.
Scioto, Pike and Lawrence, William Kendall and Caleb Hitchcock.
Stark, John Myers.
Trumbull, Thomas Howe.
Tuscarawas, George Richardson.
Warren, John Bigger and Thomas Corwin.
Wayne, Benjamin Jones.

MEMBERS OF SENATE.

From the counties of

- Fairfield, Elnathan Scofield.
Hamilton, Ephraim Brown.
Butler, James Heaton.
Warren, Nathaniel M'Lean.
Green and Clinton, William R. Cole.
Franklin, Delaware, Madison and Union, Joseph Foos.
Licking and Perry, John Spencer.
Wayne, Thomas M'Millan.
Portage and Medina, Jonathan Foster.
Harrison, James Roberts.

Meigs, Gallia and Jackson, Daniel Womeldorf.
Scioto, Pike and Lawrence, Robert Lucas.
Trumbull, Eli Baldwin.
Brown, Nathaniel Beasly
Stark, Michael Ozwalt.
Cuyahoga, Huron and Sandusky, Alfred Kelly.
Jefferson, David Sloan.
Montgomery, William Blodget.
Columbiana, Gideon Hughes.
Belmont, David Jennings.
Adams, Thomas Kirker.
Champaign, Clark, Logan and Wood, James Cooley.
Pickaway and Hocking, John Barr.
Geauga and Ashtabula, Samuel W. Phelps.
Richland and Knox, John Shaw.
Muskingum, Thomas Ijams.
Washington, Athens and Morgan, Sardine Stone.
Clermont, Thomas Morris.
Highland and Fayette, Allen Trimble.
Ross, Duncan M'Arthur.
Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton, William M'Gowan.
Preble, Miami, Darke and Shelby, Walter Buell, (one year.)

Members of the General Assembly of 1824-5 who passed the necessary laws for making our canals; for adopting a system of education for common schools, and changing the mode of taxation.

The yeas and nays are also given, as follows, to wit:

Assembly.

YEAS. Messrs. Isaac Atkinson, John Bigger, Jacob Blickensderfer, William Cary, Leonard Case, William Collings, Isaac Cook, William Coolman, Matthias Corwin, John Cotton, Samuel Coulter, Edmond Dorr, John Dougherty, Jeremiah Everett, Richard Fallis, Thomas Flood, Jacob Frederick, Thomas Gatch, John M. Gray, Thomas Hanna, Robert Harper, Batteal Harri-

son, David Higgins, Homer Hine, George B. Holt, Andrew V. Hopkins, Thomas Irwin, Thomas King, Joseph Kyle, James W. Lathrop, Philip Lewis, John Liest, Jacob Lindsey, John Lucas, Alexander M'Connell, John M'Corkle, Samuel M'Henry, John Means, David Mitchell, Edward L. Morgan, Elias Murray, Joseph Olds, Thomas L. Pierce, Thomas Rigdon, James Robinson, of *Coshocton*, James Robison, of *Wayne*, Joseph W. Ross, Almon Ruggles, Thomas Shannon, James Shields, Robert F. Slaughter, Stephen C. Smith, Adam Swan, John Turner, William Wiley, George W. Williams, Thomas Worthington, M. T. Williams, *Speaker*—58.

NAYS. Messrs William Blackburn, Ephraim Brown, George Brown, John Cochran, John Davenport, George Edwards, William Hamilton, James Hedges, John Hubbard, William Lowry, William E. Russell, John Shelby, Jacob Ward—13.

Senate.

YEAS. Messrs John Augustine, Edward Avery, Z. A. Beatty, D. H. Beardsley, Ebenezer Buckingham, junior, Samuel Caldwell, Jacob Catterlin, Jacob Claypool, Joel Collins, David Crouse, Ephraim Cutler, Owen T. Fishback, George Fithian, Joseph Foos, Nathan Guilford, Samuel H. Hale, David F. Heaton, David Jennings, Thomas Kirker, Henry Laffer, Robert Lucas, William Manning, George Newcomb, Aaron Norton, David Shelby, Matthew Simpson, David Sloane, William Stanbery, Clayton Webb, Samuel Wheeler, Daniel Womeldorf, Jabez Wright, Robert Young, Allen Trimble, *Speaker*—34.

NAYS. Messrs William Gass, Daniel Harbaugh—2.

A P P E N D I X.

N o . I.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.

**AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE
UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.**

BE IT ORDAINED, by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two, districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

*B*e it ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of deceased child or grandchild, to take the share of their deceased parent, in equal parts, among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts, among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in

full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers on the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue, in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress. There shall be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein, a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the

exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continuo in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards, the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the origianization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made, shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execusion of process, criminal and civil, the governor, shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to repre-

sent them in the general assembly: provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature: *provided*, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; *provided also*, that a free-hold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like free-hold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representative thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of death of a representative or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council, shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: as soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to congress; five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each va-

cancy, and return their names to congress, one of whom, congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to congress, five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office—the governor before the president of congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house, assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in congress, with the right of debating; but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected, to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing

with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE I. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great; all fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same; and in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said territory, that shall in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud previously formed.

ARTICLE III. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made,

for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alteration therein, as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory, shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the government to be apportioned on them, by congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied, by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in congress assembled, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ARTICLE V. There shall be formed in said territory, not less than three, nor more than five states, and the boundaries as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of session and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western state in said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line

drawn, from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of lake Michigan: and whenever any of the states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such states shall be admitted by its delegates, into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: *Provided*, the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles: and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be had at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

ARTICLE VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided*, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this

ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING ACT OF CONGRESS.

In March, 1784, Virginia ceded to the United States the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and stipulated that the citizens thereof should "have their possession and title confirmed to them, and be protected in their rights and liberties." Soon after the cession was made, Congress referred the subject to a committee, consisting of Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland, and Howell, of Rhode Island. This committee reported an ordinance of fundamental law for the government of the Territory, and of the States to be formed out of it; one provision of which was, "That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted to have been personally guilty."—A motion was made to strike out this clause: "And on the question, shall the words moved to be struck out, stand?" the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Howell:

New Hampshire,	Mr Foster, ay.	} ay.
	Blanchard, ay.	
Massachusetts . . .	Mr. Gerry, ay.	} ay.
	Patridge, ay.	
Rhode Island . . .	Mr. Ellery, ay.	} ay.
	Howell, ay.	
Connecticut . . .	Mr. Sherman, ay.	} ay.
	Wadsworth, ay.	
New York	Mr. De Witt, ay.	} ay.
	Paine, ay.	
New Jersey,	Mr. Dick, ay. (1.)	
Pennsylvania	Mifflin, ay.	} ay.
	Montgomery, ay.	
Maryland	Mr. M'Henry, no.	} no.
	Stone, no.	

(1) To entitle a State to a vote, she must have at least two members present.

Virginia	Mr. Jefferson, no.	no.
	Hardy, no.	
	Mercer, no.	
North Carolina . . .	Mr. Spaight, no.	div.
	Williamson ay.	
South Carolina . . .	Mr. Read, no.	no.
	Beresford, no.	

So the question was lost, and the words were struck out." (2.)

"March 16, 1785, a motion was made by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Ellery, that the following proposition be committed:

"That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States described in the resolve of congress of the 23d of April, 1784, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been personally guilty: and that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the Constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the states described in the said resolve of the 23d April, 1784."

On the question of commitment, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, voted in the affirmative: Virginia, (3) North Carolina and South Carolina in the negative. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the 7th of July, 1786, Congress resolved that the stipulation contained in the cession of Virginia, respecting the division into separate States of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, would be attended with great inconvenience, and recommended Virginia to revise and alter the terms of cession, which was afterwards done.

September 29, 1786, Congress took into consideration an ordinance for the government of the Western Territory reported by a committee consisting of Johnson of Connecticut, Pickney, of South Carolina, Smith, of New York, Dane, of Massachusetts, and McHenry, of Maryland: and, after considering

(2) Seven, or a majority of the whole number of States, (thirteen,) were wanted to carry a question.

(3) Grayson voted in the affirmative; Hardy and Lee in the negative.

it from time to time, it was recommended to a committee consisting of Carrington and R. H. Lee, of Virginia, Dane, of Massachusetts, Kean, of South Carolina, and Smith, of New York, whose report was read the first time, July 11, 1787. This ordinance is similar, in its leading and fundamental provisions, to that reported in 1784 by the committee of which Mr Jefferson (4) was chairman, and, like that, contained a prohibition of slavery in the following words: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory; otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." On the 13th of July, 1787, this ordinance was adopted by Congress, with the concurrence not only of every State, but every individual member of every State present, except one, Mr. Yates of New York.

On the 27th of December, 1788, Virginia passed a resolution offering to cede, and on the 3d of December, 1789, passed an act in which she "forever ceded and relinquished to Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of the Government of the United States," a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, for the permanent seat of Government of the United States. The cession of Maryland, for similar purpose, was made December 23, 1789, and is absolute and without restriction or limitation.

This statement of facts shows,—1st, That Virginia ceded to the United States an extensive territory, separated from her only by a river, and bordering on her for about one thousand miles, Kentucky being then a part of Virginia. 2d, That Congress had, after having had the subject under consideration for more than three years, abolished slavery in it by the extraordinary concurrence of all its members who voted, except

(4) To Mr. Jefferson is therefore justly due the credit of the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, and not Mr. Dane, as claimed for him by his New England friends.

one. 3d, That the measure originated with Thomas Jefferson, the favorite son of Virginia and of the nation, and who was assisted by Chase, a prominent son and distinguished jurist of Maryland. And 4th, That with the knowledge of these facts, and immediately after their occurrence, Virginia and Maryland ceded the district of Columbia to the United States, without restriction as to the prohibition of slavery, or indeed without imposing as many restrictions as Virginia did when she ceded the northwest territory.

Seeing, then, what Congress had done in abolishing slavery in what had been a part of Virginia, and in which territory there were a considerable number of slaves, how can it be said that Virginia and Maryland would not have ceded the district of Columbia, if they had supposed Congress would ever abolish slavery in it? or that the doing so now, at the expiration of near half a century, can be conceived to violate any implied faith to those two states?

I will only add, in conclusion, what a strange contrast the proceedings of 1787 present to those of 1837! Then the abolition of slavery in an extensive territory, bordering on the slaveholding states, met with no opposition. No fears were then entertained that such an act would endanger the Union, or tend to disturb the quiet of any portion of it. It was not then denounced as the first step of Congress to abolish slavery in the slaveholding states. No; slavery was then considered by all as an evil; now it is pronounced by some a blessing. What strange perversion! What strange delusion! Especially in this enlightened and liberal age, when there is abroad an ameliorating spirit, more powerful in its effects in the moral and political world than the steam-engine is in the mechanical.

No. I I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government, as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes; in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of Government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the *State of Ohio*.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

SEC. 2. Within one year after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each, and shall never be less than twenty-

ty-four nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age shall be twenty-two thousand; and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed seventy-two.

SEC. 3. The Representatives shall be chosen annually, by the citizens of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of this state; shall also have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state; and shall have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 5. The senators shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified voters for representatives; and on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, by lot, from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class at the expiration of the second year; so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen forever thereafter.

SEC. 6. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties or districts, to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one-third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a senator who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, and is a citizen of the United States; shall have resided two years in the county or district immediately preceding the election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state; and shall, moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

SEC. 8. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments: two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them: the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 10. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

SEC. 12. When vacancies happen in either house, the Governor, or the person exercising the power of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 14. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during their session, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence; provided such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as the

opinion of the house require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other.

SEC. 17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless in case of urgency, three-fourths of the house where such bill is so depending, shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule: and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses.

SEC. 18. The style of the laws of this state shall be,

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio."

SEC. 19. The legislature of the state shall not allow the following officers of Government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to wit: The Governor, not more than one thousand dollars; the Judges of the supreme court, not more than one thousand dollars each; the Presidents of the courts of common pleas, not more than eight hundred dollars each; the Secretary of State, not more than five hundred dollars; the Auditor of public accounts, not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; the Treasurer, not more than four hundred and fifty dollars; no member of the legislature shall receive more than two dollars per day, during his attendance on the legislature, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to, and returning from, the general assembly.

SEC. 20. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time.

SEC. 21. No moneys shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 22. An accurate statement of the receipts and ex-

penditures of the public money, shall be attached to, and published with the laws annually.

SEC. 23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members must concur in an impeachment: all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence: no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

SEC. 24. The Governor, and all other civil officers under this state, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 25. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Tuesday of March next; and forever after, the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday of December, in every year, and at no other period, unless directed by law, or provided for by this constitution.

SEC. 26. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, register, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, member of either house of congress, or person holding any office under the authority of this state, (provided that appointments in the Militia or justices of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative offices,) shall be eligible as a candidate for, or have a seat in, the general assembly.

SEC. 27. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen inhabitant therein, one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 28. No person, who heretofore hath been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have

a seat in either house of the general assembly, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the general assembly, on the second Tuesday of October, at the same places, and in the same manner, that they shall respectively vote for members thereof. The returns of election for Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the senate; who shall open and publish them, in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly: the person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections for governor, shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and five, until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and forever after, the governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this state four years next preceding his election.

SEC. 4. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 5. He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 6. The governor, shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 7. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the general assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by any means become vacant, the governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by Proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purposes for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 10. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this state and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 11. In case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper: *Provided*, It be not a period beyond the annual meeting of the legislature.

SEC. 12. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation or removal of the governor from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office, of governor, until he be acquitted, or another governor shall be duly qualified. In case of the impeachment of the speaker of the senate, or his death, or removal from office, resignation or absence from the state, the speaker, of the house of representatives shall succeed to the office, and exercise the duties thereof, until a governor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall execute the office of governor.

SEC. 14. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called "THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO."

SEC. 15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, sealed with the seal signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary.

SEC. 16. A secretary of state shall be appointed by a joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, who shall continue in office three years, if he shall so long behave himself well: he shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature; and shall preform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The Judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall prevent the general assembly from adding another Judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years, in which case the Judges may divide the state into two circuits, within which, any two of the Judges may hold a court.

SEC. 3. The several Courts of Common Pleas, shall consist of a President and Associate Judges. The state shall be divided, by law, into three circuits: there shall be appointed in

each circuit a President of the Courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county, not more than three, nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The President and Associate Judges, in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas; which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases, as shall be directed by law: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature from increasing the number of circuits and presidents, after the term of five years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas, shall have complete criminal jurisdiction, in such cases, and in such manner, as may be pointed out by law.

SEC. 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county, shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians; and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits; and the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

SEC. 8. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Presidents and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The Judges of the Supreme

Court and the Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state or the United States.

SEC. 9. Each Court shall appoint its own clerk for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed clerk, except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the Court appointing him, a certificate from a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the Judges of the respective Courts.

SEC. 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year, in each county, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall be helden in each county, at such times, and places as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. A complete number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

SEC. 12. The style of all process shall be, "*The State of Ohio:*" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. In all elections, all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged, with a state or county tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote, except in

the county or district in which he shall actually reside, at the time of the election.

SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning from, the same.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this article, shall be so construed as to prevent white male persons above the age of twenty-one years, who are compelled to labor on the roads of their respective townships or counties, and who have resided one year in the state, from having the right of an elector.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. Captains and subalterns in the militia, shall be elected by those persons in their respective company districts subject to military duty.

SEC. 2. Majors shall be elected by the captains and subalterns of the battalion.

SEC. 3. Colonels shall be elected by the majors, captains and subalterns of the regiment.

SEC. 4. Brigadiers general shall be elected by commissioned officers of their respective brigades.

SEC. 5. Majors general and quartermasters general, shall be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

SEC. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general. The majors general shall appoint their aids and other division staff officers. The brigadiers general shall appoint their brigade majors and other brigade staff officers. The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants, quartermasters and other regimental staff officers; and the captains and subalterns shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

SEC. 7. The captains and subalterns of the artillery and cavalry, shall be elected by the persons enrolled in their respective corps; and the majors and colonels shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law. The colonel, shall appoint their regimental staff; and the captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. There shall be elected in each county, one sheriff and one coroner, by the citizens thereof, who are qualified to vote for members of the assembly: they shall be elected at the time and place of holding elections for members of assembly: they shall continue in office two years, if they shall so long behave well, and until successors be chosen and duly qualified: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible as sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years.

SEC. 2. The state treasurer and auditor shall be triennially appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

SEC. 3. All town and township offices shall be chosen annually, by the inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote for members of assembly, at such time and place as may be directed by law.

SEC. 4. The appointment of all civil officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, under the authority of this state, shall, before the entering on the execution thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 2. Any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the law shall direct; and any person who shall

directly or indirectly, give, promise or bestow, any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable, for two years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such other punishment as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be laid off, of less contents. Every new county, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as a part of the county or counties from which it was taken, until entitled by numbers to the right of representation.

SEC. 4. Chillicothe shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight. No money shall be raised until the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the legislature of this state, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the accommodation of the legislature.

SEC. 5. That after the year one thousand eight hundred and six, whenever two thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members to the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the state, voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there be in the general assembly; to be chosen in the same manner at the same place, and by the same electors that choose the general assembly; who shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending or changing the constitution. But no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude into this state.

SEC. 6. That the limits and boundaries of this state be ascertained, it is declared, that they are as hereafter mentioned; that it is to say: bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the

mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid: *Provided always,* And it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie, east of the mouth of the Miami river of the Lake, then and in that case, with the assent of the congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this state shall be established, by and extend to, a direct line running from a southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami river as aforesaid, thence northeast to the territorial line, and by the said territorial line, to the Pennsylvania line.

ARTICLE VIII.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and forever ultimately established, we declare,

SEC. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights; amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety; and every free republican government, being founded on their sole authority, and organized for the great purpose of protecting their rights and liberties, and securing their independence; to effect these ends, they have at all times a complete power to alter, reform or abolish their government, whenever they may deem it necessary.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary

servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; nor shall any male person arrived at the age of twenty-one years, or female person arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person as a servant under the pretence of indenture or otherwise, unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a *bona fide* consideration, received or to be received, for their service, except as before excepted. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of the state, or if made in the state where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in the case of apprenticeships.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of conscience; that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious society or mode of worship, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit. But religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 4. Private property ought and shall ever be held inviolate, but always subservient to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner.

SEC. 5. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unwarrantable searches and seizures; and that general warrants whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without probable evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences, are not particularly de-

scribed, and without oath or affirmation, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted.

SEC. 6. That the printing presses shall be open and free to every citizen who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has a right to speak, write or print, upon any subject, as he thinks proper, being liable for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecution for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may always be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 7. That all courts shall be open; and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 8. That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

SEC. 9. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the legislature.

SEC. 10. That no person arrested or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor, or be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

SEC. 11. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; and to have a copy thereof to meet the witnesses face to face: to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed; and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 12. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evi-

dent or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 14. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crime of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to murder and treason. When the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant, with as little compunction as they do the slightest offences. For the same reasons, a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust: the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate, mankind.

SEC. 15. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 17. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state, for any offence committed within the state.

SEC. 18. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 19. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state: and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall

not be kept up; and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. That no person in this state, except such as are employed in the army or navy of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subject to corporal punishment under the military law.

SEC. 22. That no soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore the legislature shall never levy a poll tax for county or state purposes.

SEC. 24. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors, shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

SEC. 25. That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this state, from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this state, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from donations made by the United States, for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies and universities, shall be open for the reception of scholars, students and teachers, of every grade without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which said donations were made.

SEC. 26. That laws shall be passed by the legislature, which shall secure to each and every denomination of religious societies, in each surveyed township which now is, or may hereafter be, formed in the state, an equal participation, according to their number of adherents, of the profits arising from the land granted by congress for the support of religion, agreeably to the ordinance or act of congress, making the appropriation.

SEC. 27. That every association of persons, when regularly formed, within this state, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation, to enable them to hold estates,

real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and for other purposes.

SEC. 28. To guard against the transgressions of the high powers, which we have delegated, we declare that all powers, not hereby delegated, remain with the people.

SCHEDULE.

SEC. 1. That no evils or inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial government to a permanent state government, it is declared by this convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue, as if no change had taken place in this government.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor, or any other officer in his official capacity, in the territory, shall pass over to the governor or other officers of the state, and their successors in office, for the use of the state, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The governor, secretary and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments, until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

SEC. 4. All laws, and parts of laws, now in force in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect, until repealed by the legislature, except so much of the act, entitled "an act regulating the admission and practice of attorneys and counsellors at law," and of the act made amendatory thereto, as relates to the term of time which the applicant shall have studied law, his residence within the territory, and the term of time which he shall have practiced as an attorney at law, before he can be admitted to the degree of a counsellor at law.

SEC. 5. The Governor of the state shall make use of his private seal, until a state seal be procured.

SEC. 6. The president of the convention, shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to proceed to the election of a governor, members, of the general assembly, sheriffs and coroners, at the respective election districts in each county, on the second Tuesday of January next; which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of this territory: and the members of the general assembly, then elected, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices until the next annual or biennial election thereafter, as prescribed by this constitution, and no longer.

SEC. 7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the second section of the first article of this constitution —the county of Hamilton shall be entitled to four senators and eight representatives; the county of Clermont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Adams, one senator and three representatives; the county of Ross, two senators and four representatives; the county of Fairfield, one senator and two representatives; the county of Washington, two senators and three representatives; the county of Belmont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Jefferson, two senators and four representatives; and the county of Trumbull, one senator and two representatives.

Done in convention at Chillicothe, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-seventh.

In the testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

EDWARD TIFFIN, *President.*

Attest. THOMAS SCOTT, *Secretary.*

No. III.

EXTRACT FROM A BRITISH PAPER SPEAKING OF US. *

“Base hypocrite! You boast of liberty while one sixth part of you are slaves. Look at your twelve southern provinces with two and a half millions of enslaved citizens bearing all the shades of color from the Caucasian to the Ethiopan. On the return of each 4th of July, rail and descant on mitres and crosiers and sceptres, and denounce royalty, in all its forms, while above, and beneath, and around about the orator of the day, stand forth in characters of blood the distinct mottoes of your land. DOWN WITH DISCUSSION! LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT! SLAVERY FOR EVER! HAIL COLUMBIA HAPPY LAND!

“Ornament your halls with scourges, wet with the blood of the sons of freedom, who dare to advocate the natural rights of man. Snuff the sweet savor of the tar cauldron, and delight your eyes, with the gibbet reared aloft in terror of those who would not bend the knee to the dark spirit of slavery.

“And then join in the gentlemanly mob to protect liberty and law, by taking special care of the press and the mail, as the wolf would care for and protect the lamb.

“And finally by way of admonition to our American brethren we would say, “Spare, O, spare, the name of liberty from further pollution until you have removed from your capitol, the greatest slave market in christendom.—Abolish your internal slave trade. Undo the heavy burden, cut assunder the bonds that make men chattels; in a word, become what you dare not contemplate—a nation of freemen. Then, and not till then, will the genius of liberty, breathe her ambrosial breath upon your land.”

REMARKS.

It may be thought by some persons, that our remarks on England and Englishmen are quite too severe, on the page, to

* See Page 212.

which this appendix refers. Doctor McKeehan's capture and imprisonment, sent as he was, to administer relief, to our sick and wounded men, in Proctor's wood yard, is the most shameless, barbarous and cowardly transaction, recorded in history.

Previous to Doctor McKeehan's mission, that is, on the 22nd of January 1813, Proctor pledged his honor, to protect the wounded prisoners until the next morning, when he would send sleds to convey them from Frenchtown to Amherstburgh. The next morning at early day light, two hundred Indian warriors coming from Malden, killed and burned the wounded, in the houses of the citizens where they lay. These were Proctor's SLEDS, these two hundred warriors! In recounting such transactions, we have said what we have in the text, for saying which, we offer no apology and never will make any. We loathe the British government, not the good people of England.

But, to those who think our remarks ill-timed, during a profound peace, between us and England, we bring forward, an extract, honestly copied from an English paper, in which the reader can see, how *we are spoken of* in England during this same peace.

This extract, ran through all the papers from John O'Groat's house to Lands End. The piece from which it was copied, was applauded to the echo, by all parties, in every part of Great Britian. With this explanation, we dismiss the subject.

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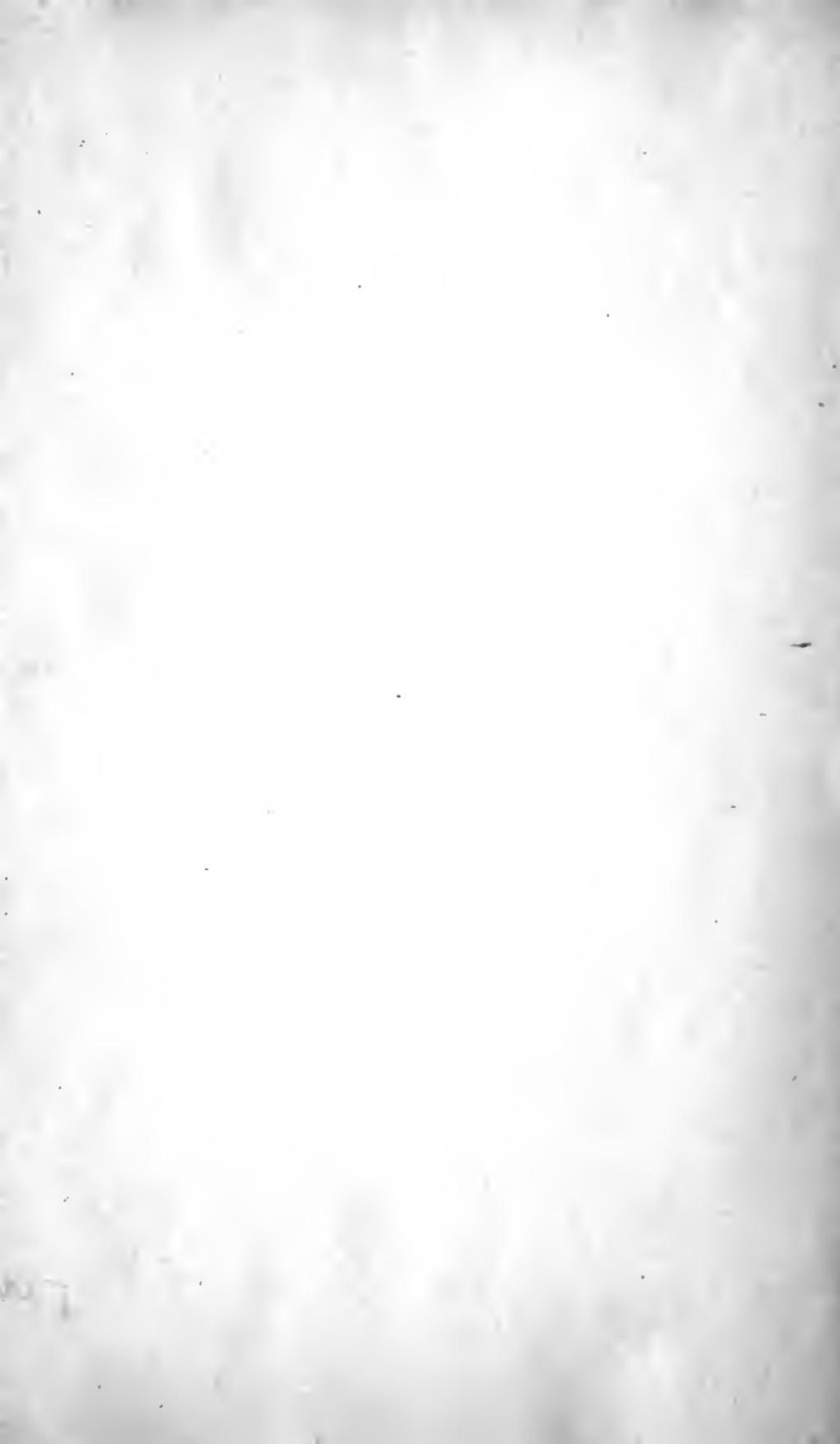
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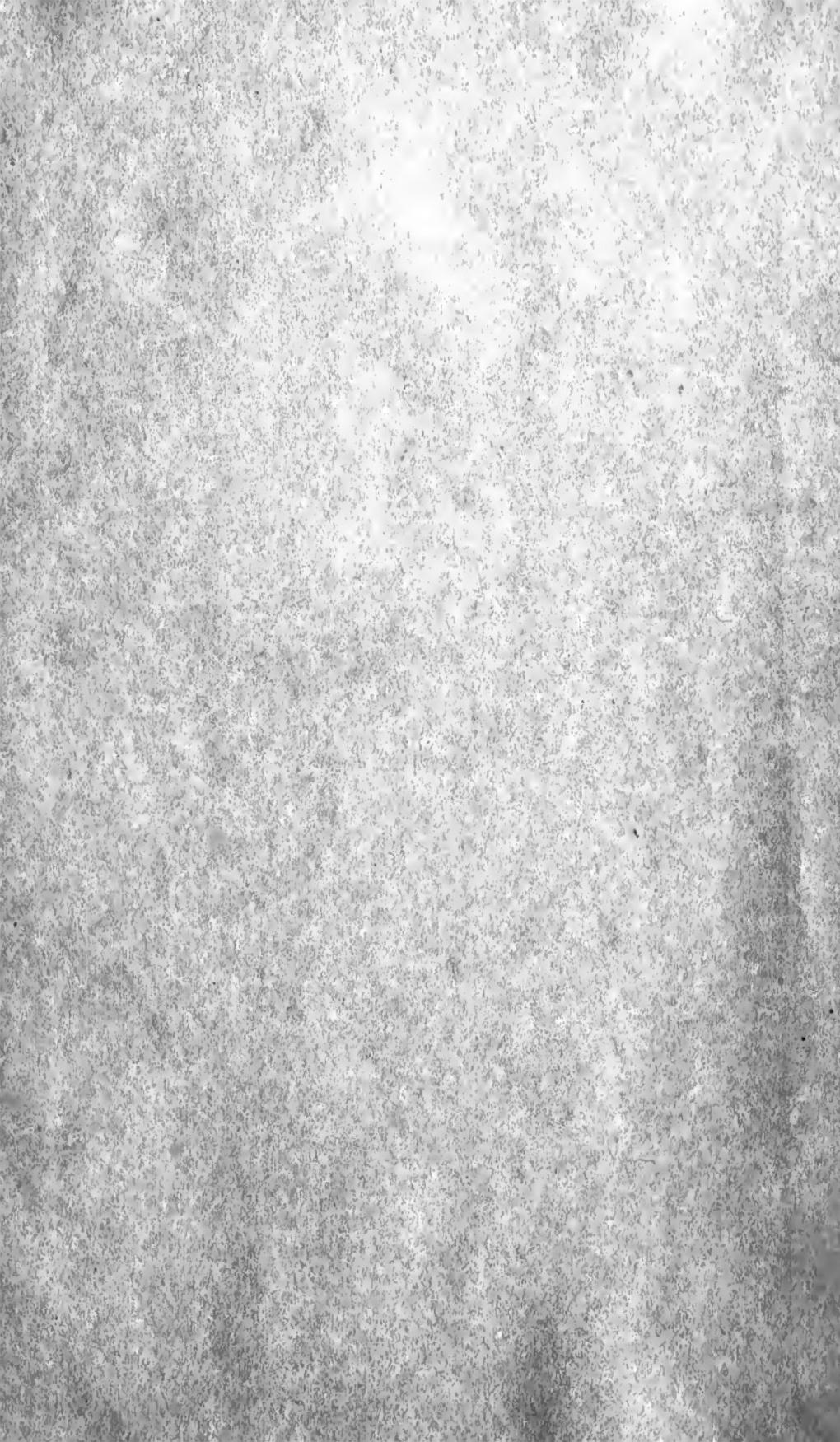
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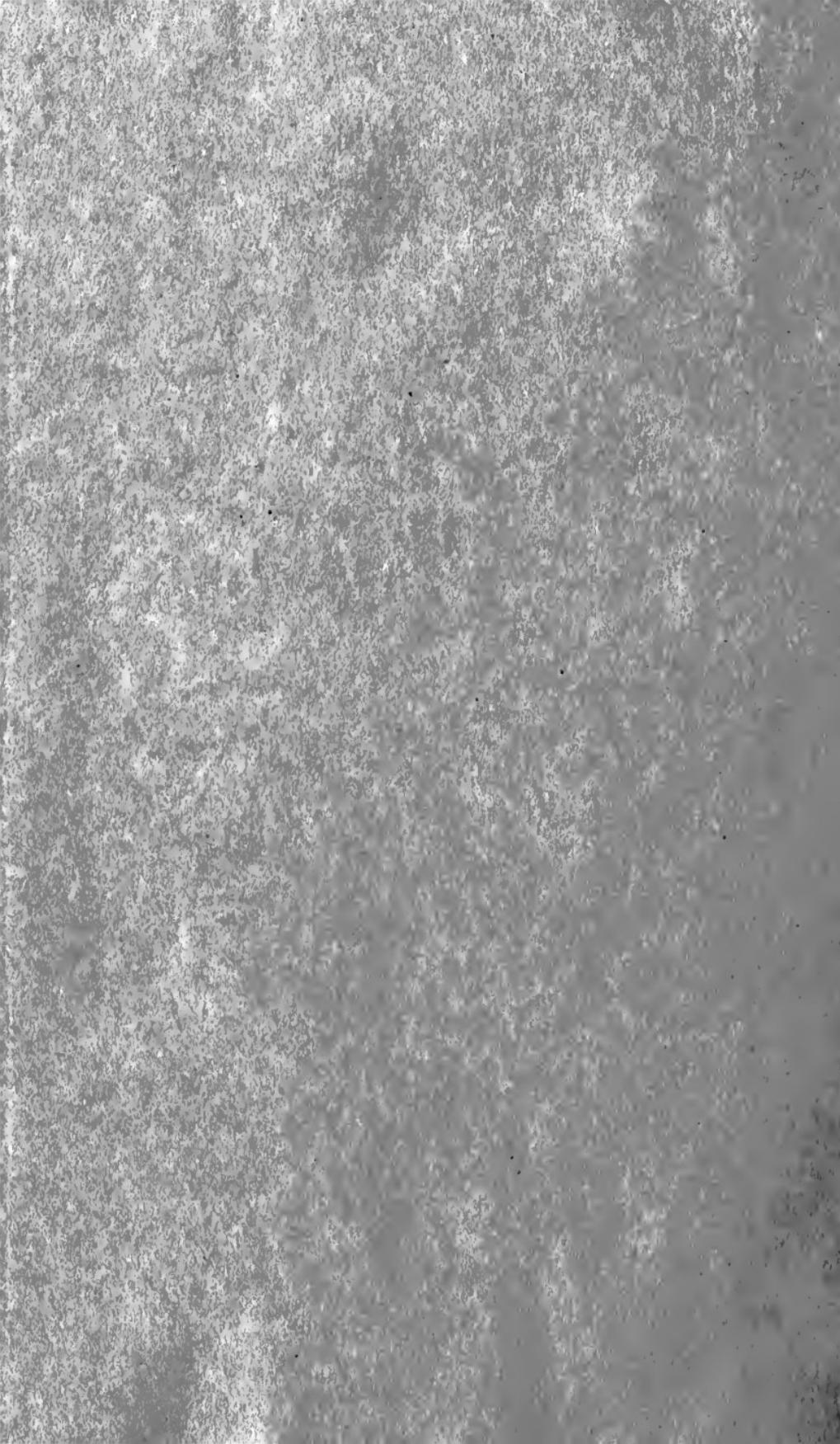
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